ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS

FOR

ADMINISTERING THE LAWS FOR RELIEF OF THE POOR IN IRELAND,

INCLUDING

THE FIFTEENTH REPORT UNDER THE 10 & 11 VIC., c. 90,

AND

THE TENTH REPORT UNDER THE 14 & 15 VIC., c. 68:

WITH

APPENDICES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:

PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,

FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1862.

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THE FIFTEENTH REPORT UNDER THE 10 & 11 VIC., c. 90,

AND

THE TENTH REPORT UNDER THE 14 & 15 VIC., c. 68.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK EARL OF CARLISLE, K.G.,

Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

Poor Law Commission Office,
Dublin, March 25, 1862.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE IRISH POOR RELIEF ACTS.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, submit to your Excellency our Fifteenth Annual Report of our proceedings, under the Acts in force for the Relief of the Poor.

1. We submit, in the first place, the usual Weekly Summaries of the Numbers and Classes receiving Relief in the Workhouse and out of the Workhouse since the date of our last Report.

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SUMMARY of Weekly Returns of Inmates in Union Workhouses in Ireland, from the week ended 2nd March, 1861, to the week ended 22nd February, 1862, both inclusive; distinguishing the several Classes, the number of Sick and Deaths in each Week, and the Weekly Rate of Mortality per 1,000; also the Average Weekly Cost of Maintenance per Head.

Week ended Saturday,	Able-bodied.			Healthy Children under 15 years of age.	Sick in Workhouse Hospitals.			All other Classes.			Total No. in Workhouse.	Average Weekly Cost per head for Maintenance (exclusive of clothing).		Deaths.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Fever Patients.	Other Cases.	Total.	Males aged 15 and upwards.	Females aged 15 and upwards.	Total.		s.	d.	No. in the Week.	Weekly Rate of Mortality per 1,000.
1861.															
Mar. 2,	2,751	8,591	11,342	13,607	1,177	16,218	17,395	3,443	5,596	9,039	51,383	2	4¾	266	5·2
9,	2,694	8,560	11,254	13,612	1,218	16,226	17,444	3,489	5,585	9,074	51,384	2	4¾	245	4·8
16,	2,703	8,494	11,197	13,530	1,257	16,365	17,622	3,381	5,662	9,043	51,392	2	4¾	207	4·0
23,	2,840	8,689	11,529	13,748	1,298	16,421	17,719	3,470	5,637	9,107	52,103	2	4¾	253	4·9
30,	2,735	8,482	11,217	13,602	1,216	16,009	17,225	3,394	5,497	8,891	50,935	2	4¾	255	5·0
April 6,	2,632	8,314	10,946	13,490	1,234	15,956	17,190	3,320	5,595	8,915	50,541	2	6¾	283	5·6
13,	2,494	8,047	10,541	13,393	1,290	15,951	17,241	3,318	5,456	8,774	49,949	2	4½	257	5·1
20,	2,363	7,717	10,080	13,085	1,258	15,815	17,073	3,208	5,307	8,515	48,753	2	4½	236	4·8
27,	2,310	7,526	9,836	12,865	1,276	15,650	16,926	3,270	5,320	8,590	48,217	2	4¼	257	5·3
May 4,	2,214	7,264	9,478	12,778	1,273	15,494	16,767	3,220	5,276	8,496	47,519	2	4¼	221	4·7
11,	2,205	7,228	9,433	12,701	1,288	15,373	16,661	3,206	5,286	8,492	47,287	2	4	235	5·0
18,	2,136	7,188	9,324	12,601	1,323	15,213	16,536	3,198	5,229	8,427	40,888	2	4	261	5·6
25,	2,155	7,076	9,231	12,624	1,336	14,953	16,289	3,181	5,214	8,395	46,539	2	3¾	229	4·9
June 1,	2,093	6,994	9,087	12,498	1,251	14,718	15,969	3,265	5,309	8,574	46,128	2	3¾	198	4·3
8,	2,140	6,908	9,048	12,576	1,207	14,524	15,731	3,319	5,272	8,591	45,946	2	3½	196	4·3
15,	2,094	6,798	8,892	12,523	1,146	14,476	15,622	3,374	5,305	8,679	45,716	2	3½	209	4·6
22,	2,058	6,664	8,722	12,487	1,148	14,281	15,429	3,324	5,270	8,594	45,232	2	3½	177	3·9
29,	2,057	6,615	8,672	12,467	1,124	14,086	15,210	3,319	5,280	8,599	44,948	2	3½	179	4·0
July 6,	1,995	6,461	8,456	12,375	1,104	14,007	15,111	3,289	5,276	8,565	44,507	2	3¼	163	3·7
13,	1,984	6,434	8,418	12,274	1,111	13,800	14,911	3,243	5,254	8,497	44,100	2	3¼	171	3·9
20,	1,999	6,271	8,270	12,139	1,052	13,606	14,658	3,282	5,200	8,482	43,549	2	3¼	148	3·4
27,	1,948	6,137	8,085	11,989	1,050	13,549	14,599	3,172	5,183	8,355	43,028	2	3¼	143	3·3
Aug. 3,	1,965	5,922	7,887	11,923	991	13,296	14,287	3,130	5,163	8,293	42,390	2	3¼	160	3·8
10,	1,856	5,692	7,548	11,650	981	13,189	14,170	3,076	5,063	8,139	41,507	2	3¼	124	3·0
17,	1,836	5,443	7,279	11,455	928	12,888	13,816	3,047	4,918	7,965	40,515	2	3¼	135	3·3
24,	1,824	5,427	7,251	11,371	879	12,829	13,708	2,995	4,895	7,890	40,220	2	3¼	139	3·5
31,	1,750	5,241	6,991	11,206	846	12,685	13,531	2,958	4,894	7,852	39,580	2	3½	164	4·1
Sept. 7,	1,728	5,337	7,065	11,244	844	12,712	13,556	2,976	4,922	7,898	39,763	2	3½	140	3·5
14,	1,756	5,409	7,165	11,385	831	12,706	13,537	2,990	4,952	7,942	40,029	2	3½	130	3·2
21,	1,805	5,506	7,311	11,435	798	12,841	13,639	3,017	5,017	8,034	40,419	2	3½	133	3·3
28,	1,882	5,809	7,691	11,721	764	12,935	13,699	3,043	5,107	8,150	41,261	2	3½	150	3·6
Oct. 5,	1,917	5,914	7,831	11,827	731	13,086	13,817	3,069	5,160	8,229	41,704	2	3½	121	2·9
12,	1,957	6,000	7,957	11,965	742	13,213	13,955	3,122	5,227	8,349	42,226	2	3½	138	3·3
19,	2,080	6,175	8,255	12,165	745	13,390	14,135	3,208	5,253	8,461	43,016	2	3½	148	3·4
26,	2,071	6,353	8,424	12,420	753	13,435	14,188	3,264	5,282	8,546	43,578	2	3½	143	3·3
Nov. 2,	2,184	6,578	8,762	12,597	706	13,508	14,214	3,242	5,385	8,627	44,200	2	3¾	137	3·1
9,	2,292	6,910	9,202	12,880	718	14,092	14,810	3,365	5,398	8,763	45,655	2	3¾	178	3·9
16,	2,441	7,316	9,757	13,241	799	14,619	15,418	3,489	5,546	9,035	47,451	2	3¾	208	4·4
23,	2,699	7,848	10,547	13,855	832	15,045	15,877	3,603	5,660	9,263	49,542	2	3¾	227	4·6
30,	2,884	8,253	11,137	14,289	879	15,404	16,283	3,780	5,697	9,477	51,186	2	3¾	229	4·5
Dec. 7,	3,045	8,451	11,496	14,526	938	15,638	16,576	3,856	5,808	9,664	52,262	2	3¾	208	4·0
14,	3,236	8,773	12,009	14,823	926	15,852	16,778	3,929	5,888	9,817	53,427	2	3½	216	4·0
21,	3,347	8,850	12,197	14,805	909	15,657	16,566	3,913	5,842	9,755	53,323	2	3¼	181	3·4
28,	3,385	8,858	12,243	14,871	924	15,692	16,616	3,943	5,765	9,708	53,438	2	7½	235	4·4
1862.															
Jan. 4,	3,486	9,194	12,680	15,222	1,072	16,383	17,455	3,953	5,858	9,811	55,168	2	4½	310	5·6
11,	3,656	9,678	13,334	15,574	1,124	16,867	17,991	3,989	5,957	9,946	56,845	2	3¼	290	5·1
18,	3,807	9,916	13,723	15,982	1,227	17,296	18,523	4,113	6,101	10,214	58,442	2	3¼	260	4·4
25,	4,027	10,278	14,305	16,289	1,224	17,708	18,932	4,269	6,218	10,487	60,013	2	3¾	274	4·6
Feb. 1,	4,126	10,540	14,666	16,688	1,271	17,929	19,200	4,399	6,359	10,758	61,312	2	3½	311	5·1
8,	3,970	10,359	14,329	16,659	1,289	18,063	19,352	4,406	6,417	10,823	61,163	2	3½	294	4·8
15,	3,919	10,287	14,206	16,386	1,434	18,268	19,702	4,369	6,374	10,743	61,037	2	3½	354	5·8
22,	3,975	10,289	14,264	16,412	1,577	18,463	20,040	4,382	6,387	10,769	61,485	2	3½	382	6·2

2. An exact comparison of the statistics comprised in the two preceding Tables, with the same in former years, can be had by

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SUMMARY of Weekly Returns of Destitute Persons Relieved out of the Workhouses in Ireland, from the week ended 2nd March, 1861, to the week ended 22nd February, 1862, both inclusive; distinguishing those relieved under Section 1 of 10 Vic., c. 31, from those not relievable under that Section, and distinguishing Relief in Money from that in Kind.

Week ended Saturday,	Relievable under Section 1.		Not Relievable under Section 1.		Total Relieved out of the Workhouses.		Expenditure.		
	No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	No. of Cases.	No. of Persons.	In Money.	In Kind.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1861.									
Mar. 2,	2,317	4,579	-	-	2,317	4,579	153 7 6	82 8 8	235 16 2
9,	2,339	4,628	-	-	2,339	4,628	153 15 0	82 15 7	236 10 7
16,	2,307	4,528	-	-	2,307	4,528	156 16 9	78 10 10	235 7 7
23,	2,316	4,564	-	-	2,316	4,564	160 14 1	76 8 8	237 2 9
30,	2,397	4,688	-	-	2,397	4,688	156 8 9	75 1 0	231 9 9
April 6,	2,345	4,628	-	-	2,345	4,628	158 3 0	73 18 2	232 1 2
13,	2,357	4,546	-	-	2,357	4,546	163 5 1	72 18 9	236 3 10
20,	2,403	4,652	-	-	2,403	4,652	159 17 10	67 9 10	227 7 8
27,	1,988	3,791	-	-	1,988	3,791	135 8 9	67 17 2	203 5 11
May 4,	1,973	3,744	-	-	1,973	3,744	138 3 9	65 14 0	203 17 9
11,	1,995	3,818	-	-	1,995	3,818	138 6 6	67 18 2	206 4 8
18,	1,998	3,849	-	-	1,998	3,849	142 12 11	65 15 9	208 8 8
25,	1,992	3,808	-	-	1,992	3,808	143 3 10	64 10 4	207 14 2
June 1,	2,006	3,821	-	-	2,006	3,821	137 9 8	64 6 0	201 15 8
8,	2,016	3,841	-	-	2,016	3,841	138 3 9	64 15 10	202 19 7
15,	2,026	3,864	-	-	2,026	3,864	137 10 9	64 0 4	201 11 1
22,	2,050	3,907	-	-	2,050	3,907	136 18 0	64 16 8	201 14 8
29,	2,010	3,765	-	-	2,010	3,765	136 2 5	63 5 3	199 7 8
July 6,	1,989	3,716	-	-	1,989	3,716	133 13 4	61 15 5	195 8 9
13,	1,995	3,736	-	-	1,995	3,736	134 6 10	60 3 8	194 10 6
20,	1,955	3,640	-	-	1,955	3,640	134 10 2	59 7 7	193 17 9
27,	1,938	3,593	-	-	1,938	3,593	131 2 10	59 6 6	190 9 4
Aug. 3,	1,904	3,479	-	-	1,904	3,479	123 19 0	57 3 1	181 2 1
10,	1,835	3,336	-	-	1,835	3,336	123 4 10	52 12 11	175 17 9
17,	1,784	3,221	-	-	1,784	3,221	119 14 9	50 14 3	170 9 0
24,	1,765	3,176	-	-	1,765	3,176	115 13 5	49 6 6	164 19 11
31,	1,713	3,046	-	-	1,713	3,046	111 10 8	46 1 9	157 12 5
Sept. 7,	1,663	2,919	-	-	1,663	2,919	110 18 4	44 16 8	155 15 0
14,	1,654	2,912	-	-	1,654	2,912	109 9 10	48 4 7	157 14 5
21,	1,672	2,965	-	-	1,672	2,965	110 11 7	46 18 4	157 9 11
28,	1,666	2,969	-	-	1,666	2,969	108 16 10	49 18 5	158 15 3
Oct. 5,	1,660	2,940	1	6	1,661	2,946	103 16 2	51 5 10	155 2 0
12,	1,703	3,054	1	6	1,704	3,060	108 12 11	54 16 10	163 9 9
19,	1,740	3,114	-	-	1,740	3,114	111 12 10	54 14 11	166 7 9
26,	1,777	3,186	-	-	1,777	3,186	111 4 2	54 5 9	165 9 11
Nov. 2,	1,777	3,168	-	-	1,777	3,168	113 2 10	54 0 9	167 3 7
9,	1,813	3,247	-	-	1,813	3,247	116 1 5	56 3 3	172 4 8
16,	1,886	3,418	-	-	1,886	3,418	119 18 7	58 17 6	178 16 1
23,	1,927	3,504	-	-	1,927	3,504	124 7 3	61 8 8	185 15 11
30,	1,996	3,672	1	7	1,997	3,679	127 10 4	63 17 7	191 7 11
Dec. 7,	2,044	3,775	1	7	2,045	3,782	131 13 2	65 15 7	197 8 9
14,	2,110	3,934	5	22	2,115	3,956	140 4 1	68 13 0	208 17 1
21,	2,214	4,148	1	7	2,215	4,155	144 9 6	74 5 2	218 14 8
28,	2,244	4,168	1	7	2,245	4,175	144 5 1	74 10 8	218 15 9
1862.									
Jan. 4,	2,340	4,409	1	7	2,341	4,416	152 9 2	78 12 1	231 1 3
11,	2,441	4,649	1	7	2,442	4,656	158 0 9	85 13 3	243 14 0
18,	2,583	4,943	1	7	2,584	4,950	165 11 4	90 0 6	255 11 10
25,	2,645	5,121	1	7	2,646	5,128	172 10 7	93 11 11	266 2 6
Feb. 1,	2,755	5,338	44	180	2,799	5,518	180 11 3	100 9 10	281 1 1
8,	2,874	5,637	44	180	2,918	5,817	184 6 6	105 17 4	290 3 10
15,	3,068	6,019	1	7	3,069	6,026	190 4 10	106 19 5	297 4 3
22,	3,334	6,502	1	7	3,335	6,509	218 7 3	107 3 1	325 10 4

reference to the first paragraphs in each succeeding Annual Report, commencing with that for the year 1848.

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3. We submit, in the next place, the annual expenditure and collection of poor-rates for the year ended 29th September, 1861.

Year ended 29th September.	Poor-rate Lodged.	Poor Law Expenditure during the Year.					Number Relieved.	
		In-Maintenance and Clothing.	Out-door Relief.	Salaries and Rations of Officers.	All other Expenses.	Total.	In-door.	Out-door.
	£	£	£	£	£	£		
1860,	509,380*	272,682	5,514	92,844	83,491	454,531†	170,549	8,965
1861,	584,548	327,970	9,675	94,443	84,681	516,769	203,422	14,008
Increase,	75,168	55,288	4,161	1,599	1,190	62,238	32,873	5,043
Decrease,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—.	—

4. In our last Annual Report we included a statement of the result of the weekly summaries, in a form showing the average daily number of recipients of relief for each of the then preceding ten years. We now repeat that table, adding to it the year since completed on the 29th September, 1861.

In-Door Relief.

Average Daily Number in receipt of Relief during the Year, Average Number of Deaths per Week and Rate of Mortality.

Year ended 29th Sept.	Able-bodied.			Healthy Children under 15.	Sick in Workhouse Hospitals.			All other Classes.			Total No. in Workhouses.	Deaths in Week.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Fever.	Other Cases.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Average Number during week.	Average weekly Rate of Mortality per 1,000 Inmates.
1851, .	21,269	52,613	73,882	95,893	6,006	26,590	32,596	5,924	8,607	14,531	216,902	927	4·1
1852, .	14,918	37,333	52,251	75,961	3,918	22,588	26,506	4,488	7,615	12,103	166,821	451	2·7
1853, .	10,569	26,951	37,520	57,754	2,926	20,410	23,336	3,904	6,887	10,791	129,401	585	3·0
1854, .	7,114	18,325	25,439	39,894	2,167	18,859	21,026	3,182	5,649	8,831	95,190	304	3·2
1855, .	5,048	14,086	19,134	31,843	2,063	18,214	20,277	2,863	5,094	7,957	79,211	287	3·5
1856, .	3,576	10,688	14,264	23,869	1,518	16,479	17,997	2,460	4,645	7,105	63,235	205	3·2
1857, .	2,807	7,765	10,572	17,292	1,264	15,176	16,440	2,224	4,137	6,361	50,665	178	3·5
1858, .	2,312	7,121	9,433	14,266	1,108	14,839	15,947	2,129	4,015	6,144	45,790	180	3·9
1859, .	1,865	5,899	7,764	11,511	974	13,802	14,776	2,241	4,088	6,329	40,380	154	3·8
1860, .	1,867	6,060	7,927	11,216	994	13,604	14,598	2,775	4,755	7,530	41,271	184	4·5
1861, .	2,202	6,890	9,092	12,307	1,032	14,345	15,377	3,139	5,221	8,360	45,136	202	4·5

Out-Door Relief.

Average Weekly Number relieved and Cost thereof.

Year ended 29th Sept.	Relievable under Section 1.		Not Relievable under Section 1.		Total Relieved.		Expenditure.		
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	In Money.	In Kind.	Total.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1851, .	5,983	8,550	7	9	5,990	8,559	58 1 3	155 11 8	213 12 11
1852, .	1,717	3,227	–	–	1,717	3,227	67 8 10	24 15 10	92 4 8
1853, .	1,702	3,022	–	–	1,702	3,022	45 16 4	27 19 11	73 16 3
1854, .	1,235	1,617	–	–	1,235	1,617	40 17 4	29 11 11	70 9 3
1855, .	855	1,460	174	690	1,029	2,150	29 9 1	59 13 2	89 2 3
1856, .	490	886	–	–	490	886	16 5 10	26 12 0	42 17 10
1857, .	564	953	1	1	565	954	22 1 0	24 2 0	46 3 0
1858, .	691	1,264	1	1	692	1,265	31 18 11	28 2 6	60 1 5
1859, .	717	1,278	5	18	722	1,296	35 14 11	26 0 11	61 15 10
1860, .	1,061	2,000	1	1	1,062	2,001	66 19 0	37 19 8	104 18 8
1861, .	1,840	3,536	–	–	1,840	3,536	124 6 7	61 1 6	185 8 1

* Including £176 lodged in 1860, and £2 10s. lodged in 1861, from rates made before the change of Union boundaries in 1849, 1850, and 1851.

† Including in 1860, payments amounting to £265, made on account of expenses incurred in the collection of rates, and in the settlement of the affairs of certain former Unions, the boundaries of which were altered in 1849, 1850, and 1851.

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5. In our last Annual Report we gave a statement of the annual collection and expenditure of poor-rates for each of the then next preceding ten years. We now repeat the series, addiug to it the year which ended on the 29th September, 1861.

STATEMENT showing the Net Annual Value of Property Rated, the Amount of Poor Rate Collected, and the Expenditure under the Poor Relief and Medical Charities Acts, &c., for each Year ended 29th September, from 1851 to 1861 inclusive.

Year ended 29th Sept.	Net Annual Value of Property Rated.	Amount of Poor Rate Collected.	Expenditure for Relief of the Poor.					Expenses under Medical Charities Acts.	Total of Poor Relief and Medical Charities.	Repayments under Annuities Acts.	Total Expenditure.
			In-Maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Salaries and Rations of Officers.	Other Expenses.	Total Poor Relief Expenditure.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1851,	11,614,296	1,039,173	692,914	11,399	137,249	300,085	1,141,647	—	1,141,647	8,566	1,150,213
1852,	11,172,586	1,109,630	517,445	4,917	133,752	227,153	883,267	54,289	937,556	162,122	1,099,678
1853,	11,308,015	1,009,493	446,030	4,920	139,304	195,464	785,718	88,440	874,158	179,829	1,053,987
1854,	11,463,595	925,154	463,858	3,715	127,417	165,162	760,152	89,707	849,859	71,525	921,384
1855,	11,565,466	835,894	432,842	4,702	119,833	127,882	685,259	89,388	774,647	14,226	788,873
1856,	11,709,934	723,204	358,943	2,245	112,203	102,999	576,390	90,236	666,626	4,440	671,066
1857,	11,877,088	585,583	292,685	2,412	102,745	101,047	498,889	90,460	589,349	1,416	590,765
1858,	12,091,564	525,595	266,070	3,135	97,566	90,407	457,178	92,725	549,903	340	550,243
1859,	12,213,620	523,065	234,202	3,239	93,905	82,366	413,712	99,336	513 048	566	513,614
1860,	12,280,029	509,380	272,682	5,514	92,844	83,491	454,531	104,247	558,778	57	558,835
1861,	12,442,510	584,548	327,970	9,675	94,443	84,681	516,769	104,681	621,450	24	621,474

6. It is observable, from the two series last referred to, that pauperism and expenditure in relief declined in a very rapid manner from the year 1850–51, down to the year 1858–59, and that in the two succeeding years there was an iucrease in the average daily pauperism from 41,676 to 48,672, and in the aunual relief expenditure from £413,712 to £516,769, or 16·8 per cent. in the numbers relieved, aud 24·9 per cent. in the expenditure.

7. That there will be a further very considerable increase of expenditure to record at the close of the present year, 1861–62, is certain from the returns of pauperism received up to the present date.

Those returns exhibit the numbers relieved, both in and out of the Workhouse, during the twenty-five weeks which have elapsed since the 29th September last, and we now submit them in comparison with the corresponding series of weeks in each of the three years immediately previous.

NUMBER of Persons in the Workhouse from the First week in October to the Fourth week in March.

———	1858-9.	1859-60.	1860-1.	1861-2.
October,	37,321 37,776 37,996 38,141	35,459 35,557 35,743 36,302	36,528 37,185 38,066 38,601	41,704 42,226 43,016 43,578
November,	38,589 39,252 40,290 41,229	37,078 37,940 38,585 39,448	39,010 39,880 40,826 41,974	44,200 45,655 47,451 49,542 51,186

[*continued.*

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NUMBER of Persons in the Workhouse, &c.—*continued.*

——	1858-9.	1859-60.	1860-1.	1861-2.
December,	41,970 42,490 42,906 42,840	40,192 41,054 41,475 41,528 42,400	43,084 44,058 44,581 45,119 46,283	52,262 53,427 53,323 53,438
January,	43,599 44,268 44,724 45,417 45,967	43,218 43,938 44,572 45,468	47,352 48,686 49,909 50,163	55,168 56,845 58,442 60,013
February,	46,424 46,592 46,416 45,873	45,780 45,986 46,050 46,273	50,475 50,826 51,184 51,552	61,312 61,163 61,037 61,485
March,	45,163 45,113 44,781 44,377	46,545 45,958 45,595 45,901	51,383 51,384 51,392 52,103	61,337 61,791 61,410 60,447
	Maximum, 12 Feb., 46,592	Maximum 3 March, 46,545	Maximum, 23 March, 52,103	Maximum, 8 March, 61,791

NUMBER of Persons on OUT-DOOR RELIEF from the First week in October to the Fourth week in March.

——	1858-9.	1859-60.	1860-1.	1861-2.
October,	973 976 1,011 1,035	1,287 1,259 1,227 1,216	2,088 2,085 2,209 2,312	2,946 3,060 3,114 3,186
November,	1,025 1,077 1,079 1,117	1,237 1,257 1,283 1,397	2,390 2,369 2,404 2,484	3,168 3,247 3,418 3,504 3,679
December,	1,145 1,140 1,195 1,235	1,459 1,493 1,479 1,544 1,663	2,605 2,654 2,748 2,881 3,046	3,782 3,956 4,155 4,175
January,	1,267 1,292 1,309 1,362 1,403	1,711 1,771 1,814 1,856	3,331 3,682 3,994 4,279	4,416 4,656 4,950 5,128
February,	1,411 1,463 1,485 1,500	1,940 1,979 2,036 2,093	4,388 4,660 4,828 4,712	5,518 5,817 6,026 6,509
March,	1,507 1,538 1,495 1,436	2,206 2,277 2,291 2,349	4,579 4,628 4,528 4,564	6,709 6,762 6,905 7,047

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8. The foregoing statistics suggest the following remarks. In the year ended 29th September, 1859, a less degree of pauperism and a smaller relief expenditure were presented than in any year since the completion of all the Workhouses and the full introduction of the Poor Law. The average daily number relieved in the Workhouse in that year was 40,380 persons, and out of the Workhouse, 1,296; and the total relief expenditure £413,712. The average weekly cost of maintenance, exclusive of clothing, in the Workhouses was 1*s.* 11½*d.*, which taken in comparison with 2*s.* 2*d.* in 1860, 2*s.* 4¼*d.* in 1861, and 2*s.* 3¾*d.* the present weekly cost in 1862, shows the price of the provisions consumed by the poorer classes in Ireland to have been relatively low in 1859.

9. The year ended 29th September, 1860, was one of considerably increased expenditure through an increase chiefly of the cost of provisions, and, therefore, of the cost of maintenance; the average daily number of in-door paupers (41,271), not materially exceeding that of 1858–59, viz., 40,380, although the relief expenditure rose from £413,712 to £454,531; and the average daily number on out-door relief having increased only from 1,296 to 2,001.

10. The commencement of 1860 was marked by a great dearth of fodder and loss of cattle in many districts of the West and South of Ireland, and may be looked at as the beginning of that state of pecuniary difficulty in which the small farmers of those districts became involved, and which has been aggravated by the unfavourable character of the two succeeding harvests.

11. The year ended 29th September, 1861, showed a further considerable increase both of pauperism and expenditure. In the autumn of 1860 there was a great blight of the potato, and the price of the necessaries of life became higher in 1860–61 than in any year since the famine period. The cost of maintenance in the Workhouse, exclusive of clothing, rose in the course of this year from 2*s.* 2½*d.* to 2*s.* 5*d.* per head per week. The average daily number of Workhouse inmates increased to 45,136; and the relief expenditure to £516,769, an increase of £62,238 in comparison with that of the preceding year.

12. Of the year which will end 29th September, 1862, nearly six months have now past, including what is known by long experience to be the worst part of the year. This period of twenty-five weeks has been marked, on the one hand, by a much greater failure of the potato crop than the corresponding part of 1860–61, and by a great scarcity and dearth of fuel. On the other hand, the price of food has been lower throughout than last year, the cost of Workhouse maintenance, a sure and universal index, having fallen from 2*s.* 5*d.* to 2*s.* 3½*d.*

13. It is sometimes urged that the degree of distress existing in Ireland is not to be ascertained from the returns of pauperism, as in a large proportion of the Unions out-door relief is not afforded, and in the remainder the number so relieved is relatively very small. Under these circumstances it would certainly not be right to judge of the degree of distress generally existing in Ireland from

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the total number in receipt of out-door relief. The relative degree of distress, however, prevailing in Ireland at any time, we believe to be accurately indicated by the number receiving relief in the Workhouses.

Relief in the Workhouse is freely granted because it is known by experience to be asked for by those only who are in need of it; and wheu the necessity for it has ceased the recipients voluntarily discharge themselves and cease to receive relief. The consequence is, that a constant change of persons takes place throughout the year in the Workhouses, and a great difference in the number at different seasons of each year. If reference be made to the series of weekly summaries given at the commencement of each Annual Report, it will be seen that for ten years past, the season of greatest pauperism has always been the season of least employment, and of the most general prevalence of sickness—namely, the months of January and February. From the time of the commencement of more genial weather, and the resumptiou of agricultural employment, the Workhouse lists begin to decline, and continue to do so until after the harvest operations have concluded. A gradual increase of the numbers then begins and continues until the time of the maximum number in the ensuing year.

14. The time of the maximum number varies very little in differeut years; the variation, when it does occur, appearing to be influenced by the state of the weather. For example, in 1851–52 the maximum occurred on the 21st February; in 1852–53, on the 19th Feburary; in 1853–54, on the 11th February; in 1854–55, on the 24th February; in 1855–56, on the 16th February; in 1856–57, on the 7th February; in 1857–58, on the 13th March; in 1858–59 on the 12th February; in 1859–60, on the 3rd March; and in 1860–61 on the 23rd March. In the present year it would appear to have occurred on the 8th March.

During the same period of ten years the rise and fall of the uumbers on the out-door relief lists has followed for the most part the same law; but not with so much exactness, because the number receiving out-relief in Ireland is dependent more on the views of Boards of Guardians as to the safety and expediency of affording it, than on the number of the applicants, or the pressure of distress.

15. We are now witnessing a change occurring in a series of years, in cousequence of a reverse which has taken place in the circumstances of a part of the population; and just as the state of the relief lists indicates the relative degree of pressure of distress at different seasons of the year, so it also indicates the difference in that respect between one year and another. It is true, that for the most part, and excepting cases of sickness, it is only destitution that is relieved, and that at all times there is much distress, in a class above pauperism, which is unrelieved by the Poor Law. It may be assumed, however, that such unrelieved distress is in a constant ratio to the amount of destitution exhibited on the relief lists; inasmuch as the causes which create destitution in the one class are usually identical with the causes which create distress in the other.

16. The progress, therefore, not only of destitution but of distress in the last three years, may be gathered from the Workhouse relief

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lists, which, at the present date, exhibit an increase since the spring of 1859 of about 36 per cent.

This increase, although a very serious one, does not appear to justify the alarm expressed in some quarters, that a famine analogous to that of 1846–47 is impending; and that the time of its greatest development will be in summer, the distress increasing in the meantime until it is arrested by the season of the potato harvest and corn harvest. So far from such being likely to be the case, it is our present belief, founded on the experience of past years, on the known abundance and comparative cheapness of food at this time, and on the good sanitary state of the population at large, that the time of greatest distress in this year is already past, and that a progressive improvement has already begun and will steadily go on until the time of the year (September) when the decrease of pauperism usually ends, and an increase again commences.

17. It is possible, however, that some disturbance of the ordinary law of increase and decrease may occur from the fact, that in some parts of Ireland the causes of distress have been cumulative for two or three years, tending to an exhaustion of resources, and that in other districts trade is suffering much from the continuance of the civil war in America; which latter circumstance not only presses on some of the town populations in Ireland, but causes many Irish, who are thrown out of employment in Great Britain, to return and swell the numbers of the destitute in their native country. From the following table, which exhibits in counties the number of the inmates of Workhouses at a recent date in comparison with the number at the same time last year, it will be seen that after Connaught the province of Ulster has suffered next in degree, and that the County of Armagh, the seat of an extensive linen manufacture by hand-loom, shows the largest per centage of increased pauperism in Ireland, amounting to no less than 45 per cent.

Workhouse Inmates, Ireland, in Counties, 8th February, 1862, and 9th February, 1861.

	On 8th February, 1862.	On 9th February, 1861.	Increase.	Per centage of Increase.
Ulster.				
Unions in County Antrim, . .	3,621	3,036	585	19·3
,, Armagh, . .	1,257	867	390	45·0
,, Cavan, . .	869	765	104	13·6
,, Donegal, . .	995	751	244	32·5
,, Down, . .	2,187	1,644	543	33·0
,, Fermanagh, .	632	508	124	24·4
,, Londonderry, .	1,175	947	228	24·1
,, Monaghan, .	787	685	102	14·9
,, Tyrone, . .	1,400	1,068	332	31·1
Munster.				
Unions in County Clare, . .	2,329	1,757	572	32·6
,, Cork, . .	7,897	6,522	1,375	21·1
,, Kerry, . .	2,280	1,818	462	25·4
,, Limerick, .	4,219	3,365	854	20·0
,, Tipperary, .	4,415	3,679	736	13·1
,, Waterford, .	2,097	1,854	243	13·1

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WORKHOUSE INMATES, IRELAND, in COUNTIES—*continued.*

	On 8th February, 1862.	On 9th February, 1861.	Increase.	Per centage of Increase.
LEINSTER.			Decrease.	Decrease.
Unions in County Carlow, . .	403	413	10	2·4
			Increase.	Increase.
,, Dublin, . .	5,693	5,033	660	13·1
,, Kildare, . .	1,065	909	156	17·2
,, Kilkenny, .	1,944	1,671	273	16·3
,, King's County,	1,190	1,115	75	6·7
,, Longford, .	894	696	198	28·4
,, Louth, . .	1,318	1,192	126	10·6
,, Meath, . .	1,243	1,229	14	1·1
,, Queen's County,	875	745	130	17·4
,, Westmeath, .	1,134	913	221	24·2
,, Wexford, .	1,786	1,725	61	3·5
,, Wicklow, .	828	804	24	3·0
CONNAUGHT.				
Unions in County Galway, . .	2,267	1,714	553	32·3
,, Leitrim, . .	493	430	63	14·7
,, Mayo, . .	1,707	1,361	346	25·4
,, Roscommon, .	1,370	956	414	43·3
,, Sligo, . .	802	654	148	22·6
Total Ireland, . .	61,172	50,826	10,346	20·3

18. Up to the present time the compulsory removal of Irish-born subjects from England to Ireland has not been so frequent as might have been expected from the collapse of trade in the English cotton districts.

The recent change in the law of removal from England to Ireland may have had some influence in checking the practice of deportation. The state of that law, however, and the way in which it is administered in England, remain in our opinion unsatisfactory, and have been made the subject of several reports from us to your Excellency, from time to time, copies of which we place in the Appendix to this Report.* The total number of removal orders known to have been executed since the passing, in August last, of the Act 24 & 25 Vict. c. 76, is 140, comprising 278 persons.

19. In the autumn of 1860, when the potato blight was producing some alarm, we thought it desirable to prepare for a possible augmentation of the numbers in the Workhouses by revising what are called the Limitation Orders, issued during the famine period to the several Unions in Ireland, limiting the number of persons to be accommodated in each Workhouse at one and the same time. Since the issue of many of those orders, changes in the extent and arrangement of the available buildings had occurred; and we were anxious, moreover, to take the utmost precaution practicable against the possibility of overcrowding, hereafter, any part of a Workhouse.

We, therefore, set on foot a new measurement and new appropriation of the space in the Workhouses and placed the authorized total number to be received into each Workhouse under new sealed

* Appendix A. II., page 30.

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orders. We, at the same time, caused the Guardians to have the number authorized for each dormitory affixed, in legible characters, on the entrance door of each. These operations have since been completed throughout Ireland, and have resulted in a reduction of the supposed available accommodation in Workhouses from 186,917 to 146,927.

20. Although, at the present time, the aggregate available accommodation in Workhouses is, as before stated, 146,927, and the number of inmates 60,447, leaving space on the whole for 86,480, some of the Workhouses in the larger Unions, especially South Dublin, Cork, and Limerick, have been pressed upon by applicants for relief so as nearly to fill all the vacant space.

We have not, however, up to the present time issued any order under the 2nd section of 10th Vict., cap. 31, authorizing out-door relief, in food, to able-bodied persons, nor do we now expect to be called upon to do so; a diminution of the number of inmates being generally in progress.

21. We have carefully attended, according to our usual practice at all times, to every alleged case of death from want of the necessaries of life, whether such cases were reported only in the public journals or communicated to us through the Constabulary, as is always the case when an inquest is held and a verdict given implying want or exposure as among the causes of death. In every such case we have directed an inquiry to be made on oath, usually by a Medical Inspector. The number of such inquiries since the beginning of November last has been twenty, and we insert the Report which we have received in each case in the Appendix.* It will be seen that most of the cases referred to are those of itinerant mendicants, or persons on tramp or having no fixed place of abode, and that the casualties have, with little exception, been such as might occur in any ordinary season, in not more than two or three instances appearing to be connected with want of food. There are amongst these cases a few lamentable instances of unwillingness, in the last extremity of distress, to enter the Workhouse. In regard to such cases a deep responsibility rests with those who endeavour to induce the poorer classes to believe that they would suffer degradation by accepting Workhouse relief even in the direst necessity.

22. The general sanitary state of the population, as reported to us from time to time, both by Poor Law and Medical Inspectors, has been as satisfactory as in recent years, and remarkably free from epidemic disease of any serious character and extent.

23. The following Table exhibits, in the usual form, a classification of the causes of death in the Workhouses from the 16th March last to the date of the latest return made previously to the date of this Report.

* Appendix A. III., page 47.

[CLASSIFICATION

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CLASSIFICATION of Causes of Deaths in Workhouses, from February 17th, 1861, to February 15th, 1862.

Causes of Death.	In the Four Weeks ended													
	16th March.	13th April.	11th May.	8th June.	6th July.	3rd Aug.	31st Aug.	28th Sept.	26th Oct.	23rd Nov.	21st Dec.	18th Jan.	15th Feb.	Total
Age,	179	201	137	139	98	92	72	83	102	121	132	208	248	1,812
Apoplexy,	7	4	4	5	3	4	2	4	3	6	7	9	6	64
Asthma,	14	24	14	8	14	17	8	10	10	14	23	24	25	205
Atrophy,	98	94	87	84	61	40	49	43	30	11	17	21	31	666
Brain Disease,	22	21	24	22	21	7	16	11	13	21	17	27	38	260
Cancer,	16	8	19	12	15	12	15	9	10	8	15	17	10	166
Childbirth,	–	–	2	1	–	–	1	1	3	–	–	3	4	15
Cholera,	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	5
Consumption,	89	89	93	90	80	65	60	66	57	78	72	96	92	1,027
Convulsions,	31	39	32	26	22	18	17	19	12	13	18	25	32	304
Croup,	4	6	3	3	4	1	1	1	1	–	3	3	2	32
Diarrhœa,	46	52	39	36	23	25	21	22	23	41	41	53	66	488
Dropsy,	33	45	44	37	40	44	30	36	42	43	40	46	59	539
Dysentery,	22	28	25	27	18	11	14	5	13	16	18	23	29	249
Dyspepsia,	1	3	1	2	3	5	4	8	3	5	7	3	4	44
Epilepsy,	–	5	8	11	11	5	4	5	6	9	7	8	7	86
Fever,	52	62	58	67	55	60	46	39	38	34	40	49	67	667
Gangrene,	5	6	10	3	2	3	1	1	4	–	2	3	8	48
Heart Disease,	18	33	19	13	10	15	11	13	14	17	22	30	26	241
Hooping Cough,	5	7	7	6	3	5	4	5	6	12	6	8	11	85
Inflammation or other diseases of: Bowels,	7	3	1	4	1	1	3	5	2	2	4	7	7	47
Inflammation or other diseases of: Kidneys,	5	2	2	3	2	1	4	2	2	1	2	5	8	39
Inflammation or other diseases of: Liver,	5	11	9	8	8	6	5	4	6	7	8	6	7	90
Inflammation or other diseases of: Lungs,	172	155	142	96	81	48	49	60	43	115	151	196	176	1,484
Measles,	18	20	30	24	7	1	4	–	4	3	3	16	16	146
Paralysis,	22	25	27	24	25	18	23	21	25	29	34	28	36	337
Pleurisy,	–	–	1	2	–	1	2	4	1	2	1	2	2	18
Rheumatism,	6	6	3	2	3	3	5	4	4	5	1	11	11	64
Scarlatina,	3	1	3	4	4	6	2	1	3	9	5	4	5	50
Scrofula,	14	25	23	17	16	24	9	7	7	17	19	18	22	218
Small Pox,	1	2	1	3	3	3	2	1	2	6	–	7	4	35
Ulcer,	7	5	5	2	5	6	2	7	2	6	11	3	4	65
Other Diseases,	62	66	76	103	89	73	74	59	59	99	108	136	170	1,174
Total,	964	1,048	949	884	727	621	562	553	550	750	834	1,095	1,233	10,770

24. We now give the total contents of the similar tables, constructed for the last eight years, arranged in periods of four weeks, each year commencing with the month of January and ending with the month of December.

TABLE showing the total number of Deaths in Workhouses in each of the Eight Years, 1854 to 1861, both inclusive, arranged in periods of four weeks, each year commencing with the month of January and ending with that of December.

Year.	Periods of Four Weeks.													Total.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	
1854,	1,488	1,571	1,663	1,657	1,481	1,301	1,048	994	862	769	802	944	1,023	15,603
1855,	1,351	2,114	1,631	1,546	1,314	1,125	928	806	708	616	636	665	876	14,316
1856,	981	1,142	1,147	1,038	914	853	717	628	570	472	513	577	691	10,243
1857,	734	914	891	981	856	736	690	581	541	523	532	638	724	9,341
1858,	784	896	1,116	972	836	717	607	513	542	434	471	629	548	9,115
1859,	678	740	712	696	789	629	535	563	516	495	484	567	784	8,188
1860,	823	920	1,039	962	959	750	658	620	537	537	557	672	803	9,837
1861,	1,161	1,016	964	1,048	949	884	727	621	562	553	550	750	834	10,619
Total,	8,000	9,313	9,163	8,900	8,148	6,995	5,910	5,326	4,838	4,399	4,545	5,442	6,283	87,262

25. The following is a tabularized account of admissions to the

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Workhouse during the last year, in comparison with those of the three preceding years.

Year ended 29th September.	Number of Paupers in Workhouse at the commencement of the Year.	Number of Persons admitted during the Year.						Number of Births in the Workhouse during the Year.	Total number of Persons relieved in the Workhouse during the Year.	Number of Deaths in the Workhouse during the Year.
		Number admitted in Sickness.				Number admitted who were not Sick.	Total number admitted during the Year.			
		Suffering from Fever or other contagious Disease.	Suffering under other Diseases.	Suffering from accidental Injury.	Total number admitted in Sickness.					
1858,	39,838	11,104	33,880	2,531	47,515	87,398	134,918	2,454	177,205	9,395
1859,	36,886	9,553	32,600	2,107	44,260	70,834	114,594	2,276	153,706	8,022
1860,	35,206	9,107	36,456	2,025	47,588	85,312	132,900	2,443	170,549	9,677
1861,	36,294	9,268	38,378	2,217	49,863	114,830	164,693	2,435	203,422	10,550

26. The Committee of Members of the House of Commons which inquired into the operation of the Irish Poor Law Acts in the last Session of Parliament, reported to the House eighteen resolutions; and a measure is now before Parliament to carry into effect certain amendments of the law approved in those resolutions.

Two of the resolutions, however, related to two particular points in the administration of the law under the existing Acts and were in the following terms:—

"That a separate place for religious worship, to which the inmates should, subject to the regulations as to classification and discipline, have access during the day, ought to be provided in every Workhouse."

"That the moral classification of inmates, particularly in the larger workhouses, is a subject to which special attention ought to be paid by those who administer the law."

We communicated these resolutions to the Boards of Guardians in Ireland by a circular letter, which will be found in the Appendix;* and in reference to the providing of a proper Chapel according to the resolution of the Committee, we suggested the course which had already been adopted in many Unions of cutting off a portion of the dining-hall and using it exclusively for devotional purposes. Several Boards, which had not previously taken this step, have since adopted it, and others have, with our assent, appropriated some other portion of the existing Workhouse buildings to this purpose.

It must be borne in mind that an arrangement of this kind rests practically, subject to our assent, with the Board of Guardians, who are in possession and occupation of the Workhouse buildings, and who alone can command the necessary funds to build or alter buildings. There is likely, therefore, still to exist a different practice in different Unions in connexion with this subject.

We place also in the Appendix an abstract of the replies given by the Union Boards to that part of the above circular, which related to the moral classification of the inmates.†

These replies show that a moral classification very generally existed already, so far as to separate from the rest of the female

* Appendix A. I., No. 2, page 23.
† Appendix A. IV., page 80.

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inmates, females of notoriously profligate character; but few of those replies are favourable to the adoption of a more extensive moral classification, or of any attempt to distinguish, by different treatment or the assignment of different day rooms or dormitories, between one class and another of adult inmates of the same sex, on the ground of supposed inferiority in habits, disposition, or character; such a discrimination may be practicable in gaols, penitentiaries, or reformatories, and may perhaps be necessary in such institutions; but is not usual, if it be practicable, in workhouses, hospitals, or any other asylums, supported by public or private funds. The protection of children of either sex, within the age assigned to the purposes of education, from the risk of moral injury by association with the adult classes, is effectually secured by the Workhouse Regulations and the arrangement of the Workhouse buildings. In addition to this classification there is a separation between the sexes, and again between the able-bodied and infirm classes of each sex; while the hospital wards on each side again form a

Summary of the Number of Cases of Medical

Period.	Province of Ulster.			Province of Munster.		
	Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.
Year ended 30th Sept., 1853,	127,745	40,264	168,009	172,495	34,147	206,642
Year ended 30th Sept., 1854,	121,328	40,079	161,407	173,443	36,119	209,562
Year ended 30th Sept., 1855,	131,603	43,154	174,757	178,787	38,077	216,864
Year ended 30th Sept., 1856,	128,004	42,083	170,087	190,274	40,807	231,081
Year ended 30th Sept., 1857,	125,892	42,468	168,360	190,154	45,171	235,325
Year ended 30th Sept., 1858,	135,110	45,105	180,215	188,080	42,244	230,324
Year ended 30th Sept., 1859,	129,227	44,698	173,925	197,861	47,840	245,701
Year ended 30th Sept., 1860,	127,775	48,066	175,841	189,374	48,816	238,190
Year ended 30th Sept., 1861,	133,523	48,975	182,498	203,163	48,205	251,368

29. It appears from this Table, on comparing the numbers for the two last years, that there has been in Leinster and Ulster a considerable increase in the numbers of cases attended at the Dispensaries for the latter years, and a small increase in the numbers of patients attended at their own homes. In Connaught there has been a slight decrease in the number of Dispensary cases, and a slight increase in the number of domiciliary cases for the last year, while on the contrary, in Munster, there has been a large increase of Dispensary cases, and a small decrease in the number of cases attended at the Patients' homes. The totals for Ireland show a large increase in the number of patients prescribed for at the Dispensaries, amounting to 30,997; and the disproportionately small increase, viz., 2,139 cases, of patients attended at their homes.

30. In last year's Report we observed that in looking to the

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separate department. It would be very difficult to carry out a further classification on the ground of moral character throughout these several departments.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE MEDICAL CHARITIES ACT.

27. We now proceed to lay before your Excellency the Report of our proceedings, under the 14th and 15th Vict., cap. 68, the Medical Charities Act.

28. The following Table exhibits a comparative summary for each province, and for the whole of Ireland, of the amount of Dispensary relief afforded under this Act for the first nine years, during the whole of each of which the Act has been in full operation, distinguishing the lighter cases prescribed for on Dispensary tickets at the Dispensaries, and the more serious cases attended on visiting tickets at the Patients' homes.

RELIEF afforded under the Medical Charities Act.

Province of Leinster.			Province of Connaught.			Total for Ireland.		
Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.
190,103	48,069	238,172	66,690	10,898	77,588	557,033	133,378	690,411
194,426	49,363	243,789	68,128	12,139	80,267	557,325	137,700	695,025
202,255	54,622	256,877	70,902	13,163	84,065	583,547	149,016	732,563
203,868	51,604	255,472	72,527	12,070	84,597	594,673	146,564	741,237
210,178	53,134	263,312	73,798	13,848	87,646	600,022	154,621	754,643
204,473	52,400	256,873	74,086	14,080	88,166	601,749	153,829	755,578
211,525	53,154	264,679	77,518	14,568	92,086	616,131	160,260	776,391
199,797	54,190	253,987	79,379	14,236	93,615	596,325	165,308	761,633
211,540	56,008	267,548	79,096	14,259	93,355	627,322	167,447	794,769

gross totals of patients attended by the Dispensary Medical Officers each year, and comparing each year with the immediately preceding one, there appeared for the first time since the passing of the Medical Charities Act, a decrease in the number relieved for the year ended September 30, 1860. The last year in the above table shows, on the contrary, a considerable increase.

The numbers of cases attended at the Dispensaries and at the Patients' homes, respectively, in each Dispensary District in Ireland, last year, will be found in the Appendix.*

31. In the next Table we give the expenditure incurred under the Medical Charities Act in each province, and for all Ireland for the first six years, during the whole of which the Act was in full operation, and for the three years ended September 29, 1861; the

* Appendix D., No. 2, page 182.

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expenditure for which includes, in addition to that under the Medical Charities Act, the expenses incurred in carrying out the Act to make further provision for Vaccination in Ireland, of 1858. The total expenditure under both Acts for the last, compared with the preceding year, shows the slight increase of £434.

MEDICAL CHARITIES EXPENDITURE, Years ended 29th September.

Year.	Ulster.	Munster.	Leinster.	Connaught.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
1853, .	23,998	24,326	28,716	11,400	88,440
1854, .	24,366	25,229	28,761	11,351	89,707
1855, .	24,675	24,663	28,841	11,209	89,388
1856, .	24,600	25,475	28,422	11,739	90,236
1857, .	24,873	25,826	28,191	11,570	90,460
1858, .	25,522	26,583	28,373	12,247	92,725
1859, .	26,757	29,060	30,211	13,308	99,336
1860, .	28,543	30,517	31,126	14,061	104,247
1861, .	28,206	31,136	31,619	13,719	104,681

The total expenditure under the Medical Charities Act and Vaccination Act, 1858, for the last of these years digested under the following heads, is thus shown:—

		£
Expenses under the Medical Charities Act:—		
1. Medicines and Medical appliances, ...		18,504
2. Rent of Dispensary buildings, ...		6,937
3. Books, forms, stationery, printing, and advertising,		1,260
4. Salaries of Medical Officers, ...		66,516
4. Salaries of Apothecaries, ...		2,135
5. Fuel, porters, and incidental expenses, . . .		5,144
Expenses under Vaccination Act:—		
6. Vaccination fees and other expenses:—		
Fees to Medical Officers, .	£3,548	4,185
Other expenses, . . .	637	
		£104,681

32. The sums expended under the heads here specified differ very little from the corresponding items for the year preceding, except in regard to the Medical Officers' salaries, and the fees paid to them for successful vaccinations. The salaries have been raised by £1,200, and the vaccination fees are lower for this than for the year before by £1,285. The increase of the salaries is at about the average rate of yearly increase which has taken place, with the exception of one year in which it considerably exceeded this, since the enactment of the Medical Charities Act; and has been mainly brought about by the spontaneous action of the Dispensary Committees and Boards of Guardians. The decrease in vaccination something more than counterbalances the increase in salaries. We deeply regret the decrease in question, inasmuch as it has been occasioned by a corresponding and considerable falling off in the number of vaccinations performed by the Dispensary Medical Officers for the year ended September 29th, 1861, compared with the year before.

33. The average poundage on the valuation of Ireland to provide for the above-mentioned total expenditure is 2·02*d.*, which is slightly under that for the year before, which was 2·04*d.*

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34. But few alterations have been effected during the past year in the Dispensary Districts. In one instance only has there been made a change of area—in the Manorhamilton Union an Electoral Division has been transferred from one Dispensary District to another. In two instances—the Kilfinnane Dispensary District, in Kilmallock Union, and the Lurgan District, in Lurgan Union, a second Medical Officer has been appointed; in the Lurgan District, on account of the population very much exceeding that of the general average of Dispensary Districts; and in the Kilfinnane District, on account of excess both in area and population. In two Districts the appointment of an Apothecary for each has been sanctioned—the Dingle and Kilkeel Dispensary Districts, in the Unions of the same name. In twenty-three Districts the number of Members of Committees of Management has been increased, with the view of affording to the sick poor of the Districts additional facilities for procuring medical relief. Midwives to have charge of women in natural labour, have been appointed in seven additional Districts in the course of the year. There are now Midwives appointed in fifty-three Districts. These appointments have in every case been sanctioned after application by the Committees of Management, in the first instance to be empowered to make them.

35. Considering the appointment of such an Officer in a Dispensary District to be of great value, as being likely in many cases to lessen suffering or save life, we have willingly given our assent to the appointment in every case in which the number of midwifery cases attended annually by the Dispensary Medical Officers justified our doing so. In the rural districts of Ireland it is not common for women in the lower classes to seek for the attendance of the Dispensary Medical Officers in natural labour. Some matron, a relative or neighbour of the patient, undertakes the office of midwife in these cases, or a person called a midwife, who has received no instruction in a Midwifery Hospital, is employed. Such persons very frequently have not sufficient knowledge to enable them to tell at what time a labour case ceases to proceed according to the course of nature; and a not unfrequent consequence is, that in some cases the patient's powers of life are suffered to sink, before proper assistance is sought, below the possibility of recovery, in which timely aid would, without doubt, have preserved life; in other cases, accidents or derangements, which unassisted Nature is unequal to rectify, yet admitting at their first occurrence of easy redress in the hands of a skilful practitioner, become in time highly dangerous. Much avoidable suffering is undergone, and the life of the child or mother, or of both, is jeopardized or lost before skilled assistance is procured. It is, therefore, of the last importance, that the Midwife should have acquired sufficient skill in midwifery by Hospital education, or otherwise, to enable her to detect, on its first occurrence, a departure in the labour from the course of nature. It is the duty of the Dispensary Midwives immediately that such an occurrence takes place to call for the assistance of the Medical Officer, who then must take the further management of the case entirely into his own hands.

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36. Our attention having been drawn to the evils which had arisen in some of the Dispensary Districts for which Midwives had been appointed, from want of instruction as to the manner in which their services should be brought into action, and as to the circumstances which would make it their duty to transfer the charge of the patients to the Medical Officer, we addressed a circular to the Committees of Management of all the Districts in which such appointments had been made, on the 2nd of last August, for the information of the Committees, and the guidance of the Medical Officers and Midwives. We directed that in all cases in which a Dispensary Relief Ticket was issued in favour of a woman in labour, it should be addressed, as in other cases, to the Medical Officer, whose duty it would be to ascertain, in the first instance, by minute inquiry, or in case of any doubt, by visiting the patient, the precise nature of the case. If the Medical Officer ascertains by such inquiry or visit, that the case presents any difficulty or danger, he shall himself take charge of the patient. Should the case, on the other hand, prove to be one of natural labour, the Medical Officer should then, by written or printed instructions, require the attendance of the Midwife on the case, so long as it continues in the natural course. On the occurrence of any thing out of the course of nature, or attended with danger, the Midwife must forthwith communicate information to this effect to the Medical Officer, whose duty it would then become to take entire charge of the case again, and continue his attendance until the recovery of the patient, or the termination of the case.

37. In the following Table we give the numbers of Vaccinations performed annually by the Dispensary Medical Officers for the nine years ended September 30, 1861, under the Medical Charities Act; and since 1858, also, under the Vaccination Extension Act, enacted in that year, with the view of remedying the failure in this respect of the former Act.

			Number of Cases of Vaccination.
Year ended September 30th,		1853,	43,332
,,	,,	1854,	52,844
,,	,,	1855,	46,711
,,	,,	1856,	84,131
,,	,,	1857,	47,855
,,	,,	1858,	54,984
,,	,,	1859,	140,411
,,	,,	1860,	107,305
,,	,,	1861,	90,256

38. Although the numbers for the last two years, in this Table, show a decrease in the latter compared with the former, of 17,049 cases, there is no doubt that the Extension Act has been attended with very beneficial effects, inasmuch as the number of Vaccinations for 1861 nearly doubles the average number for the years before 1859 (omitting the year 1856), in which the Vaccinations were exceptionably numerous in consequence of panic occasioned by an extensive Small Pox Epidemic.

The small additional expense, viz., £4,185 per annum, for which this great improvement has been obtained, is a further cause for satisfaction.

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39. Although it may, we think, be reasonably anticipated that the beneficial effects of the Vaccination Act which we have described, will be, to a certain extent, permanent, still the continuous decrease of Vaccinations shown in the above table, adds to our anxious desire to see some measures adopted to remedy this serious evil. For proof that the evil is one of great magnitude, and for the remedy we propose for your Excellency's consideration, we beg leave to refer to the 37th paragraph of our Report of last year.

40. The sanitary condition of the poor of Ireland during the past year has been, on the whole, satisfactory, and still continues so. No disease has prevailed in an epidemic form. There have been no cases of cholera of the epidemic type. A vague anticipation that fever will become epidemic shortly, exists in some quarters, but we can assert that, up to the present time, the actual state of the health of the population affords no support to such expectation.

41. There is reason to fear, that in the supply of drugs and compound medicines for use in the Workhouses and Dispensaries in Ireland, an evil exists, from which the dispensing of medicine to the public at large is by no means exempt, but which admits perhaps of being remedied in the one case more readily than it does in the other. We allude to the advantage taken by some contractors of the disposition of Boards of Guardians to purchase cheap drugs, by tendering to supply them at prices so low as to exclude, from competition, parties willing to supply, at a fair price, articles of a proper quality.

42. The faculty of discriminating between drugs bearing the same name and supposed to be identical, but being actually of very different quality and therapeutic power, is not necessarily possessed by the general practitioners in medicine and surgery; and we have been led to consider, after a recent investigation into abuses of the nature referred to, in what way we might contend against the influence of a practice not only injurious to life and health, but conflicting with that very desire for economy in the expenditure of the poor rates which has given rise to the evil.

43. With the assistance of one or more persons known to possess peculiar qualifications in chemical and therapeutic science acting on our behalf as medical referees, and to be compensated for their services from the Contingent Fund of this department, we had hoped to be enabled to remedy, to some extent, the evil in question in the manner pointed out in the correspondence which we place in the Appendix;* and we are now considering how far we can avail ourselves with advantage of the limited discretion which has been recently allowed to us by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury for this purpose.

DEPARTMENTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

44. In the forty-fifth paragraph of our last Annual Report, we stated that the number of Poor Law Inspectors was nine, and of

* Appendix C. II., page 176.

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the Medical Inspectors four. Since that date, two vacancies have occurred among the Poor Law Inspectors, by the retirement of Mr. Otway and Mr. Lucas, which, on our recommendation, have not been filled up. On the subsequent occurrence of the potato blight, however, we suggested the expediency of investing each of the four Medical Inspectors with the powers of a Poor Law Inspector, retaining at the same time the superintendence of his District under the Medical Charities Act; and this suggestion has been carried out with the assent of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury. The number of clerks, including extra clerks, has also been since reduced from forty-one to forty; and the annual estimate for the department, which for 1861-62, was £26,704, excluding the Auditors, appears in the estimates for 1862-63, as £24,952, showing a reduction of £1,752.

45. We have been anxious in making the reductions which we have made, to obtain the removal of any apparent hardship or anomaly existing among those who remained attached to the service of the department, and have succeeded, through your Excellency's intervention, in having the Medical Inspectors placed on the same footing as to emoluments, as the Poor Law Inspectors. We were also desirous to obtain some addition to the annual increment to the salaries for the third class of clerks on the establishment, and a small increase in the weekly wages of the messengers. We have not succeeded, however, in obtaining assent to our recommendations on these two points, but still hope for a more favourable consideration at some future time.

46. The provisions of the second and fourth sections of the Civil Service Superannuation Act have been applied to this department in the following manner. The clerks and the office servants, admissible as they are to the service at the age of eighteen, under certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners, have the benefit of the scale of allowance laid down in section 2. The offices of Medical Commissioner and Medical Inspector have, in addition to the scale laid down in section 2, the benefit, to which they are clearly entitled, of the provisions of section 4, which provide for an additional term of years to be included, at the discretion (as to extent) of the Lords of the Treasury, in the computation of length of service for persons holding certain classes of offices, which classes are to be specifically designated by the same authority, but which are already to a certain extent defined by the Act of Parliament, as offices "for the due and efficient discharge of the duties," of which "professional or other peculiar qualifications, not ordinarily to be acquired in the public service are required," and as to which "it is for the interest of the public that persons should be appointed thereto at an age exceeding that at which public service ordinarily begins." The office of Poor Law Inspector has also been included by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury among the classes entitled to the benefit of the provisions of the 4th section.

47. The office of Auditor has been excluded from the benefit of the same section, on the ground that there is nothing in their duties

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of so special a nature as that persons competent to perform them might not be found either in the department of the Poor Law Commission, or in other departments of the Civil Service, and that the functions of the Inspectors are of a higher order, and require for their due performance qualifications which render it inexpedient at least, if not impracticable, to confine their selection to the body of Civil Servants.

48. The office of Commissioner, not being Medical Commissioner, has been likewise excluded from the benefit of the 4th section, on the ground that those offices only fall within the meaning of the section, which, under ordinary circumstances, do not admit of being filled by promotion or selection from the body of the Civil Service, by reason of the duties requiring a previous training, which that service cannot be expected to supply; and that, although the advantage which the service may derive from the occasional appointment of individuals not previously in the public service to the situation of Poor Law Commissioner is fully recognised, yet it is not admitted that, except in the case of the Medical Commissioner, so general a necessity for doing so exists, as to bring the office within the rule before-mentioned.

49. We are not aware whether these questions, or any of them, are open to further consideration; but it is due to the present Auditors to state that, in point of fact, none of them were selected from the ranks of the Civil Service, and that they entered the Poor Law Service at the respective ages of forty-nine, thirty-six, forty-seven, and forty-seven. We do not, at the same time, discover that there is any express power in the Act to exempt particular persons from the effect of any decision regarding a class of offices.

It is also due to the Non-Medical Commissioners and their successors to state, that the present holders of these offices were previously in the position of Inspectors, and that every vacancy in the office of Commissioner in Ireland has heretofore been filled from the body of the Inspectors; and that in reference to the future as well as the present, unless promotion is denied to the Inspectors, the anomaly will from time to time appear, as it does now, of an Officer who has held an office which is entitled to the benefit of section 4, forfeiting that benefit on his promotion from that office to a superior office in the same department.

We have the honour to be

Your Excellency's obedient, faithful Servants,

(Signed) A. POWER.
ROBERT PEEL.
THOS. A. LARCOM.
J. McDONNELL, M.D.
E. SENIOR.

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APPENDIX.

APPENDIX (A.)

CIRCULARS OF INSTRUCTIONS, REPORTS, AND CORRESPONDENCE UNDER THE POOR LAW ACTS.

I.—Circulars.

No. 1.—Exercise and Recreation of Children.—Circular to Poor Law Inspectors.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
April 23, 1861.

Sir,

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland are desirous of calling your particular attention to the 27th Article of the General Workhouse Regulations, relating to the exercise and recreation of the children of either sex in Workhouses.

The following is the regulation referred to, namely:—

"The Master of the Workhouse may allow the paupers of each sex, under the age of fifteen, subject to such restrictions as the Board of Guardians may impose, to quit the Workhouse under the care and guidance of himself, or the Matron, Schoolmaster, Schoolmistress, Porter, or some other paid Officer of the Workhouse, for the purpose of exercise."

It is hardly necessary for the Commissioners to dwell upon the importance, as regards the health of the children, which attaches to an observance of the regulation under which the children may be taken out daily, or on alternate days, for exercise and recreation, beyond the Workhouse grounds, for such periods as may be found to be convenient.

The systematic observance of the regulation, moreover, will render it necessary for the Schoolmaster and Schoolmistress, or other Officer of the Workhouse, to see that the children taken out to walk in the public thoroughfares are clean and neat in their persons, and orderly in their general behaviour, and much benefit will result from the constant recurrence of the requisite inspection of the children when they are proceeding out of the Workhouse.

The Commissioners believe there is reason to think that in many Unions the children are not regularly taken out by the teachers beyond the Workhouse premises; and wherever this is found to be the case, they request that you will supply a special observation on the subject, in the periodical reports made of the inspection of Workhouses in your district; or in cases of habitual neglect of the regulation, that you will make a separate report upon the matter, detailing the facts which have come under your notice.

For this purpose you will, no doubt, enforce the duty on the Porter of the Workhouse of entering in his book the hour at which the children leave and return to the Workhouse, and of the number taken out, of boys and girls, respectively.

By Order of the Commissioners,

B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

No. 2.—Resolutions of Committee of the House of Commons.—Circular to Boards of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
August 23, 1861.

Sir,

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland transmit to you herewith, for the information of the Board of Guardians, copies of the Resolutions agreed to by the Committee of the House of Commons

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of last Session, on the subject of the Irish Poor Relief and Medical Charities Acts; and the Commissioners desire to draw the attention of the Board of Guardians to the Resolutions Nos. 14 & 15.

In regard to the Resolution No. 14, which suggests the providing of a separate place for religious worship, to which the inmates of the Workhouse should, subject to the regulations as to classification and discipline, have access during the day, the Commissioners have to observe that the only mode in which the object of the Committee could be carried out in its integrity would appear to be by cutting off a portion of the dining-hall for a chapel, opening a door from each yard, male and female, and dividing the portion so cut of, transversely by a movable partition.

In regard to the Resolution No. 15, which relates to the moral classification of Workhouse inmates, the Commissioners wish to be informed of the exact arrangements at present existing in this respect, and whether the present classification can, in the opinion of the Guardians, be improved.*

By Order of the Commissioners,

B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk of each Union.

Resolutions referred to.

That it is the opinion of this Committee—

1. That the powers given by the Statute (10th of Victoria, chap. 31) to Poor Law Guardians in Ireland of affording relief, both in-door and out-door, are sufficient; and that no alteration of that Statute in that respect is necessary or desirable.

2. That, in the administration of the law, the Guardians appear to have made such provision in respect of the management of the Workhouses, the Education of Children, Medical Aid, and all other matters relating to the effectual relief of the poor, as to justify the powers conferred on them by Parliament; and that it is not expedient to give to the Poor Law Commissioners, or to any other authority, compulsory powers to control the discretion of the Guardians.

3. That time has not admitted of detailed inquiry into the working of the Medical Charities Act, but that the evidence shows that great benefits have been derived from that Statute, and that it is desirable to take further evidence upon this subject.

4. That several of the witnesses have recommended the substitution of Union for Divisional rating, but that it is not desirable to alter the present law in that respect.

5. That an extension from three to five years (with a minimum residence of two years in some one Division) of the time which suffices to make the pauper chargeable to the Electoral Division, instead of to the Union at large, would tend to remove undue pressure imposed on town Electoral Divisions from any sudden increase occasioned by the gravitation of pauperism towards the more populous districts.

6. That power ought to be given to Boards of Guardians to recover from the putative fathers the cost of the maintenance of illegitimate children during the time that they are inmates of a Poorhouse, and while under the age of fourteen; and that such cost of relief should be recoverable by process, in the name of the Guardians, before the Barrister at Quarter Sessions.

7. That it is expedient to extend to cases of sickness or accident the powers which the Guardians now possess in regard to fever cases, under the 15th & 16th sections of 6 & 7 Victoria, cap. 92.

8. To regulate the mode in which the religious education of children, the religion of whose parents is not known, shall be determined, by giving to the person who brings the child to the Workhouse, the legal position of the parent or guardian for that purpose.

9. To give to Boards of Guardians the authority of the parent up to the age of fifteen years, in case of orphan and deserted children.

10. To authorize Boards of Guardians to place orphan and deserted children out to nurse up to the age of twelve years, when they shall think it right to do so.

11. To repeal the quarter-acre clause.

12. To amend the law relating to the Election of Guardians, by requiring a more accurate description of property in respect of which claims to vote are made, by requiring the execution of such claims to be executed before a Justice of the Peace, by limiting the duration of property and proxy claims, and by limiting the number of proxy claims to be held by one person; also by removing doubts which have existed as to the rights of owners or immediate lessors of certain classes of property to vote; and by limiting the number of votes to be given in respect of rent received, according to the rated value of the premises from which the rent is received.

13. That a system of superannuation has been advocated by official witnesses, who recommend that a claim should be given to worn-out Union officers, giving up their

* See Abstract of Replies to this Circular, page 80.

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whole time to the service of the Union, to superannuation, on the scale of the Civil Service Superannuation Act, and subject to the like restrictions as are contained in that Act; and that it is desirable to provide such superannuation; but that such provision should not be made in a bill to amend the present Poor Law.

14. That a separate place for religious worship, to which the inmates should, subject to the regulations as to classification and discipline, have access during the day, ought to be provided in every Workhouse.

15. That the moral classification of inmates, particularly in the larger Workhouses, is a subject to which special attention ought to be paid by those who administer the law.

16. That compulsory powers should be given to the Poor Law Commissioners, upon requisition from Boards of Guardians, to take land for burial-grounds.

17. That since conflicting decisions as to the chargeability of charitable institutions are being given by the Assistant Barristers of the different counties in Ireland, it is most desirable that the law on this point should be settled, and that the principle of exemption from poor rates is objectionable, and ought not to form part of the law.

18. That Solicitors who are members of Boards of Guardians should be prohibited from acting professionally, either for or against the Boards of which they are members, and that, in the event of their so acting professionally, they should be liable to the same penalties as are imposed by the present law on Guardians who, either directly or indirectly, have any interest in a contract made by their Board.

July 5, 1861.

No. 3.—Removal of Irish Poor from England.—Circular to Boards of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
August 23, 1861.

Sir,

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland transmit herewith, for the information of the Board of Guardians, a copy of the Act of last Session (24 and 25 Vic. cap. 76), to amend the law relating to the removal of poor persons to Ireland.

The Commissioners desire at the same time to state that by another Act of last Session (24 and 25 Vic. cap. 55), considerable alterations were made in the law as to the circumstances which give to poor persons resident in England the right of irremovability. By the first section of that Act the period of residence giving the right of irremovability is reduced from five years to three years, and residence in any part of a Union in England is to have the same effect as residence in any parish. By the second section any right of irremovability which may have been acquired by parents is extended, after their death, to orphan children under sixteen years of age who may have been residing with them. By the third section married women, deserted by their husbands, can acquire a right of irremovability by residence in the same manner as widows. Copies of these three sections are annexed.

No alteration appears to have been made in the law regarding the removal of poor persons from Scotland.

By Order of the Commissioners,
B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk of each Union.

Extracts from the Act 24 & 25 Vic. cap. 55.

"Section 1.—That after the Twenty-fifth day of March next the period of three years shall be substituted for that of five years specified in the first section of the Statute Ninth and Tenth Victoria, chapter Sixty-six, and the residence of a person in any part of a Union shall have the same effect in reference to the provisions of the said section as a residence in any parish.

"Section 2.—Where a child under the age of sixteen years, residing with its surviving parent, shall be left an orphan, and such parent shall at the time of death have acquired an exemption from removal by reason of a continued residence, such orphan shall, if not otherwise irremovable, be exempt from removal in like manner and to the same extent as if it had then acquired for itself an exemption from removal by residence.

"Section 3.—Where a married woman shall have been or shall be deserted by her husband, and shall after his desertion reside for three years in such a manner as would, if she were a widow, render her exempt from removal, she shall not be liable to be removed from the parish wherein she shall be resident, unless her husband return to cohabit with her."

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No. 4.—Removal of Irish Poor from England.—Circular to Boards of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
November 1, 1861.

Sir,

1. Adverting to the Circular Letter of the 23rd August last, transmitting a copy of the Act of last Session (24 and 25 Vic. c. 76,) to amend the law relating to the removal of poor persons to Ireland, the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland now transmit to you, for the information of the Board of Guardians, copies of queries which they have submitted to the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, relative to some of the provisions of the Act, together with copies of the opinions given by them jointly thereon.

2. It appears from these opinions that, by virtue of the warrant of removal made in England, a pauper removed under that warrant to Ireland, and delivered at the Workhouse of the Union containing the port which is nearest to the place of ultimate destination, but does not contain that place, may be detained in custody by the Guardians of the Port Union for the purpose of removal to the Union containing the place of ultimate destination, and may be removed by force, if necessary, to that Union, and delivered at the Workhouse.

3. In order to carry out the provisions of the 5th section of the Act, it appears advisable that the Guardians of Unions containing the ports to which paupers from England are usually removed, should appoint a class of officers, to be called "Removing Officers," as it will not be right that any of the Union Officers should be taken from their ordinary duties for this purpose.

4. The Removing Officers will have to act only when occasion arises; and it will therefore be the best course to pay them for their time and trouble on each occasion when their services are required.

5. It is the intention of the Commissioners to include such payments in their certificate of expenses to be repaid to the Port Union, together with the cost of maintenance of the pauper so long as he may, of necessity, be detained for the purpose of removal, together with the other expenses of conveyance and removal.

6. In each case the removal from a Port Union should take place only by direction of the Board of Guardians; and it is only to the Union containing the place named in the warrant that the pauper can be removed, and the expense recovered. Removal to any other Union would be illegal, and expose the Guardians to proceedings in a court of justice.

7. When a pauper has been duly removed under a proper warrant from England to an Irish port, it is in the discretion of the Guardians of the Port Union, not containing the place of ultimate destination, either to remove or not to remove the pauper to the Union containing that place. The decision on this point ought to take place at the meeting of the Guardians next after the arrival of the pauper, in order that the period of forcible detention may not be unnecessarily protracted, or the expense of maintenance to the removing authorities in England unnecessarily increased. If it should be decided not to remove him, the compulsory detention of the pauper should be considered to cease from that moment.

When considering this point the Guardians will do well to examine carefully the warrant of removal, in order to see that it has been addressed to the Guardians of the Union which actually contains the place of ultimate destination named in the warrant. If an error has been made in this respect it will be better not to remove to the Union named in the warrant, for the Guardians of any Union not containing the place of ultimate destination will not be bound to receive the pauper, and it would be necessary in such a case for the Removing Officer to bring him back to the Port Union in custody; otherwise he may be left destitute in, and so made chargeable to, a wrong Union.

8. As it appears from the answer to query 3 that the Removing Officer from the Port Union will be justified in leaving the pauper at the Workhouse of the Union containing the place of ultimate destination named in the warrant, this will be by far the best course to adopt; as delivery at the place named in the warrant, although consistent with the terms of the statute, might result in the pauper being left destitute at a great distance from any officer competent to take charge of him.

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9. It must be always borne in mind that the power created by the recent Act of removing persons in Ireland, arises solely under a warrant of removal obtained in England; and that in no case can the Guardians of any Union in Ireland after receiving a pauper do any thing to avoid the consequences of previous error either in the warrant or in the removal. Nevertheless, in every case of removal under warrant to the Union containing the place of ultimate destination, the officers of the Workhouse at which he is delivered must accept the pauper without hesitation or objection on any ground whatever—all questions affecting the legality of the removal having been finally adjudicated in granting the warrant.

10. Although there exists in Ireland no power of appeal, or other means of avoiding the consequences of error committed by the removing authorities in England in any individual case, it seems to be desirable that any circumstances which may transpire to show a failure of attention to the existing state of the law on the part of those authorities, should be reported by the Guardians to the Commissioners in Dublin. Facts of that nature can be made the subject of inquiry in England, and it is possible that such inquiries may provide some additional guarantee for a strict attention to the existing state of the law on the part of the removing authorities in that country.

By Order of the Commissioners,
B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk of each Union.

Copy—Queries and Opinions.

1st. On the delivery of a person removed under the warrant from England at the Workhouse of the Port Union, that Union not containing the place of ultimate destination, will it be lawful for the Guardians of the Union, or their Officers, to detain such person against his will for the purpose of removing him to the place of ultimate destination?	We think the right of detention necessarily incident to the duty of removal, and that the Guardians may lawfully detain the pauper for the purpose of removing him.
2nd. Can such removal to the place of ultimate destination be made compulsorily? and if so, what means of compulsion should be used if the pauper is unwilling to go, and offers resistance?	We think it can; and that the Officers of the Union will be warranted in enforcing the removal.
3rd. In removing a pauper from the Port Union to the place of ultimate destination, must he be delivered at the Workhouse of the Union containing the latter place, and will his delivery there exonerate the Removing Officer from further responsibility regarding him, whether he is admitted into the Workhouse or not?	We think he should be delivered at the Workhouse, and that the Removing Officer fulfils his duty in making that delivery
4th. As the Act does not provide for the transmission of any copy of the warrant to the Guardians of the Port Union when not containing the place of ultimate destination, will the possession of a copy in some accidental manner, as obtaining it from the English Removing Officer, or from the pauper himself, be a sufficient authority to the Guardians of the Port Union and their Officers to act under the provisions of the 5th section?	We think that the Guardians of the Port Union should require to see the original warrant before they act under the provisions of the 5th section.

Thomas O'Hagan,
James A. Lawson.

22nd October, 1861.

No. 5.—Removal of Irish Poor from England.—Circular to Boards of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
November 16, 1861.

Sir,

Adverting to the last paragraph of their Circular of the 1st instant, on the subject of the removal of Irish Poor from England, in which the Commissioners

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stated that it was desirable that any circumstances which might transpire, in any case of removal, to show a failure of attention to the existing state of the law on the part of the removing authorities in England, should be reported to this office, the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland now transmit to you a Memorandum of the Heads of Inquiry which they think should be made in each case, so far as they may be applicable, with a view to ascertaining all the facts relating to the removal.

The questions suggested are intended to be put to the pauper on his arrival at the Workhouse, and the information which may be elicited in reply should be reported fully to the Commissioners.

By Order of the Commissioners,

The Clerk of each Union. B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

Heads of Inquiry.

1. Date of warrant or copy (send copy if received)?
2. Date of embarkation?
3. Name of the port at which the embarkation took place?
4. How sent; as a deck passenger or otherwise?
5. When and by whom delivered at the Workhouse?
6. How long is it since the pauper left Ireland?
7. Where was the pauper born in Ireland (giving if possible the name of the parish, and the name of the townland)?
8. What was the pauper's last place of residence in Ireland (giving if possible the name of the parish, and the name of the townland)?
9. How long had the pauper resided in such place before leaving Ireland?
10. Where was the pauper residing in England when he became chargeable? Give the name of the Union, and also of the parish or township, if possible.
11. How long had he resided there?
12. If less than three years, give as accurately as possible the particulars of previous residence for at least three years, stating in all cases, if possible, the name of the Union, and of the parish or township.
13. If the pauper is a widow, when did her husband die?
14. If the pauper is a married woman deserted by her husband, how long is it since the desertion took place?
15. If the pauper is under the age of 16 years, and an orphan, was he residing with his surviving parent at the time of such parent's death.
16. Date of surviving parent's death?
17. Where was the parent residing at the time of death? Give the name of the Union, and also of the parish or township.
18. How long had the parent resided there?

No. 6.—Removal of Irish Poor from England.—Circular to Boards of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
February 18, 1862.

Sir,

Adverting to the Circular Letter of the 1st November last, communicating the opinion of the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General on certain points arising under the recent Act to amend the law relating to the removal of poor persons to Ireland (24 & 25 Vic., c. 76), the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland desire to acquaint you, for the information of the Board of Guardians, that they have since found it necessary to consult the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General on cases of removal under the Act in which the provisions of the Act had not been duly observed, either from informality in the warrant, or irregularity in executing it.

The informalities and irregularities in the several cases referred to may be stated as follows :—

1.—The warrant has not been addressed to the Guardians of any Union in Ireland, although the 2nd sec. of the Act requires that it be addressed to the Guardians of the Union or parish in Ireland to which the poor person is to be removed.

2.—The warrant, instead of directing that the pauper be delivered at the Workhouse of the Union containing the port of or nearest to the place

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of ultimate destination, has directed that he be delivered at the Workhouse of the Union containing that place.

3.—The pauper, instead of being sent from England in charge of an Officer and "delivered," as required by 4th sec. of the Act, at the Workhouse of the Port Union, has been placed on board a steamer bound for the Port Union; and, when landed in Ireland, has been left at liberty, so that he might apply for admission at the Workhouse of the Port Union or proceed elsewhere, as he pleased.

4.—The pauper has been sent to a port not being the port nearest to the place of ultimate destination, and not the port named in the warrant.

The Attorney-General and Solicitor-General have advised the Commissioners that, notwithstanding these violations of the provisions of the Act, the Guardians of the Port Union where the pauper applied for admission after removal from England had authority to remove him to the Union containing the place of ultimate destination, and that the Commissioners might issue their certificate of the expenses attending such removal, as required by the 5th sec. of the Act, with a view to the repayment of the amount by the English removing Union.

The Commissioners have thought it right to make the actual state of the law in these several respects known to all Unions, in order that no misapprehension may exist as to the propriety of receiving paupers removed irregularly, as above described.

By Order of the Commissioners,

B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk of each Union.

No. 7.—Security to be given by Union Officers.—Circular to Boards of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
August 27, 1861.

Sir,

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have recently had before them a case in which there were some deficiencies in the accounts of a Master of a Workhouse, and a question arose as to the propriety of taking proceedings under the bond to recover the amount of the deficiency.

The bond, in the case referred to, was given by a Guarantee Society, and upon examining its terms, with a view to advising the Board of Guardians upon the subject, it appeared that the security was limited to the making good of losses in consequence of embezzlement or larceny of any moneys of the employer, and that it only gave a guarantee against criminal acts, and not against any acts that are not indictable offences, nor against any loss by reason of any act that is not larceny or embezzlement.

A bond so limited does not fulfil the conditions of the General Regulations which relate to the security to be given by persons who may be appointed to Union Offices for which security is required. The 39th Article of the General Regulations Order requires that persons appointed to such offices shall give "a bond in such penal sum as the Guardians shall think fit, with two sufficient sureties, not being Guardians of the Union, *conditioned for the due and faithful performance of the duties of the office.*"

Where personal security is given, the form of bond prepared by the Commissioners, and generally in use, provides fully for this; but in cases where the security of a Guarantee Association is accepted the usual form is not applicable, and the Guardians should, therefore, in such cases, carefully examine the form of bond proposed to be given, in order to ascertain that it is sufficiently general and comprehensive in its terms to meet the requirement of the regulation above quoted.

The Commissioners wish to learn whether in any existing cases defective bonds, as described above, have been accepted; and, if so, the Commissioners request that such bonds may be submitted to them.

By Order of the Commissioners,

B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk of each Union.

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II.—Correspondence on the Subject of the Act to Amend the Law relating to the Removal of Poor Persons to Ireland (24 & 25 Vict., c. 76).

No. 1.—Letter from the Commissioners to the Chief Secretary of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
November 30, 1861.

Sir,

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland transmit to you herewith, for the information of their Excellencies the Lords Justices, copies of two circular letters which they have issued to the several Boards of Guardians in Ireland on the subject of the Act of last session relating to the removal of Irish poor from England: one explaining the changes made in the law last session, and the other communicating the opinion of the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General on several points arising under the Act, and suggesting the steps which Boards of Guardians ought to take in regard to cases of removal.*

In reference to the tenth and last paragraph of the Circular of the 1st November, the Commissioners desire to point out that no appeal now exists against any removal or warrant of removal to Ireland, and that the only check therefore on illegal or irregular practices in the removal of Irish paupers from England, consists in representing to the Government, from time to time, such complaints on the part of the Poor Law Authorities in Ireland as may appear to be well-founded.

The benefits intended to be accorded to this country by the recent legislation on the subject may be shortly enumerated as follows:—

1. Irremovability, instead of being established by five years' residence in the parish or township from which the removal takes place, is now established by three years' residence within the Union containing such parish.
2. The right of irremovability acquired by parents is extended, after their death, to the children under 16 years of age.
3. Married women, deserted by their husbands, can acquire irremovability by residence, in the same manner as widows.
4. The Port Unions on the coasts of Ireland are protected from undue pressure by the warrant ordering the removal of the pauper to the place of birth or last residence in Ireland.
5. The Guardians of the Unions in Ireland to which the removal is to be made are to receive a copy of the warrant of removal; and the warrant is directed to be addressed to them, and a copy given to the pauper.
6. The pauper is protected by being kept in custody of an officer until his delivery at some Workhouse in Ireland, instead of being left destitute, as heretofore, on the quays of the port where he is landed.
7. The deck passage is prohibited for females and children between the 1st of October and 31st March.
8. The Port Union is secured from loss in receiving and transmitting paupers to their places of destination.

Much benefit has been anticipated in Ireland from these recent changes in the law, and without doubt some benefit would arise from them provided that a rigid observance were practised in England of the provisions of the law as established.

With regard to the right of irremovability, it is very difficult to ascertain by any inquiry which can be made in Ireland, whether in any individual case the right in question has or has not been respected or inquired into by the Removing Authorities before the granting of the warrant.

The forms of deposition used in England exclude reference to any point affect-

* See Appendix A., I., Nos. 3 and 4, pages 25 and 26.

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ing removability except one, viz., whether settlement has or has not been gained; and as these documents never afford any information regarding the length of residence and places of residence, in England, it must still remain as difficult as it always has been to keep any check upon violations of the law in regard to the right of irremovability.

There are, however, several new conditions required by the Act 24 & 25 Vic. cap. 76, of such a nature that the omission or infraction of them is often patent on the face of the warrant itself, or in other parts of the proceeding, or may be exhibited in the mode of conducting the removal or otherwise; and in such cases, and in such only, the errors committed are brought sufficiently within the cognizance of the parties interested in Ireland.

It was not until some time after the passing of the recent Acts that any removal to Ireland took place under them. Removals are now, however, beginning to be frequent; and the Commissioners regret to say, that among the twenty-nine cases which have come under their notice, involving the removal of sixty-seven persons, to the present date, there are very few in which some irregularity or disregard of the law is not apparent on the face of the proceedings, sometimes attended with injustice and loss to the Unions in this country, and in other cases with hardship to the persons removed.

Considering the great importance which, under existing circumstances, this system of pauper deportation may assume, the Commissioners think it their duty to present the cases referred to in detail, with copies of the several Warrants of Removal which have been received, in the hope that possibly some step may be taken in order to secure greater attention to the actual state of the law on the part of the Removing Authorities in England.

1. Observing the order of time, the first removal under the new Act was that of Mary Flanagan, and three children, from Preston to Dundalk, by warrant dated 31st August, 1861. This woman appeared from her examination to have been born in Newry, and should have been ordered to be removed to that place, but the warrant of removal appears to have been framed without any reference whatever to the altered state of the law; and this is in some measure explained and excused by the recent date of the new enactment, viz., 6th August, 1861. The result, however, is, that through default of the Removing Justices in England, Dundalk Union has been permanently burthened with four paupers, who properly belong to Newry.

2. Under warrant, dated the 9th September, Mary Harrington and child were removed from Cardiff Union to Cork, and the warrant is correctly framed. She was duly brought by the Removing Officer from Cardiff to the Cork Workhouse, and this is one instance in which the provisions of the new Act appear to have been in all points strictly carried out.

3. By warrant, dated 13th September, Patrick Page was ordered to be removed from Cardiff to Fermoy. The Warrant in this case is not addressed, as it ought to have been, to the Guardians of Fermoy Union, or of any other Union in Ireland. The pauper has not yet arrived at Fermoy Workhouse.

4. Under warrant, dated 18th September, Francis Tracey was removed from Abergavenny to Cork. In this case the warrant orders the removal to Ireland, and not to any particular place. The proceeding, therefore, is illegal, and Cork Union is burthened with the consequences.

5. Under five warrants, all bearing date the 27th September, the following paupers were removed from the Borough of Cardiff, viz., William Fleming, to Bandon; Ellen Barry and three children, to Bantry; Mary Thompson and one child, to Cork; John Tobin, to Cork; and Margaret Donoghoe, to Skibbereen.

In none of these five cases is the warrant addressed to the Guardians of any Union in Ireland. In Mary Thompson's case the place of birth is stated to be the "County of Cork." In the cases of Fleming, Barry, and Donoghoe, the paupers instead of being delivered at the Workhouse of the Port Union, viz., Cork, were brought by the Removing Officer to Bantry, Bandon, and Skibbereen respectively. The latter course is not a subject for complaint; as although at variance with the law, it is the course most suitable and most convenient to the administration of the Poor Law in Ireland.

6. Under Warrant, dated 5th October, Anne Corrigan was removed from Stockport to Athlone. No complaint arises in this case; but the pauper, as in the cases from Cardiff, was removed at once to Athlone by the Stockport Officers

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instead of being delivered, as the Act requires, at the Workhouse of the Port Union, North Dublin.

7. By warrant, dated 5th October, 1861, Catherine Lynch was directed to be removed from the City of London Union to Croom. The pauper has not yet arrived at the Workhouse of Croom Union.

8. By warrant, dated 7th October, Patrick Donohoe, his wife, and seven children, were directed to be removed from Cheltenham to Macroom Union. This warraut makes no reference to the Port Union. Copy of the warrant was received on the 19th October by the Guardians of Macroom Uuion, who state that the place of birth named in it is believed by them to be in another Union. No information of the paupers' arrival has reached the Guardians of Macroom Union or Cork Union, which is the Port Union; and it seems therefore either that the removal has been abandoned or deferred, or that the family has been landed, according to the former practice, on the quays of Cork, and left to find their way to the place of destination, or to go elsewhere, instead of being delivered at Cork Workhouse.

9. Under warrant, dated the 14th October, Catherine Griffin and three children were removed from Leigh, in Lancashire. In this case the warrant directs the removal to Ireland merely, and is not addressed to the Guardians of any Union in Ireland The woman and the children are brought on the deck of a steamer, contrary to law; and although permitted by the sailors to go below, were drenched with water during the passage, and landed on the quays under no custody, being left to find their way to the North Dublin Union Workhouse. The examination accompanying the warrant shows that she was born at a place in Ennis Union, in the county of Clare. She ought, therefore, to have been removed to the Union containing that place, *viâ* Limerick, which is the nearest port to Ennis; but by ignorance or neglect of the present state of the law, the woman and her children have been made a burthen on the rates of North Dublin Union, and the Guardians have no redress or means of escaping from the consequences of this error.

10. Under warrant, dated 16th October, Bridget Patterson and her three children were removed from St. George's in the East (London) to Cork. This person appears to have arrived by steamer from London, and to have been landed on the quays at Cork in the manner practised before the recent Acts, and to have been left to find her way to the Workhouse of Cork Union.

11. By warrant, dated 16th October, Ellen Taylor and one child were directed to be removed from the parish of Poplar to Skibbereen. By the examination of the pauper accompanying the warrant, it appears she was born in the parish of West Skull, which is in Skull Union and not Skibbereen Union. By this error Skibbereen Union (which is described in the warrant as containing the port of Cork) is charged with the paupers instead of Skull Union, and has no means of redress.

12. Under warrant, dated 17th October, Thomas Ryan, his wife, and five children, have been removed from the Plymouth Union to Thurles Union, in the county of Tipperary. This warrant is directed to the Guardians of the parish of Thurles, and directs the paupers to be delivered at the Workhouse of the Thurles Union, which it describes as containing the port of Waterford. The paupers arrived at the Waterford Workhouse uuaccompanied by any Officer.

13. By warrant, dated 18th October, William Power is directed to be removed from Cardiff to Doneraile, in the Mallow Union. The warrant is not addressed to the Guardians of any Union in Ireland. The pauper has not arrived at Mallow.

14. By warrant, dated 18th October, Margaret Power was directed to be removed from Cardiff to Kilkoney, and delivered at the Workhouse of Cork Union. She is stated in the warrant to have been born at Kilkoney, in the county of Cork. There is, however, no such place in the county of Cork, nor any place resembling it by name in the Cork Union. The warrant has been received by the Clerk of Cork Uniou, hut the pauper has not appeared.

15. Under warrant, dated the 22nd October, John Reeves was removed from Birmingham to Castlebar. The form of warrant used in this case omits all reference to a Port Union, and directs the pauper to be delivered, not at the Workhouse of the Union containing the port of or nearest to the place of destination, as required by the Act, but at the Workhouse of the Union containing

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the place of ultimate destination. The Removing Officer from Birmingham accordingly removed the pauper to Castlebar, and delivered him at the Workhouse.

16. Under warrant of the same date, and in the same form, Patrick Flynn was removed from Birmingham to Roscommon, and delivered at the Workhouse of Roscommon Union. In this case the place of birth was wrongly supposed to be in Roscommon Union instead of Strokestown Union; and the Roscommon Union have since removed him, illegally, to the Strokestown Union, thus commencing without authority a system of removal which has no place in the Irish Poor Law.

17. By warrant, dated 1st November, William Lyons, his wife, and two children, were directed to be removed from Cardiff to Doneraile, in the Mallow Union. The warrant is not addressed to the Guardians of any Union in Ireland. This family has not arrived at Mallow.

18. By warrant, dated the 1st November, Margaret Brennan and one child were directed to be removed from Cardiff to Waterford. It appears that the paupers were taken by the Removing Officer to Cork, who paid their fare by train to Waterford. This woman and child were sent as deck passengers, in violation of section 6; and were not delivered at any Workhouse, in violation of section 4.

19. By warrant, dated 1st November, Thomas Horgan was directed to be removed from Cardiff to Cork. The warrant is not addressed to the Guardians of any Union in Ireland, and the pauper has not arrived at Cork Workhouse.

20. By warrant, dated 8th November, John Leary was directed to be removed from Cardiff to Drinagh (in *Skibbereen* Union), to be delivered at the Workhouse containing the port nearest to *Cork*. The warrant is not addressed to the Guardians of any Union in Ireland.

21. By warrant, dated 8th November, James Mahony, his wife, and two children, were ordered to be removed from Cardiff to Iniscarra, in Cork Union. The warrant is not addressed to the Guardians of any Union in Ireland. The paupers have not arrived at Cork Workhouse.

22. By warrant, dated 13th November, 1861, Michael Mahony is directed to be removed from Poplar to Clogheen Union, which is stated in the warrant to be the Union containing the port of Cork. The pauper has not yet arrived at Clogheen Workhouse.

23. By warrant, dated the 13th November, 1861, Henry Clare is directed to be removed from Poplar to Cork Union. The pauper has not yet arrived at the Workhouse of Cork Union.

24. Without warrant, so far as appears, no copy having been given either to the pauper or sent to the Guardians of any Union in Ireland, Jeremiah Ryan and one child have been removed to Bandon, in the county of Cork, from the parish of St. Olave's, Southwark. From a copy received of the paupers' examination in the Southwark Police Court, it appears he was born in a place situate in Mallow Union, but he states he had resided in St. Olave's thirty-two years. In this case, again, the pauper was not accompanied by any Officer, nor delivered at the Workhouse of the Port Union, but was met on the quay by a person who gave him money to pay his expenses to Bandon.

25. Without warrant, so far as appears, no copy having been given to the pauper or sent to any Union in Ireland, Mary Skeane was removed from Crickhowel, in South Wales, to Cork, and arrived at the Cork Workhouse on the 14th October. She stated before the Magistrates at Crickhowel that her birthplace was Cashel. The overseer took her by train to Newport, saw her on board the packet there, which brought her and landed her at Cork on Sunday night, the 13th October, in complete destitution. She did not get any money or food for herself or child, nor was any arrangement made to send her on to her native place, Cashel. In this case sections 4, 5, and 6 have been violated, and Cork Union has been illegally burdened with the support of Mary Skeane and her child, and has no means of redress.

In those of the above cases in which, up to a date long after the date of the warrant, the pauper has not arrived at the place of destination, it is probable that the custody and charge of the pauper has illegally ceased on his being landed, and that he has been left to find his way to the place of destination, and has not reached it, and perhaps has made, and will make no effort to do so.

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The failure to retain the pauper in custody and to deliver him at the Workhouse of the Port Union, defeats two of the main objects of the recent Legislation, viz., the due protection of the destitute person himself, and the protection intended for the Port Union from undue pressure.

The view which the Commissioners take of the affect of this irregularity is, that the custody having been broken, the power given by the warrant of removal is at an end, and the Guardians of the Port Union are, therefore, unable to avail themselves of that power under the 5th section.

It will be observed that no removal has yet taken place under the new Acts from Liverpool or Manchester, or any of the other populous towns in Lancashire, Cheshire, or the West Riding of Yorkshire, except Preston, Leigh, and Stockport.

The single parish called St. Mary's, in the borough of Cardiff, has already relieved itself of no less than twenty paupers; but there has been no removal yet from Bristol, and very few from London. One of the two cases from Birmingham resulted, it has been seen, in removal to the wrong Union. In this case, if the Officers of Roscommon Union had refused to accept the pauper, as they would have been justified in doing, the Removing Officer must have retained him in his charge, and taken him back to Birmingham.

The Commissioners mention this case to illustrate the necessity of avoiding errors in England, for which no means of remedy exist in Ireland, and which, if a strict course is pursued here, must result in the return of the pauper to England.

It is quite within the bounds of possibility that a very large increase in the number of removals from England to Ireland may soon take place, and it might, perhaps, be of advantage, not only to the Unions in Ireland but to the Ratepayers of Unions and Parishes in England, if some course could be taken to secure strict attention to the actual state of the law in effecting these removals.

Many of the errors pointed out in the cases above detailed appear to be such as might have been avoided by the removing Justices in the exercise of their discretion; others seem to have arisen after the issue of the warrant, and to have been due to inadvertence on the part of the Union or Parochial Authorities.

The Commissioners, therefore, submit to their Excellencies the propriety of causing the cases referred to to be brought under the notice of the Secretary of State for the Home Department; as, in the event of an extensive deportation of paupers from England into Ireland, much well-founded complaint is likely to arise, unless greater strictness and regularity be observed in proceeding under the Removal Acts which have recently been enacted.

By Order,

B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

The Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel,
Bart., M.P., &c., &c.

No. 2.—Letter from the Commissioners to the Under-Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant.—Removals from England.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
January 29, 1862.

Sir,

Adverting to their letter of the 30th November last, on the subject of the removal of Irish poor from England, and the irregularities which have occurred in relation to such removals under the recent Act, 24 and 25 Vic. c. 76, the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland desire to bring under the notice of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant the several cases of removal from England to Ireland in which they have received copies of the warrants since the date of the letter above referred to.

The Commissioners propose to present the several cases, as in their former letter, in the order of date, giving copies of the warrants, and pointing out in each case the irregularities which have been committed.

1. Under warrant dated the 25th September, 1861, Rose Anne Collins was removed from Ashton-under-Lyne to Drogheda. The removal, in this case, appears to have been regularly conducted. The pauper is a child 7 years of age, deserted by her father.

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2. By warrant dated the 19th October, 1861, Edward Russell, his wife, and five children, were directed to be removed from the City of London Union to Cork, to be delivered at the Workhouse of the Cork Union. The paupers have not yet been delivered at Cork Workhouse, nor have they applied for relief in that Union; nevertheless it is probable that they are now in Ireland, as is known to be the fact with regard to the paupers in the similar case next mentioned.

3. By warrant dated 23rd October, 1861, Jeremiah Enright and wife were directed to be removed from the parish of All Saints, Poplar, to Ballylongford, a parish in Listowel Union; the warrant directs that the paupers be delivered at the Workhouse of Listowel Union, "such Union," it states, "containing the port of Limerick." The paupers have not been delivered at the Workhouse as directed by the warrant, nor have they applied for relief, though it is stated that they are known to be in the Union.

4. Under warrant dated the 8th November, 1861, Jeremiah Collins and three children were removed from the West London Union to Clonakilty. The place of the paupers' birth is described as "the county of Cork, in Ireland," a description which might apply to several other Unions besides Clonakilty, which, however, is, in fact, the Union containing the place of birth. The paupers were sent as deck passengers to Cork, which, so far as regards the children, was a violation of the 6th sec. of the 24th and 25th Vic. c. 76; and they were not accompanied by any officer, or "delivered" at the Cork Workhouse, as directed by the order, being merely landed on the quay, and left to apply or not, as they pleased, at the Workhouse.

5. By warrant dated the 8th November, 1861, Catherine Whelan and one child are directed to be conveyed from the parish of St. Mary's, Cardiff, to Carrick-on-Suir, to be delivered at the Workhouse of the Union, containing the port nearest to Carrick-on-Suir. The warrant is not addressed to any Union in Ireland. The paupers have not arrived at Carrick-on-Suir, nor have they, so far as the Commissioners are aware, been delivered at any Workhouse in Ireland.

6. Under warrant dated 12th November, 1861, Thomas Coffey was removed from Bristol to Tipperary Union. The warrant is not addressed, as required by sec. 4 of the Removal Act, to the Guardians of the Union to which the poor person was to be removed, but to the Guardians of the Port Union (Waterford), at the Workhouse of which Union he was delivered.

7. Under warrant dated 13th November, 1861, John Meade was removed from Poplar Union to Listowel. The warrant directs the delivery of the pauper at the Workhouse of Listowel Union, in the county of Kerry, which Union, it states, contains the port of Limerick. He was not, however, "delivered" at the Workhouse, but applied personally to the Relieving Officer, by whom he was admitted to the Workhouse in the ordinary way.

8. Under warrant dated the 15th November, 1861, Mary Casey and one child were removed from the parish of Lambeth to Tralee. The warrant does not make any reference to the Port Union, nor does it direct that the pauper be delivered at any Workhouse. It merely directs that the pauper be removed to Tralee, in the manner directed by the regulations of the Justices of the county of Surrey, under the 8th and 9th Vict. c. 117. The pauper appears to have been sent as a deck passenger from London, unaccompanied by any officer. She was not delivered at the Workhouse, but on arriving at Tralee, went to her friends, where she remained several days, and then applied for relief, and was admitted to the Workhouse.

9. Under warrant dated 19th November, 1861, William Breen, his wife, and three children, were removed from the parish of St. Marylebone. The warrant is not addressed to the Guardians of any Union in Ireland, nor does it direct the delivery of the paupers at any Workhouse. It states the place of birth of the head of the family to be Ballingarry (which is in Callan Union), but it only directs that the parties be removed to Ireland. They were sent as deck passengers which, as regards the wife and children, is a violation of the 6th sec. of the 24 & 25 Vic. c. 76; they were unaccompanied by any officer on the voyage; and on their arrival by steamer at Limerick, they were furnished with money (14*s.* 6*d.*) for their travelling expenses. They then made their way to Cashel Union, where, being destitute, they were admitted to the Workhouse. According to the paupers' statement they were not legally removable, having resided in the parish of St. Marylebone for a period of twenty-three years without interruption.

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10. Under warrant dated the 19th November, 1861, Peter M'Farlane and his wife were removed from Altrincham, in the county of Chester. The warrant directs the removal of the parties to the port of Sligo (under the proviso to the 2nd sec. of the 24 & 25 Vic. c. 76), the parties consenting, and having been absent from Ireland less than twelve months. The warrant does not direct the delivery of the parties at any Workhouse, and they were not brought to the Workhouse of Sligo Union. It is stated, however, that the person in charge of them called at the Sligo Workhouse to visit it, and mentioned that he had arrived with the parties named, who were to be removed to Blacklion, county Cavan, and on being told that a copy of the removal warrant had been received at Sligo Workhouse, he said it must have been sent in mistake, as he was instructed to leave the persons in his charge at Blacklion; but, that as they objected to be taken to their native place in charge of a Poor Law Officer, he would allow them to proceed alone. Nothing further has been heard of the parties.

11. By warrant dated the 22nd November, 1861, John Regan, his wife, and one child, are directed to be removed from the parish of St. Mary's, Cardiff, to Caharagh. The warrant is not addressed to any Union in Ireland, nor is any Irish Union named in the warrant, which merely directs that the paupers be conveyed to Caharagh, and delivered at the Workhouse of the Union containing the port of or nearest to Caharagh. A copy of the warrant has been received by the Board of Guardians of Skibbereen Union, but the paupers have not arrived, nor have they, so far as the Commissioners are aware, been delivered at the Workhouse of any Union in Ireland.

12. Under warrant dated 25th November, 1861, William Swaine, his wife, and one child, were removed from Bradford Union to Abbeyleix. The warrant directs the delivery of the paupers at the Workhouse of Waterford Union, that being the Port Union; but the English Removing Officer appears to have taken them on to the Workhouse of Abbeyleix Union, the Union containing the place of ultimate destination.

13. By warrant dated 26th November, 1861, Ann Flanagan (a married woman, deserted by her husband), and two children, are directed to be removed from Leeds to "the place of birth, in Ireland, of the said Ann Flanagan, in the Union of Roscommon, to be delivered to the Workhouse of the said Union, containing the port of or nearest to the place of the said paupers' destination." The place of birth is described in the warrant as "in or near a town or place called Tireragh, in the county of Sligo, in Ireland, about twenty miles from the town of Sligo, in the Union of Roscommon." No part of Tireragh is within Roscommon Union, and the nearest point of Roscommon Union to the town of Sligo, is very much more than twenty miles distant. There is no ground therefore for removing these paupers to Roscommon Union. They have not yet arrived.

14. By warrant dated the 27th November, 1861, John Sullivan is directed to be removed from Poplar "to the parish of Kilmoe, and to be delivered at the Workhouse of the Skibbereen Union, in the county of Cork, in Ireland, such Union containing the port of Cork, being the nearest to the said Union." Skibbereen Union does not contain the port of Cork, and the parish of Kilmoe is in Skull Union, not in Skibbereen. This latter fact was pointed out to the Poplar Board of Guardians, immediately on receipt of the copy of the warrant; and shortly afterwards another copy of the same warrant, with the word "Skibbereen," wherever it occurred, obliterated, and the word "Skull" substituted, was received by the Skull Board of Guardians; from which it would appear that the English Poor Law authorities have taken upon themselves to make a material alteration in the warrant after signature by the Magistrate. The pauper has not arrived either at Skull or Skibbereen.

15. Under warrant dated 28th November, 1861, Denis Sullivan was removed from Plymouth to Bantry Union. The warrant directs the pauper to be delivered at the Workhouse of Bantry Union, which is the Union containing the place of ultimate destination, but is described in the warrant as containing the port of Cork. The pauper was not delivered by the English authorities at any Workhouse in Ireland, but applied voluntarily at the Workhouse of Cork Union, producing a copy of the warrant, when he was admitted to the Workhouse, and forwarded, in charge of an officer of the Cork Board of Guardians, to the Workhouse of Bantry Union.

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16. Under warrant dated the 26th November, 1861, Anne Smith and one child, were removed from Leeds to Oldcastle. The warrant directs the delivery of the paupers at the Workhouse of the Union containing the port of or nearest to the place of their destination. They were not, however, delivered at the Port Union, but were taken by the English removing officer to the Workhouse of Oldcastle Union, that Union containing the place of ultimate destination.

17. By warrant dated 27th November, 1861, Ellen Quinlan (a married woman), and two children, are directed to be removed from the parish of St. George's in the East, London, to Cork. They have not been delivered at the Cork Workhouse.

18. By warrant dated 2nd December, 1861, Margaret Quin (a married woman, deserted by her husband), and one child, are directed to be removed from Warrington to Killerin, in Tuam Union, and to be delivered at the Workhouse of Tuam Union, in the county of Galway, which is described as containing the port of Limerick. The paupers have not arrived.

19. By warrant dated 2nd December, 1861, Catherine M'Giff is directed to be removed from Warrington to Kilhannon, in Tuam Union, to be delivered at the Workhouse of that Union, which is described as containing the port of Limerick. The pauper has not arrived.

20. Under warrant dated 3rd December, 1861, Winifred Ryan was removed from the Holborn Union. The warrant directs that the pauper be conveyed to the village of New Inn, near Cashel, in the county of Tipperary, to be delivered at the Workhouse of Waterford Union, Waterford being the nearest port. She was, however, sent to Cork instead of Waterford, as directed by the order, and thence by railway to Cahir station, eight miles from the Workhouse of Cashel Union. She was not accompanied by any officer, and was not "delivered" at any Workhouse, and she was sent from London to Cork as a deck passenger.

21. By warrant dated the 4th December, 1861, John Connor, his wife, and five children, were directed to be removed from Poplar to the parish of Rattoo, in Listowel Union, to be delivered at the Workhouse of that Union, which is stated to contain the port of Limerick. The paupers have not arrived at Listowel Workhouse.

22. By warrant dated the 9th December, 1861, John Glyn, his wife, and two children, were directed to be removed from Plymouth to Liscannor, in the Ennistymon Union, to be delivered at the Workhouse of that Union, which is described as containing the port of Limerick. The paupers, however, were not removed by the English authorities to either Limerick or Ennistymon, but were sent, unaccompanied by any officer, and as deck passengers, to Cork, where they applied for relief, and were admitted to the Workhouse, and were subsequently forwarded, in charge of an officer of the Union, to Ennistymon.

23. Under warrant dated the 10th December, 1861, Eliza Madden and three children were removed from the Northwich Union to the North Dublin Union. Eliza Madden is stated to have been born in the county of Galway, and is directed to be removed to the North Dublin Union, as the place which, in the judgment of the Justices granting the warrant, is most convenient, they not being able to ascertain her place of birth. It does not, however, appear that they made any attempt (as they were bound to do under the proviso to the second section of the Act), to ascertain her last place of residence for three years in Ireland.

24. Under warrant dated 10th December, 1861, Mary Ann Reynolds and five children were ordered to be removed from Northwich Union to Mountmelick Union, to be delivered at the Workhouse of North Dublin Union. The paupers were sent as deck passengers, and were not delivered at the Workhouse of North Dublin Union, but were taken on to Mountmelick by the English removing officer. The father of the pauper in this case was an Englishman, and her husband an Englishman. She had lived with him in Northwich for fifteen years, and all her children were born there, and she only became chargeable on his conviction and imprisonment for being concerned in the manufacture of base coin.

25. By warrant dated 10th December, 1861, Catherine Kineavy was ordered to be removed from the parish of St. James, Westminster, to Moycullen, in the county of Galway, to be delivered at the Workhouse of Galway Union. She was, however, sent from London to Dublin by steamer, unaccompanied by any officer, and, on landing, the steward gave her nine shillings to take her on to Galway. She did not proceed to Galway, but remained in Dublin; and, when

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the money was spent, applied for, and obtained admission at the South Dublin Workhouse.

26. By warrant dated the 10th December, 1861, Ellen Guy was directed to be removed from the parish of St. Marylebone to Ireland. The warrant is directed to the Guardians of Naas Union, but does not direct the removal of the pauper to any particular Union or place in Ireland, nor does it name any port in Ireland. The pauper was sent as a deck passenger by steamer from London to Dublin, unaccompanied by any officer. On arriving in Dublin she attempted to obtain employment, but, failing, applied for relief in the South Dublin Union, and was admitted to the Workhouse.

27. Under warrant dated 11th December, 1861, Mary Murphy was removed from Poplar. The warrant directs that the pauper be delivered at the Workhouse of Listowel Union (which contains the place of ultimate destination), and describes that Union as containing the port of Limerick. The pauper was sent by steamer, unaccompanied by any officer, to Limerick, where five shillings was given to her, and she proceeded by steamer to Tralee, and walked from thence to Listowel.

28. Under warrant dated the 11th December, 1861, Jeremiah Killard and wife were directed to be removed from the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-fields to Macroom. The paupers were sent from London as deck passengers, unaccompanied by any officer. No copy of the warrant was sent to the Macroom Board, but a copy was handed to the Clerk by the pauper on applying for relief, which was more than a fortnight after their arrival in Ireland, they having subsisted in the meantime by pawning their clothes. According to the paupers' statement, they were not removable, having resided continuously more than ten years in the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-fields when they became chargeable.

29. Under warrant dated the 14th December, 1861, Mary Cunningham was removed from the West Derby Union to Mullingar. The warrant omits all reference to the Port Union, and directs the delivery of the pauper at the Workhouse of Mullingar Union (which contains the place of ultimate destination), and she was accordingly delivered at the Workhouse of that Union by the English Removing Officer. She was sent from England as a deck passenger.

30. By warrant dated the 14th December, 1861, James Sullivan is ordered to be removed from the parish of St. Mary's, Cardiff, to Drummond (which is in the Caberciveen Union), to be delivered at the Workhouse of the Union containing the port of or nearest to Drummond. The warrant is not addressed to any Union in Ireland, and the pauper has not arrived at Caherciveen Union.

31. By warrant dated the 14th December, 1861, Humphrey Lynch is ordered to be removed from the parish of St. Mary's, Cardiff, to Kilnamanagh (which is in Castletown Union), to be delivered at the Workhouse of the Union of or nearest to Kilnamanagh. The warrant is not addressed to any Union in Ireland, and the pauper has not arrived at Castletown Union.

32. By warrant dated 14th December, 1861, Daniel Sullivan and two children are directed to be removed from the parish of St. Mary, Cardiff, to Waterford, to be delivered at the Workhouse of Waterford Union, the Justices being unable to ascertain his place of birth, and the port of Waterford appearing the most convenient under the circumstances. The paupers were sent by steamer to Cork and not to Waterford as directed by the order. They were not accompanied by any officer, but applied voluntarily at the Workhouse.

33. Under warrant dated the 17th December, 1861, Francis M'Nieve was removed from Altrincham Union to the Strokestown Union, in the county of Roscommon. The warrant is directed both to the Guardians of the Strokestown Union and to the Guardians of North Dublin Union, and contains a direction to the Guardians of the latter Union to remove the pauper to Strokestown, although the removal of a pauper, who has been delivered at the Port Union under a warrant of removal from England to the place of ultimate destination, is, according the fifth section of the Act, to take place or not as the Guardians of the Port Union see fit.

34. Under warrant dated 18th December, 1861, Catherine Walsh (stated in the warrant to be of the reputed age of seventeen years), was removed from the Stockport Union to Kilkenny. The warrant makes no reference to the Port Union, and the pauper was taken to Kilkenny Workhouse by the English Removing Officer.

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35. By warrant dated 19th December, 1861, Mary Connell is directed to be removed from Plymouth to Kingstown, to be delivered at the Workhouse of Rathdown Union, which is stated to contain the port of Dublin. The pauper has not arrived.

36. Under warrant dated 20th December, 1861, Mary Sweeny was removed from the parish of St. Mary's, Cardiff, to Cork. The warrant is not addressed to any Union in Ireland.

37. By warrant dated 20th December, 1861, Jeremiah Brian is directed to be removed from the parish of St. Mary, Cardiff, to Callan, to be delivered at the Workhouse of the Union containing the port of or nearest to Callan. The warrant is not addressed to any Union in Ireland. The pauper has not yet arrived at Callan.

38. By warrant dated the 20th December, 1861, John Moran is directed to be removed from the parish of St. Mary, Cardiff, to Portdeneen in the county of Kerry. Portdeneen is in Caherciveen Union, but the warrant is not addressed to the Guardians of that Union or any other Union in Ireland. The pauper has not arrived at Caherciveen.

39. Under warrant dated 20th December, 1861, Thomas Whelan was directed to be removed from the Cardiff Union to Dungarvan, to be delivered at the Workhouse of the Union containing the port of or nearest to Dungarvan. The warrant is not addressed to any Union in Ireland.

40. By warrant dated 30th December, 1861, Mary Keely was directed to be removed from the borough of Plymouth to the parish of Kilmeague, to be delivered at the Naas Union, which is stated in the warrant to contain the port of Dublin. The pauper was sent by steamer from London to Dublin, and applied for relief in South Dublin Union, when she was admitted to the Workhouse.

41. Under warrant dated December, 1861, Anne Murphy and one child were removed from Whitechapel Union. The warrant directs the delivery of the paupers at the Workhouse of Lismore Union, which Union is stated to contain the port of Waterford. The pauper was sent from London by steamer, and, though far advanced in pregnancy, she and her child were sent as deck passengers. She was not delivered at any Workhouse in Ireland, but on landing at Waterford, the captain of the steamer gave her ten shillings. No copy of the warrant appears to have been forwarded to the Lismore Board of Guardians, the only copy received by them being that presented by the pauper when applying for admission at the Workhouse, which is neither signed nor dated.

42. Without warrant, so far as appears by any information available to the Commissioners, James Mahoney (a native of Iniscarra), his wife, and two children, were brought by an English Removing Officer from Cardiff Union to Cork Workhouse. They, however, refused to remain, and proceeded home.

43. Without warrant, so far as appears, James Navin was removed from Manchester to Claremorris. The pauper states that he was taken from Manchester to Liverpool by rail by the Removing Officer, and put on board a steamer for Dublin, on the 1st November. On arriving in Dublin, the cook of the steamer (in pursuance of a request made by the Removing Officer in Liverpool), took him to the railway, and paid his fare to Ballyhaunis. He remained three weeks with some relations near Claremorris, and was then obliged to apply for admission to the Workhouse. He was not able to give the authorities in England any information respecting the place of his birth or residence in Ireland, except that it was the county of Mayo, and that he had heard his mother speak of the town of Castlebar. He left Ireland at four years of age, and was not fourteen at the time of his removal.

44. Without warrant, so far as appears, Patrick Farrell was removed from Liverpool to Dublin. He states that he went to the night asylum attached to the Brownlow Hill Workhouse in Liverpool, and, at his own request, was taken before a committee, and requested to be sent to Ireland. He was then taken before the magistrates, and sworn as to his previous residence, and was afterwards taken by an officer of the institution to the quay. The officer gave him a loaf of bread, sixpence, and a ticket for the steamer to Dublin. No warrant was given him, nor was he accompanied by any officer on board the steamer.

45. Without warrant, so far as appears, John M'Mahon, a native of Ennis, was removed from Liverpool to Cork (Limerick being the proper port for Ennis). He states that the Guardians ordered the Relieving Officer to pay his fare, among

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several others, to Cork; that he was brought before a magistrate on Wednesday the 11th December, and sent away from Liverpool on the following day. No officer accompanied him, nor was a warrant given to any person for his transmission. The master of Liverpool Workhouse gave him two shillings and sixpence the day he was taken before the magistrates, and an officer placed him on board the steamer, and paid his fare to Cork.

46. Without warrant, so far as appears, Mary Kavanagh was removed from Prestwich, in Lancashire, to Dublin. She was taken before the Magistrates at Prestwich, and examined as to her residence, and was then taken to Liverpool and put on board the steamer for Dublin. No warrant was given to her, nor has any been received by the South Dublin Board. She was not accompanied by any Officer, and was sent as a deck passenger. On arriving in Dublin she endeavoured to find her friends, but could not. She lived for some time by selling her clothes, and then applied for relief in South Dublin Union, and was admitted to the Workhouse. She was born in Carlow.

The Commissioners have thus laid before his Excellency, with the same view as that stated in their letter of the 30th November, all the cases of removal which have since come to their knowledge, up to the date of the last dated warrant set forth in this letter.

The total number of cases now reported is forty-six, and the number of persons included ninety-eight, which, added to the number previously reported, makes seventy-five cases, including 165 persons.

It will be observed that the more serious irregularities noticed occur in the cases of removal from Parishes or Unions in the London Metropolitan District; inasmuch as those provisions of the recent Act which were intended to secure a proper custody and delivery of the pauper in Ireland, and to prevent women and children being sent by deck passage during the winter season, appear in that district to be almost uniformly neglected.

It is worthy also of remark, that no case of removal under warrant appears to have come from Liverpool, although before the recent Act a large proportion of the removals to Ireland were from that parish to the port of Dublin.

It would appear from several cases which have transpired, and are noted above, as if a practice of removal without warrant were in existence at Liverpool in reference to persons wishing to obtain a free passage to Ireland, and seeking relief at Liverpool possibly for the purpose. In the cases which have transpired there appears to have been a proceeding before Justices or a Stipendiary Magistrate, conducted by a Parochial Officer, whether terminating in any judicial act is unknown, no copy of any warrant having been seen in Ireland; but the pauper has been taken by the Officer to a steamer, and his fare paid to Cork or Dublin, as the case may be.

To what extent this practice may have been carried cannot be judged from the few cases in which the paupers, after being so removed, have applied for relief in the Union containing the port at which they were landed, and have given an account of the mode in which their removal to Ireland was effected; but the Commissioners apprehend that the practice itself is not justified by law, and that the Poor-rates in England cannot be legally expended in the way described.

In their letter of the 30th November last, the Commissioners drew attention to the desire shown by the authorities of the populous Unions and Parishes in the north of England to adopt the practice of conveying the pauper to the final place of destination in Ireland, instead of delivering him at the Workhouse of the nearest Port Union as required by the Act of Parliament: and that the course so desired to be taken, though not recognised by law, would be far more convenient to the administration of the Poor Law in Ireland.

Several additional instances of this tendency occur among the cases above enumerated. The most remarkable cases are two which have so recently occurred that the orders of removal are not yet reported to the Commissioners from the Unions to which they relate. An officer from Leeds came over to Dublin within the last few days with two paupers in custody, one of whom he conveyed to Ballina, and the other to Belmullet, an extreme point on the coast of the county of Mayo, thus performing the longest and most difficult journey which could be taken in Ireland by any person starting from Dublin.

This mode of proceeding, the Officer stated, was one which the Leeds authori-

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tics preferred to the delivering of the paupers at the Workhouse of a Dublin Union, for the Dublin Guardians to remove onwards to the place of final destination at the expense of the Leeds Union. The strictly right course under the Act would have been for the Officer to have gone by steamer to Sligo instead of Dublin; thus incurring considerably more delay and a far longer sea voyage.

On the 8th instant the Guardians of North Dublin Union passed the following resolution:—

"That the Board of Guardians beg to draw the attention of the Poor Law Commissioners to the practice of Magistrates Boards in England, who, in removing paupers to the port of Dublin, usually name the North Dublin Union, whereas it would appear equitable that the South Union should, at least, be named as often as the North."

In reply the Commissioners informed the Guardians that they would make known the suggestion to the Government in their next communication on the subject of removals of Irish-born subjects from England; but they stated at the same time their opinion that the Union containing the place at which the pauper was landed, would be rightly considered to be the Union containing the port.

The Commissioners believe that in this and their preceding Report all warrants executed since the passing of the Act to the close of the year 1861 are comprised.

The number of such removals is now fast increasing, and there are a considerable number which were effected in the present month of January, but which are necessarily kept over for a future Report.

The Commissioners, in conclusion, earnestly request the attention of Her Majesty's Government to a subject which they fear may shortly become one of greatly increased importance.

By Order of the Commissioners,

B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

Gen. Sir Thomas Larcom, K.C.B.

No. 3.—Letter from the Under-Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant to the Commissioners.

Dublin Castle,
January 27, 1862.

Gentlemen,

Referring to your letter of the 30th November last, respecting the Act 24 & 25 Vict. cap. 76, relating to the removal of poor persons from England to Ireland, I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to transmit herewith for your information, copy of a Report upon the subject, which has been received from the Home Department.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Thomas A. Larcom.

To the Poor Law Commissioners,
&c., &c.

Letter from the Poor Law Board in England enclosed in the foregoing.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.
January 22, 1862.

Sir,

I am directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st ultimo, and the documents which you therewith forwarded to them by direction of Secretary Sir George Grey, relative to the operation of the recent Statute 24 & 25 Vic. c. 76, with regard to the removal of poor persons from England to Ireland.

The Board direct me to state, that they have carefully perused the several documents which were forwarded with your letter, and that they regret to perceive that in many of the cases adverted to, great irregularities have occurred in the proceedings of the Justices, and of the Boards of Guardians in England, in regard to the removal of poor persons to Ireland.

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It would not be within the province of the Poor Law Board to express any opinion upon the conduct of the Justices, with regard to the irregularity of their proceedings in such cases; but as the Guardians of the several Unions in England have not yet become fully aware of the requirements of the new Statute, the Board propose shortly to issue a circular letter to Boards of Guardians, in which they will point out the new provisions of the law with regard to Irish removals, and the course which ought to be adopted in effecting the removal of the Irish poor who have not acquired settlements in England, and are removable to Ireland.

The Board believe that one of the chief difficulties which have occurred to Boards of Guardians in England, in carrying out the law, is the difficulty of ascertaining the situation of the places in Ireland to which the paupers ought to be removed. This difficulty will probably continue under the present state of the law, and the Board can only hope that the cases in which the paupers are sent to the wrong place will not be very numerous.

With regard to the violation of the provision in the 6th section of the 24 & 25 Vic. c. 76, the Board trust that such violations will be of unfrequent occurrence. If, however, contrary to the Board's expectations, they should become frequent, they think it would become necessary to consider whether an Act should not be passed imposing a penalty, recoverable on summary conviction, upon persons who may be proved guilty of infringing the Statute.

In conclusion, the Board direct me to state, that though a certain number of cases of irregular removals to Ireland have been brought under their notice in the documents which were transmitted with your letter, they do not find that any complaint has arisen in regard to Irish removals from the parish of Liverpool, from which parish the Board believe the largest number of Irish paupers are removed.

The Board also cannot but trust that the operation of the new Statute, in restraining unnecessary removals to Ireland, has had a beneficial effect. The documents forwarded to the Secretary of State, from Dublin Castle, are herewith returned.

I am, &c.,

(Signed), H. Fleming, Secretary.

H. Waddington, Esq.

No. 4.—Letter from the Commissioners to the Under-Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
February 15, 1862.

Sir,

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland are desirous of submitting to the consideration of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant the following additional remarks in relation to the letter from the English Poor Law Board, dated the 22nd ultimo, a copy of which was forwarded to the Commissioners with your letter of the 27th ultimo. In that letter the possibility is alluded to of further legislation taking place on the subject of removals from England to Ireland; and the Commissioners therefore think it their duty now to point out in what respects they believe, from the experience which they have had, the law of removal from England to Ireland may be greatly improved, and its administration freed from many difficulties now attending it, without interfering with any of the main provisions by which the liability to removal is determined.

In order to do this more clearly the Commissioners will first mention a series of opinions from the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General for Ireland, which they have obtained for their own guidance on doubtful questions arising under the recent Act in Ireland.

The Commissioners doubted in the first instance whether, inasmuch as service of the warrant on the Guardians of the Port Union is not provided for by the Act, the custody of the pauper, commencing under a process which is penal in its origin and nature (see Statute 59 Geo. III., c. 12, s. 33), could be transferred

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to the Guardians so as to enable them to detain and remove the pauper by force. On this and other points the Commissioners submitted queries to the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, and received their joint opinion as follows:—

"1st. On the delivery of a person removed under the Warrant from England at the Workhouse of the Port Union, that Union not containing the place of ultimate destination, will it be lawful for the Guardians of the Union, or their Officers, to detain such person against his will for the purpose of removing him to the place of ultimate destination?"

"We think the right of detention necessarily incident to the duty of removal, and that the Guardians may lawfully detain the Pauper for the purpose of removing him.

"2nd. Can such removal to the place of ultimate destination be made compulsorily? and if so, what means of compulsion should be used if the pauper is unwilling to go, and offers resistance?"

"We think it can; and that the Officers of the Union will be warranted in enforcing the removal."

"3rd. In removing a pauper from the Port Union to the place of ultimate destination, must he be delivered at the Workhouse of the Union containing the latter place? and will his delivery there exonerate the Removing Officer from further responsibility regarding him, whether he is admitted into the Workhouse or not?"

"We think he should be delivered at the Workhouse, and that the Removing Officer fulfils his duty in making that delivery."

"4th. As the Act does not provide for the transmission of any copy of the warrant to the Guardians of the Port Union when not containing the place of ultimate destination, will the possession of a copy in some accidental manner, as obtaining it from the English Removing Officer, or from the pauper himself, be a sufficient authority to the Guardians of the Port Union and their Officers to act under the provisions of the 5th section?"

"We think that the Guardians of the Port Union should require to see the original warrant before they act under the provisions of the 5th section."

Subsequently to the receipt of this opinion some cases of removal from England occurred, in which the Commissioners felt it necessary to obtain further advice from the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General before issuing the certificate which is required under the fifth section of the Act to enable the Guardians of the Port Union to claim from the English Removing Union the cost of conveying the paupers from the Port Union to the place of ultimate destination. In two of these cases the paupers had been removed from the Plymouth Union, in England, unaccompanied by any officer, and were not delivered at the Workhouse of the Port Union (which in one case was Cork Union, and in the other Waterford Union), but were merely landed on the quays, and there left at liberty to go where they pleased. They, however, voluntarily applied for relief in the Workhouse, and were in due course removed to their place of ultimate destination, which was indicated in each case by a copy of the warrant in possession of the pauper when applying for relief. On this state of facts the Commissioners submitted the following queries to the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General:—

"1. Are the Guardians of the Port Union authorized in such cases as those above described, to remove the Pauper to the Union containing the place of ultimate destination?

"2. Will the Commissioners be justified under such circumstances in granting a Certificate under the 5th section of the Act."

The following opinion was given in reply:—

"We are of opinion that the persons charged with the execution of the Warrants did not discharge the duty imposed upon them. They should have accompanied the Pauper to the port of Cork or Waterford, and there have delivered him to the Workhouse of that port; and the putting him on board a steamer bound for Cork or Waterford, with a copy of the warrant in his pocket, was not a compliance with the Act. We think the attention of the proper authorities in England should be called to the subject. But though this would

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have been the regular and proper course, as pointed out by us in our former opinion, we think that in the case of the two persons referred to the Guardians were authorized to remove them to the Union containing the ultimate place of destination.

"We think that the Commissioners should grant a Certificate under the 5th section of the Act."

Subsequently, another case of removal from Plymouth came under the notice of the Commissioners, in which, besides similar irregularities to those above described, the further irregularity occurred of sending the paupers to a port different to that indicated in the Warrant. The fourth section of the Act requires that the pauper shall be delivered at the Workhouse of the Union containing the port of or nearest to the place of the pauper's ultimate destination. In the case in question the place of ultimate destination was Liscannor in the Ennistymon Union, and the nearest port to that place is Limerick; and the Warrant accordingly indicated Limerick as the port. The paupers were, however, sent by steamer, unaccompanied by any officer, to Cork, at the Workhouse of which Union they applied for relief, and from whence they were removed by the Board of Guardians to Ennistymon. On this state of facts the Commissioners again sought the advice of the Attorney and Solicitor General, and received the following opinion:—

"We are of opinion that although the proceedings of the Poor Law Authorities in England have been very irregular, yet the Commissioners may give a Certificate of the expenses incurred; but we think that steps should be taken to bring under the notice of the proper authorities in England these repeated violations of the provisions of a Statute which ought to be strictly complied with."

The result of these several cases, and opinions is that a person removed by warrant from England to Ireland may be detained in custody, and again removed forcibly by a Board of Guardians in Ireland to which that warrant has not been addressed, and in which no delivery of the person removed under such warrant has been made, as required by the Act; and this is held to extend to persons bringing with them their own removal warrants after a cessation of all custody under the warrant, and also to persons applying for relief in a Union different from that which has been named in the Warrant as the Union at the Workhouse of which the pauper was to be delivered.

This Act, so interpreted, appears to have created within Ireland a law of removal applicable in all Unions to a certain class of Irish paupers, viz., those removed at any previous time from England to Ireland by warrant, however irregularly framed and illegally executed. For example, a person directed to be removed from Plymouth to Ennistymon, and to be delivered at the Workhouse of that Union, is landed without custody on the quays of Cork. Such a person afterwards seeking relief in Cork Workhouse is liable to be removed from Cork, by the sole authority of the Cork Board of Guardians, to Ennistymon. The possession of such power of removal by Boards of Guardians in Ireland, is quite repugnant to the spirit of the Irish Poor Law, the Guardians of Unions having been liable previously to indictment for removing paupers, with whose relief they are chargeable, to other Unions.

In the opinion of the Commissioners it is a matter for regret that a system of removing paupers from Union to Union in Ireland, has thus been introduced by Statute; and a departure thus commenced from that well-devised state of the law by which chargeability is finally and conclusively fixed on the place in which destitution is relieved.

This evil consequence has entirely resulted from that provision of the recent Act which requires the pauper to be delivered at the Workhouse of the Port Union nearest to the place of ultimate destination, and permits the Guardians of the Port Union to relieve themselves from the burthen of maintaining the pauper by removing him to such place of destination.

This unnecessary complication of the process of removal, not only is productive of much inconvenience, and is of very bad example and precedent in Ireland, but is shown by experience to be distasteful to the parochial and Union authorities in England, who are found to prefer the simple course of removing the pauper at once to the place of ultimate destination, and do not hesitate (in cases where the removal is regular in other respects) to adopt that course although not recognised by law. Under the law as it stands, a person removed from

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Lancashire, Cheshire, or the West Riding of Yorkshire, to the north-western, western, or south-western parts of Ireland, ought to be conveyed by long-sea voyage to the ports of Londonderry, Sligo, Galway, Limerick, or Cork, as the case might be, whereas the convenient and short mode from the English counties mentioned is through Liverpool to Dublin, and from Dublin by railway, to any part of the western districts of Ireland. It is not a matter of surprise, therefore, that Officers charged with the custody of paupers, and whose time is, no doubt, of value, should be directed by their several Boards to proceed by the short and direct route, and take the pauper to his place of destination at once, instead of sailing half round Ireland to deliver him at the Workhouse of the nearest port. In any alteration, therefore, of the law which may be contemplated, the Commissioners earnestly recommend that the removing authorities in England be permitted and required to remove paupers under warrant to the ultimate place of destination, as they are required to do in regard to paupers removed from one extreme point of England to another.

The provision complained of was, as the Commissioners believe, adopted at the urgent instance of the parochial authorities of Liverpool; but it is a remarkable circumstance, dwelt on in a previous letter of the Commissioners, of the date 29th January last, that the parish of Liverpool has not in a single instance availed itself of the provision in question since the passing of the recent Act.

The following extracts from the previous letters of the Commissioners, of the respective dates 30th November, 1861, and 29th January. 1862, exhibit the tendency above mentioned of the other large towns in the Lancashire, Cheshire, and West Riding District, where the bulk of Irish-born subjects in England reside, and also of the authorities at Birmingham and other places to adopt the natural course of removing the pauper direct to the place of destination.

Extracts from Letter of 30th November, 1861.

"In the cases of Fleming, Barry, and Donoghue (removed from Cardiff), the paupers instead of being delivered at the Workhouse of the Port Union, viz., Cork, were brought by the Removing Officer to Bantry, Bandon, and Skibbereen respectively. The latter course is not a subject of complaint, as, although at variance with the law, it is the course most suitable and most convenient to the administration of the Poor Law in Ireland."

"Under warrant, dated 5th October, Anne Corrigan was removed from Stockport to Athlone. No complaint arises in this case; but the pauper, as in the cases from Cardiff, was removed at once to Athlone by the Stockport Officer, instead of being delivered, as the Act requires, at the Workhouse of the Port Union, North Dublin."

* * * * * * *

"Under warrant, dated the 22nd October, John Reeves was removed from Birmingham to Castlebar. The form of warrant used in this case omits all reference to a Port Union, and directs the Pauper to be delivered, not at the Workhouse of the Union containing the port of or nearest to the place of destination, as required by the Act, but at the Workhouse of the Union containing the place of ultimate destination. The Removing Officer from Birmingham accordingly removed the pauper to Castlebar, and delivered him at the Workhouse.

"Under warrant of the same date, and in the same form, Patrick Flynn was removed from Birmingham to Roscommon, and delivered at the Workhouse of the Roscommon Union. In this case the place of birth was wrongly supposed to be in Roscommon Union, instead of Strokestown Union, and the Roscommon Union have since removed him illegally to the Strokestown Union, thus commencing, without authority, a system of removal which has no place in the Irish Poor Law."

Extracts from Letter of 29th January, 1862.

"Under warrant, dated the 19th November, 1861, Peter M'Farlane and his wife were removed from Altrincham, in the county of Chester. The warrant directs the removal of the parties to the port of Sligo (under the proviso to the 2nd section of the 24 & 25 Vic., c. 76), the parties consenting, and having been absent from Ireland less than twelve months. The warrant does not direct the delivery of the parties at any Workhouse, and they were not brought to the Workhouse of Sligo Union. It is stated, however, that the person in charge of them called at the Sligo Workhouse to visit it, and mentioned that he had arrived with the parties named, who were to be removed to Blacklion, county Cavan; and on being told that a copy of the removal warrant had been received at Sligo Workhouse, he said it must have been sent in mistake, as he was instructed to leave the persons in his charge at

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Blacklion, but that as they objected to he taken to their native place in charge of a Poor Law Officer, he would allow them to proceed alone."

* * * * * * *

"Under warrant, dated 25th November, 1861, William Swaine, his wife, and one child, were removed from Bradford Union to Abheyleix. The warrant directs the delivery of the paupers at the Workhouse of Waterford Union, that being the Port Union; but the English Removing Officer appears to have taken them on to the Workhouse of Abbeyleix Union, the Union containing the place of ultimate destination."

* * * * * * *

"Under warrant, dated the 26th November, 1861, Anne Smith and one child were removed from Leeds to Oldcastle. The warrant directs the delivery of the paupers at the Workhouse of the Union containing the port of or nearest to the place of their destination. They were not, however, delivered at the Port Union, hut were taken by the English Removing Officer to the Workhouse of Oldcastle Union, that Union containing the place of ultimate destination."

* * * * * * *

"Under warrant, dated 10th December, 1861, Mary Anne Reynolds and five children were ordered to be removed from Northwich Union to Mountmelick Union, to be delivered at the Workhouse of the North Dublin Union. The paupers were sent as deck passengers, and were not delivered at the Workhouse of the North Dublin Union, but were taken on to Mountmelick by the English Removing Officer."

* * * * * * *

"Under warrant, dated the 14th Decemher, 1861, Mary Cunningham was removed from the West Derby Union to Mullingar. The warrant omits all reference to the Port Union, and directs the delivery of the pauper at the Workhouse of Mullingar Union (which contains the place of ultimate destination), and she was accordingly delivered at the Workhouse of that Union by the English Removing Officer."

* * * * * * *

"Under warrant, dated 18th December, 1861, Catherine Walsh (stated in the warrant to be of the reputed age of seventeen years), was removed from the Stockport Union to Kilkenny. The warrant makes no reference to the Port Union, and the pauper was taken to Kilkenny Workhouse hy the English Removing Officer."

* * * * * * *

"An officer from Leeds came over to Dublin within the last few days with two paupers in custody, one of whom he conveyed to Ballina, and the other to Belmullet, an extreme point on the coast of the county Mayo, thus performing the longest and most difficult journey which could be taken in Ireland by any person starting from Duhlin.

"This mode of proceeding, the officer stated, was one which the Leeds authorities preferred to the delivery of the pauper at the Workhouse of a Dublin Union, for the Dublin Guardians to remove onwards to the place of final destination at the expense of the Leeds Union. The strictly right course under the Act would have heen for the officer to have gone hy steamer to Sligo instead of Duhlin; thus incurring considerably more delay, and a far longer sea voyage."

The Commissioners trust that these facts may induce a reconsideration of the present provisions of the Removal Law, and lead to an amendment in the point ahove stated, and thus remove from Ireland the commencement of a Law of Removal, which, in this country, has heen regarded with apprehension and dislike hy nearly all parties concerned in the administration of the Poor Law Acts, and which has heen found, after sufficient experience, to be productive of much difficulty and inconvenience.

By Order of the Commissioners,

B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

Gen. Sir Thomas Larcom, K.C.B.

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III.—Correspondence and Reports relating to Alleged Cases of Death from Destitution.

No. 1.—Ennis Union.—Case of a Man, name unknown.

Extract from the *Freeman's Journal* of the 15th November, 1861:—

Death from Starvation.—(From our Correspondent).

Ennis, Nov. 13.—P. Cullinan, Esq., coroner, held an inquest on yesterday on the body of a man unknown, aged about 24, who was found dead on the road side by the police, near Manus. The jury returned a verdict that deceased died from the effects of exhaustion, starvation, and exposure to cold.

Report from Mr. Bourke, Poor Law Inspector.

Gentlemen, Lisnagry, Limerick, Nov. 20, 1861.

In compliance with the instructions conveyed in your letter of the 16th instant, I have made inquiry into the circumstances connected with the death of a poor man in the townland of Manus, and the Ennis Union, on the morning of the 11th inst., whom the coroner's jury have returned as having died from exhaustion, starvation, and exposure to cold; and I beg to forward minutes of such evidence as I have been able, after close inquiry in the neighbourhood, to obtain upon the subject.

The description given of the deceased represent him as a strolling beggar, aged about twenty-five or twenty-six years, dressed in the cast-off clothes of a policeman, surmounted by a ragged great coat, with a tweed cap on his head, and carrying a wallet. He is stated to have presented a worn, emaciated appearance, with sunken eyes, and a feeble walk.

The first occasion on which he was seen by any of the witnesses I could discover, was at the hour of half-past four in the morning of the 11th, when he entered the cottage of James Guerin, a herdsman to Mr. Terence Healy. Guerin was preparing to go to the fair of Clare, and his door being open, the deceased walked in and sat by the fire. Guerin had some conversation with him, but did not proceed far with it, as the man's replies seemed indirect and evasive; but he allowed him to sit by the fire for about two hours, when he himself left for the fair, and offered him some potatoes which he had for his own breakfast. These the man declined, saying he had some bread, and proceeding to take it from his wallet and eat it. He complained of pain in his stomach, and of having passed the night out of doors, but made no remark as to wanting food. The herdsman took him for a stroller going to attend the Clare fair, and was surprised at seeing him go the other way as he quitted the house.

He is next heard of at the house of Mr. James Healy, about a mile distant, on the road to Newmarket. He walked into the kitchen at about half-past eight o'clock, and the lady of the house being informed of it, ordered him, in the usual hospitable spirit of the country, some boiled milk and bread. He drank the milk slowly aud with difficulty, complaining of pain in his neck, and inability to raise his head, and put the bread into the wallet. The maid had some conversation with him, and asked him why he did not go into the Workhouse, to which he replied that he did not know. He made no complaint of hunger or of previous privation. After half an hour's rest he left the kitchen, and soon after was found dead just outside the entrance gate.

These are all the facts I could collect. They are distinct and positive as to the character of the man, and as to his state of health. He was a beggarman, worn out in constitution, emaciated and weak. He must have passed through Clare on the evening of the 10th, and though the Constabulary in that town did not notice him, the fact is easily accounted for by the number of persons of all classes flocking into a town on the eve of a fair. It is not only usual, but almost invariable, for all distressed strangers seeking relief to apply at the police barracks, where they either receive charity or are directed to the Relieving Officer. No such application was made in this case, nor was any demand made on the Relieving Officer, though he lives in the very town of Clare.

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This of itself seems to afford evidence that the deceased was not suffering simply from want of food, or inability to procure lodging, for he could have obtained both by means familiar, I venture to say, to every poor person in Ireland, but more especially to the mendicant class. But, in addition, there is the evidence of Guerin, which shows that the man could not have been suffering from want of food, as he refused potatoes, and exhibited some bread from his wallet. Lastly, there is the evidence of the girl who gave him the milk, which proves his suffering state of health, and seems to indicate, in the foolish reply to her question about the Workhouse, a mind enfeebled by long disease.

To me it seems perfectly clear that the deceased was a worn-out beggar-man, suffering probably from severe dysentery or other disease, with a mind and body equally enfeebled, whose death was hastened by exposure to cold, on the night of the 10th, which he wanted energy to guard himself from. No one, in the slightest degree acquainted with the habits of the people of this country, could believe that a man need die from exposure to cold on the high road between Ennis and Limerick. There is not a cottage he passes on the road where he would not be cheerfully admitted to shelter for the night—not a family meeting for their evening meal who would not willingly share it with the houseless beggar. This poor creature, whether naturally deficient in intellect or weakened by sickness, was obviously wanting in energy to claim relief in Clare, or to seek charity from the people of the place. He lay down on a heap of stones, and the cold acting on his weakened system, brought on his death.

I enclose the evidence taken before the coroner, which is meagre in the extreme; and in the minutes of my inquiry you will find the examination of the Medical Officer, which I directed to the subject of his evidence before the coroner. It is obvious that the post-mortem examination was very incomplete, and by no means sufficiently exhaustive to warrant the finding as to the causes of death. Indeed, Mr. Green's statement to me seems to negative the probability of this death having resulted simply from starvation and exposure, and to attribute it more to the effect of exposure and want of suitable nourishment acting on a frame debilitated by disease and requiring special treatment.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

R. Bourke.

No. 2.—Oughterard Union.—Case of Mary Sullivan.

Extract from *Western Star* of November 23, 1861.

Death by Starvation.—On Monday morning last, Mary Sullivan was found lying dead on the hearthstone of a poor cabin in Oughterard, where she sought refuge for the night—her body leaning over the ashes of a few burnt sticks. An inquest was held on the remains, and a verdict of "death from exposure and want of food" returned. A short time since this poor creature was a well-to-do, but the only near relative she had left in the country having been obliged to give up his little farm and emigrate, she became thrown upon the world. For a time she struggled to maintain herself by such field and domestic work as the poor country could afford, hoping for a remittance from America, and loth to enter the Workhouse, but hard times coming at last, she succumbed.—*Galway Press.*

Report from Dr. Brodie, Poor Law Inspector.

Galway, November 30, 1861.

Gentlemen,

In reply to yours of the 26th inst., with its accompanying extract from the *Western Star* newspaper, containing a statement taken from the *Galway Press*, relating to the alleged death from "exposure and want of food," of a poor woman named "Mary Sullivan," in a cabin in Oughterard, and requesting me to make inquiry into the circumstances of the case, and report them to the Commissioners, especially in reference to the administration of relief in Oughterard Union, I have now the honour to lay before you the annexed statement received by me this day from the Relieving Officer of the district; and you will, I have no doubt, be surprised, and at the same time much gratified, to find that this poor woman's death was not

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caused by "exposure and want of food," but that she came by her death from "natural causes, or the visitation of God."

I have reason to believe that the newspaper paragraph was intended to reflect upon a certain member of the Oughterard Board of Guardians, he being the party to whom the "near relative of the deceased had to give up his little farm, and emigrate to America."

As regards the mode in which the law for "the relief of the poor" is administered in the Oughterard Union, truth compels me to say, that the Guardians are not very liberal in their admissions to the Workhouse, but I am not in a position to refer to any instance where relief was refused by them to the really destitute.

Should the Commissioners deem it necessary to cause any further inquiry to be made into the case of Mary Sullivan, they will please to notify same to me, and I shall proceed to Oughterard for that purpose.

I have the honour to remain your obedient servant,

T. Brodie.

To the Poor Law Commissioners,
Custom House, Dublin.

Statement of Relieving Officer, enclosed in foregoing Report.

I was applied to on behalf of the deceased Catherine Sullivan, on the 5th inst., and immediately visited the case, and filled up a ticket for her admission to the Workhouse, which I gave her. She stated she was unable to walk to the Workhouse. I then procured a car, which I brought to the door of the house where she was, and offered to carry her to the Workhouse. She then said she did not want to go, and would go to Glan, to visit her cousin, who lives there. I then left the ticket with her, and gave directions to the carman, Richard M'Donogh, and the woman of the house, that if she should change her mind, and wish to go to the Workhouse, to have her conveyed there at once, which ticket I understand was found on her person after death. I was also informed by the woman of the house in which she died, that she had some bread, tea, and sugar, with two or three pence in coppers, in her possession when she died. She was a very old woman—apparently over eighty years of age.

COPY OF THE VERDICT OF THE JURY.

"We find that the deceased, Catherine Sullivan, came by her death from natural causes, or the visitation of God."

Dated this 29th November, 1861.

Matthew Mons, Relieving Officer.

No. 3.—North Dublin Union.—Case of Anne Hickey.

Extract from *Daily Express*, dated November 30, 1861.

Inquest.—Yesterday an inquest was held by Mr. White, at the Jervis-street Hospital, on the body of a woman named Anne Hickey, aged sixty years, who was found in an exhausted state in Mecklenburgh-street on the previous day. She was conveyed to the hospital, but, notwithstanding that every thing she required was done for her, she expired shortly afterwards. The jury found that the deceased died from the effects of want and cold.

Report from Dr. Hill, Medical Inspector.

2, Morehampton-terrace, Donnybrook,
December 6, 1861.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 219, M./61, of the 2nd inst., enclosing an extract from the *Daily Express* of Saturday, the 30th ult., herewith returned, relative to an inquest which was held at Jervis-street hospital on the previous day, on the body of a poor woman named Anne Hickey, who is stated to have been found in an exhausted state in Mecklenburgh-street, and brought to the hospital, where she expired shortly afterwards, the verdict of the coroner's jury being, that she died from the effects of want and cold; and I beg leave to report to you the following particulars of the case, which, in accordance with your instructions, I have obtained by inquiry at various places hereinafter mentioned. I also transmit the accompanying copy of the proceedings before

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the Coroner, together with a letter received by me from Mr. Gilligan, one of the Relieving Officers of the North Dublin Union, on the subject in question.

On inquiry at 88, Lower Mecklenburgh-street, I was informed by a shoemaker named Henry Graham, and a woman named Jane Rooney, living in the house, that about nine o'clock, A.M., on the morning of Thursday, the 28th ult., an old woman, named Anne Hickey, who was well known in the neighbourhood as an ordinary street beggar, was found sitting in the hall. She appeared to be very weak, and begged to be allowed to sit there until she had recovered herself. Graham states that he recommended her to go to an hospital, and offered to procure a conveyance for her, which she refused, saying that she would soon be better. Shortly afterwards she complained to a girl named Margaret Kavanagh, that she had a bad pain in her stomach, and producing some copper money, gave her two pence to procure for her half a glass of whisky, which she drank. About an hour afterwards Graham found her still lying in the hall, and as she was then unable to speak, he thought she was dying. A policeman (125 C), was immediately sent for, who, seeing the condition in which she was, procured a stretcher, and removed her to Jervis-street hospital, where she was admitted between eleven and twelve o'clock, A.M. Previously to her being placed on the stretcher, Graham and the policeman found five pence in coppers in one of her hands—a fact which does not appear to have been elicited at the inquest.

At the Sackville-place police station I saw the record of her removal to hospital under the above-mentioned circumstances; and was informed by the sergeant on duty that in cases of extreme destitution brought under the notice of the police of that division, it is their practice to immediately send notice to Mr. Gilligan, one of the Relieving Officers of the North Dublin Union, and that such notice was always promptly attended to. In the case of Anne Hickey, no such notice was given, nor any application made, by the police or by the inmates of the house in which she was found, to the Relieving Officer, it having been the general opinion of all who saw her on that morning, that she was dying, and that the best course to be adopted was to remove her without delay to an hospital. I also ascertained that no suggestion was made by any of the persons about her to make application at either of the North City Dispensaries for medical relief in her behalf.

At Jervis-street hospital I was informed by Mr. Salmon, resident pupil, that when Anne Hickey was admitted on the morning of the 28th ult., she was pulseless and unable to speak; and that, though at first she slightly rallied under the restoratives administered, she died in about three hours after her admission. At the inquest on the following day, no post-mortem examination of the body was made; and the medical evidence, in accordance with which the Coroner's jury returned their verdict—that Anne Hickey died from the effects of want and cold—seems to have rested on her debilitated state and destitute appearance when admitted.

On further inquiries in the locality where she appears to have been well known, I was informed by a woman named Tierney, living in a court at the back of Lower Mecklenburgh-street, that Anne Hickey's husband, who had been a respectable tradesman, employed for many years in the cooperage department of the Custom House, died about three years ago; that for several years previously she had been addicted to habits of intemperance; but that since his death she had "regularly taken to drink," and had obtained a precarious livelihood by begging through the streets by day. I was unable to ascertain whether she had any children or other relatives living. For a considerable period Mrs. Tierney allowed her to sleep in her room, but about nine or ten months ago she was obliged to discontinue that indulgence, in consequence of her always coming home at night "with drink upon her." And it appears that since last January she has had no fixed place of abode,—sleeping sometimes in the Night Asylum, but more frequently in halls or archways, or on door-steps in sheltered situations. Notwithstanding this mode of life, she was never known to complain of sickness of any kind, or to have ever sought medical relief at any dispensary.

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Mrs. Tierney states that she has frequently advised her to apply for admission to the Workhouse, but that she had always refused to do so; and that so recently as about a week before her death she had strongly urged her to avail herself of Workhouse relief, as the winter had set in, but without success.

Mr. Gilligan, the Relieving Officer, in his letter of the 5th inst., annexed to this Report, states that he has carefully looked over the Registry and Application and Report Books, and cannot find that such a person as Anne Hickey had sought admission into the North Union Workhouse during the last twelve months.

The foregoing particulars would appear to lead to the conclusion that no application was made by Anne Hickey, or any other person in her behalf, for relief under either the Poor Laws or the Medical Charities Act.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN HILL, Inspector.

To the Poor Law Commissioners,
Dublin.

No. 4.—YOUGHAL UNION.—CASE of JOHN KELLY.

Extract from *Freeman's Journal* of 4th December, 1861.

DEATH FROM STARVATION.—(From our Correspondent).

YOUGHAL, DEC. 2.—Henry Barry, Esq., Coroner, held an inquest on the body of John Kelly, on the 30th ult., who died in this town from the want of clothing and food. Deceased, who lived with his family, though in great distress, never made application for relief to the Relieving Officer.

COPY of DEPOSITIONS taken at Youghal, 30th November, 1861, at the Inquest held on the body of John Kelly by Coroner Barry.—Forwarded to the Commissioners by Mr. W. P. O'Brien, Poor Law Inspector.

Michael Brien, fisherman, and residing in Fitzgerald's-lane, Youghal, deposes—I have known the deceased for many years. I have lived in same house and landing with him. He was some time a butcher, and latterly a mendicant. He was complaining. We had a conversation some evening this week. He was then in bed. His legs were swollen. I told him to send for his clergyman. On Thursday evening I saw him, and in a short time after he died. I advised him to go into the poorhouse. I believe he never was in the poorhouse. My belief is, that he was much in want of food. He was a widower, left one daughter, and was aged about sixty years.

Ellen Kelly, daughter of the deceased, deposes—My father was lately very much in want of food. I lived with him. We lived upon the charity of the neighbours. He was greatly swelled on Sunday last. He took to his bed, and was very unwell. I went to Mr. Pim for a visiting-ticket, for the doctor to see him. Dr. Curran came upon the ticket on Thursday, about ten o'clock, A.M. He died same evening between five and six o'clock. He was very often in want of food.

James Curran, surgeon, deposes—I had visited the deceased on Thursday last, on a red ticket. I found him lying on some straw, with a very poor coverlet down on him. He was suffering from general dropsy. He asked me to have him sent into the Workhouse Hospital. I told him that was impossible, as he was in too weak a state to be removed, but that I would have him put on Out-door Relief List. I sent for Mr. Walsh, the Relieving Officer, and at my suggestion he put him on bread and milk. My opinion is, that his death resulted from effusion on the chest, brought on by privation of clothing and nourishment.

VERDICT.

That the deceased John Kelly, on the afternoon of Thursday, the 28th November, 1861, in Youghal, parish of St. Mary's, barony of Imokelly, and county of Cork, from effusion of water on the chest, superinduced by want of food and clothing, did die.

Mr. Walsh, the Relieving Officer, was present, and ready to give evidence that the deceased never applied to him for admittance into the Workhouse; neither was it alleged that he had ever made such an application.

HENRY BARRY, Coroner.

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No. 5.—Athlone Union.—Case of —— Prendergast.

Extract from the *Freeman's Journal* of Monday, 9th December, 1861.

A Sad Case of Distress.—(From a Correspondent).

Athlone, Saturday.—I beg to inform you of a case of distress of a most painful and affecting nature, which occurred in the streets of Athlone, on Thursday evening. Anthony Prendergast, having consumed the last meal of potatoes and burned the last fire he could place on the hearthstone, with his wife and three children, abandoned his wretched cabin, and proceeded to the town to seek employment. The father carried one of the children on his back, the mother bore another folded in her arms, while the third child followed with bleeding feet, and a wail of suffering which told of the pain and hunger be endured. They had scarcely entered the town when the exhausted mother complained that she felt a cold weight pressing on her heart; and taking aside the rags in which her child was rolled, she found it was *his corpse*. He had died in her arms of hunger and cold. It was truly a spectacle of woe to see that emaciated, naked, shivering group bewailing that little departed creature in the centre of a public street. The local representatives of the Commissioners for the Relief of the Poor were immediately appealed to, and, I regret to say, they afforded no relief. Captains Desmond and Little, of the Depot Battalion, who witnessed this distressing scene, the police of the Connaught-street station, at whose door it was enacted, and one of the local priests, contributed a few shillings, required for the burial of this first famine-stricken victim, and the temporary relief of this miserable family. These are only premonitory symptoms of more general distress. Will the Poor Law Commissioners allow the poor to perish in the street, and remain unburied on our highways? Will the Government do nothing to avert from us the calamities of an approaching famine?

Report from Dr. Hill, Medical Inspector.

2, Morehampton-terrace, Donnybrook,
December 23, 1861.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to report to you that in accordance with the instructions conveyed in your letter, No. 226, M./61, of the 9th instant, enclosing an extract from the *Freeman's Journal* of that date, herewith returned, I have made inquiry into the circumstances of a case of destitution therein described, which is alleged to have recently occurred in the streets of Athlone, and to have been attended, in the case of an infant, with a fatal result.

It appears that on Thursday, the 5th inst., between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, a man named Anthony Prendergast, and his wife, with two little girls, (one aged about eight, the other about three years), and an infant, eighteen months old, which was carried on its mother's back, called at the house of a pensioner named Dechamp, living in Connaught-street, Athlone, and begged a lodging for the night. Prendergast stated that they had come from Tuam, and that he was a confectioner by trade, in search of employment. Mrs. Dechamp, in the absence of her husband, consented to afford them the required lodging, and they sat down to rest themselves. About half an hour afterwards, as Mrs. Dechamp informed me, while they were all sitting together, Prendergast's wife took her infant from her back, unfolded it from a quilt in which it had been wrapped, and discovered that it was dead. According to the mother's account, as given to the Dechamps and others, the infant had been ill for four or five months "of a decline," and was always crying; but that she had given it suck on the road not far from Athlone, at which time it did not appear to be worse than usual. Soon after the discovery of the death of their infant, Prendergast and his wife went out into the town for the purpose of procuring a coffin, taking the dead infant and one of the living children with them, and leaving the other child and a basket, the contents of which are unknown, at Dechamp's house. It would appear that in their progress through the streets they were directed to apply to Mr. Byrne, Relieving Officer; for he has informed me that, about four o'clock in the afternoon referred to, a man named Prendergast, accompanied by a woman, applied to him for a coffin, in which to bury a dead child, and that he told them that he was not authorized to grant their request, as they were not inmates of the Workhouse—out-door relief not being given in Athlone Union. The Relieving Officer has assured me that they made no application to him for any other description of relief; and in their subsequent communications with their friends and the police, they

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stated that they had merely requested the Relieving Officer to provide a coffin.

I beg leave to transmit to you the accompanying written statement to that effect, which I have received from Mr. Byrne.

On returning from the Relieving Officer's house it appears that they met the Rev. Dr. Kilroe, R.C.C., who informed me that while walking down Connaught-street, on that evening, he observed several people standing together near the police station; and on inquiry was told that a woman had a dead child in her arms, that she and her husband had applied to the Relieving Officer for a coffin, and that their request had been refused. He states that he strongly recommended them to go into the Workhouse, and that they agreed to follow his advice; that he then went into a shop, and wrote a note to the Master of the Workhouse, requesting him to admit the Prendergasts, and to provide a coffin for their dead infant, as they were destitute. The note was given by Dr. Kilroe to a policeman named Quin, who undertook to deliver it to the Master.

Quin states that on his way to the Workhouse, accompanied by the Prendergasts, he asked them if they would stay in the house in the event of their obtaining admission, and that they told him that they would.

On reaching the Workhouse the Prendergasts remained in the hall, while Quin went to the store-room, where the Master was engaged, and delivered the note. According to Quin's account, the Master, having read the note, replied that "he could do nothing for them until they were under his charge." Quin asked him if nothing could be done for them; when the Master again replied, "nothing until they are under my charge." Quin and the Prendergasts then returned to the police station in Connaught-street; and the Rev. Dr. Kilroe, having been apprized of the result of their application at the Workhouse, a small sum of money was collected for them, with part of which a coffin was provided, and they proceeded to the house of Dechamp, the pensioner, where they had, as mentioned above, previously left one of their children. Here they were told by Dechamp, who had returned home during their absence, that they must seek a lodging elsewhere, as he objected to their sitting up all night with the dead child, as it appears it was their intention to do. A whipmaker's wife, named Golden, who was present, pitying their condition, then offered them a lodging, with permission to "wake" the child in her house. They accordingly moved to Golden's house, where they remained for several days, without making any further application for relief.

John Golden and his wife state, that when the Prendergasts came to them that evening, they said that they had just returned from the Workhouse, where they had sought a night's lodging and a coffin for the dead child, and that they had been refused. The account of themselves which they gave to Golden was, that they had formerly been living for some time at Stockport, where two of their children are at present employed in a factory; that more recently they had been staying in Tuam, where Prendergast has a brother in service as a post-boy at Daly's Hotel; and that on leaving Athlone they intended to proceed to the town of Longford in search of employment.

With reference to Dr. Kilroe's application to Mr. Keane, the Master of the Workhouse, the latter states that unfortunately he did not preserve the note, but that he has a perfect recollection of its contents; and he asserts positively that it contained no application for admission to the Workhouse on behalf of the Prendergasts, but merely a request for a coffin for their child; and that he informed the policeman who handed him the note that he could do nothing for them, as they were not inmates of the Workhouse. He adds, that he did not see the Prendergasts, or even know that they had accompanied the policeman; and that had he been in any way made aware that they were destitute and required a night's lodging, he would have had no hesitation in giving them admission without an order from the Relieving Officer.

The Porter of the Workhouse, William Marshall, also states, that while Quin, the policeman, was in the store-room with the Master, he (the Porter) asked Prendergast's wife, who was sitting in the hall, if they wanted to come into the house, and that she replied that they did not, that all they wanted was a coffin. The woman in charge of the Female Probationary Ward, who

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was present when this conversation occurred, corroborates the Porter's statement.

At the police station, in Connaught-street, I was informed by Head Constable Irwin, that no intimation of the death of the infant was given to the Coroner, with a view to his holding an inquest on the body, the police having been informed by the parents that the child had been ill and pining away for four or five months; nor was any report of the case forwarded to the Inspector-General, as the police did not consider, from inquiries which they had made, that the infant's death had been the result of destitution. The Head Constable also stated that the Prendergasts did not make any complaint of want of food for either themselves or their children.

It having been stated in the *Freeman's Journal* that the scene enacted at the door of the police station, in Connaught-street, was witnessed by Captains Desmond and Little, of the Depôt Battalion, I called on those officers at their quarters, and asked them if they could afford me any information on the subject. They told me, that while walking in Connaught-street on the evening referred to they had seen a woman with a dead child in her arms, and had heard a man who was with her say, as they passed—"Is it not a hard case that we cannot get a coffin to bury the child." This appeal surprised them, as neither the man nor the woman presented the appearance of destitution. On questioning the man why he had not applied for relief at the Workhouse, he replied that he had done so, and had been refused. Having contributed a trifle for the purchase of a coffin they proceeded on their way. Captain Desmond, in particular, characterized the description of the occurrence in the *Freeman's Journal* as overdrawn, and stated that both he and Captain Little were much annoyed at their names having been introduced into such an exaggerated statement.

From the foregoing particulars it would appear that the anonymous correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* has wilfully distorted and exaggerated the facts of the case. There is no evidence to justify the inference that the child "died of hunger and cold." It was an unweaned infant, had received its mother's nourishment a short time before its death, and had been suffering from the effects of chronic disease for several months; and the discovery of its death was not made in the streets of Athlone, but in a house in the town, where its parents had been kindly received and promised a night's lodging. There does not appear to be any reason to doubt that the application to the Relieving Officer was confined to a request for a coffin—a request which he could not legally comply with; and the assertion of the Rev. Dr. Kilroe, that in his note to the Master of the Workhouse he requested admission for the Prendergasts, rests only on his own recollection of its contents, and is as distinctly contradicted by the Master; while it is to be borne in mind that the Prendergasts made no complaint of want of food to any of the numerous persons interrogated; and that at the time that they accompanied the policeman to the Workhouse they had already been received into and had left one of their children at the house of the Pensioner Dechamp, and consequently were not in absolute want of a night's lodging.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

John Hill, Inspector.

To the Poor Law Commissioners,
Dublin.

No. 6.—Enniskillen Union.—Case of Rebecca Liddy.

Extract from the *Morning News*, of Friday, 20th December, 1861.

Death from Destitution.

Enniskillen, Dec. 18.—M. D. Nixon, esq., Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Rebecca Liddy, who died in the streets of Enniskillen, from want and exhaustion. A verdict was returned according to the evidence.

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COPY CONSTABULARY REPORT.

COUNTY FERMANAGH.—DEATH FROM DESTITUTION OF REBECCA LIDDY.

COPY OF VERDICT.

"We find that deceased dropped dead, from cold and exhaustion, on Saturday, 14th inst., in the barony of Tirkennedy and parish of Enniskillen."

Enniskillen, December 10, 1861.

I have to report that on the 14th inst., a woman named Rebecca Liddy died suddenly in the street of Enniskillen, from cold and exhaustion. Above is a copy of the verdict.

FRED. GEO. PATTERSON.

The Inspector-General.

REPORT from Dr. KNOX, Medical Inspector.

GENTLEMEN, Strangford, December 30, 1861.

With reference to your letter of the 20th inst., I have the honour to report, that after some necessary preliminary correspondence, I proceeded to Enniskillen on the 27th inst., to investigate personally the circumstances connected with the death of the late Rebecca Liddy, who was stated to have died in the streets of Enniskillen from want and exhaustion, in the extract from the *Morning News*, transmitted to me for the purpose of inquiry; and I herewith beg leave to transmit, for your information, the depositions of the parties cognizant of the matter, in which the facts of the case are fully set forth, together with the copy of the verdict. On reference to the evidence, it will be seen that the deceased was a person advanced in life, who made her livelihood as a charwoman and messenger, and that she had generally enjoyed good health, except for about a week before her death, in the course of which she had been confined to bed for a day or two, but she had not applied for any medical advice, or taken any medicine. She had, however, resumed her usual avocations on the day preceding her decease, although still complaining of pains in her chest, for which she had applied a warm plaister; and of the effects of a fall which she had got several days previously, as well as of debility.

On the night of the 14th inst., when passing along High-street, in Enniskillen, she was observed to stagger and fall down suddenly; and, although immediate assistance was afforded her by Sub-Constable Armstrong and others, by whom she was removed from the street, and medical aid was procured as speedily as possible, it was of no avail, as she expired in a few minutes afterwards.

On inquiry, it appeared that she had been perfectly sober, that there was no suspicion of the administration of any poisonous substance, either through accident or design; and that, although a slight wound had been inflicted on her forehead by the fall, there was no fracture of the skull, or apparent injury of the brain. It further appeared that, although she had been engaged in a squabble with a woman named Clark, some days before her death, no complaint of any violence having been used towards her had been made to the usual authorities.

As regards the influence of cold in contributing to the fatal result, it should be observed that the weather was not inclement at the time; that she had a sufficiency of clothing, although of a poor description; and that she had a lodging which, although of a mean and comfortless description, was dry and free from damp, and afforded her shelter when she chose to resort to it.

Dr. Nixon, the medical practitioner who saw her after death, and was examined at the Coroner's inquest, attributed the fatal result to the combined effects of old age, debility, and cold, but he admitted that there might possibly have been some morbid condition of the heart. He had, however, no opportunity of verifying his opinion, as the Coroner's jury, in the absence of any suspicion of foul play, did not consider a *post mortem* examination of the body necessary.

Mr. Ball, the Apothecary who saw her in a dying state, also expressed his belief that the fatal result was attributable to disease of the heart, an

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opinion, to a certain extent supported by the testimony of the daughter, who alleged that she had been subject to fainting fits, as well as by the suddenness of death, and the absence of any other probable cause. This, however, is a question which could not be decided with certainty, in the default of an anatomical examination of the body after death.

As regards the allegation of want, it is material to observe, that Dr. Nixon deposed that the person of the deceased did not appear emaciated, nor present the appearances indicative either of previous severe illness, or of insufficiency of food.

But irrespective of his testimony, the supposition of the existence of want or destitution in the case is conclusively negatived by the combined depositions of the other witnesses, as it was satisfactorily shewn that, for several months before death, the deceased had got her breakfast, dinner, and tea daily, at the house of the Rev. Mr. Campbell, who appears to have been kind and considerate towards her, and who allowed her, in addition, a shilling and two loaves of bread weekly, for carrying messages, and other services; and that he was only one amongst several who employed her, and remunerated her for her work. She had no family to support, except one daughter, and she was of an age to provide for her own maintenance. On the day of her death, she had got her meals as usual at Mr. Campbell's, and had purchased flour for food, and articles of clothing for her daughter, after which a trifling sum of money was still found upon her person subsequently to her death. It is also material to remark, that she had never applied for medical aid at the dispensary, nor to the Relieving Officer, nor at the Union Workhouse, for admission at any time; and it was stated that she had no necessity to do so, her circumstances being, on the whole, better than those of many persons in a similar rank of life.

I should observe, that the allegation of want is, however, so far as I am aware, confined to the extract from the newspaper, transmitted to me for the purpose of the inquiry, as it is not contained in the verdict of the Coroner's jury, nor in the statement of the occurrence published in the local paper, the *Fermanagh Reporter*, which I annex hereto.

Enniskillen, Thursday, December 19, 1861.

Sudden Death.—On Saturday night a woman named Rebecca Liddy, who wrought as a charwoman, dropped down on the Diamond, and died in a few minutes. On Monday morning an inquest was held by Mr. Nixon on the body, and a verdict returned of death from cold and debility.

Before closing my report, I think it proper to state, that I received the most prompt and efficient assistance from Mr. Patterson, the Sub-Inspector of Police quartered in Enniskillen, and the force under his command, in conducting the inquiry.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Alex. Knox, M.D., Medical Inspector.

The Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 7.—Cootehill Union.—Case of Margaret Magrath.

Copy Constabulary Report.

County of Monaghan.—District of Clones.—Sub-District of Rockcorry.—Barony of Dartrey.—Parish of Ematus.—Townland of Maghernaharney.

Death from Destitution.—Poor Law Union of Cootehill.—Date of death, 17th instant.

Copy of Verdict.

"Margaret Magrath came to her death on the 17th December, 1861, from disease caused by want of proper and sufficient nourishment, the result of very straitened circumstances on the part of the parents."

Report.

Clones, December 26, 1861.

I beg to report the death of the above-named child from the cause given in the above "Copy of Verdict."

The father and family of the deceased were solicited to go to the Union Workhouse previous to the event, but they refused to do so.

H. Kirwan, 1st Sub-Inspector.

The Inspector-General.

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REPORT from Mr. R. HAMILTON, Poor Law Inspector.

GENTLEMEN, Strabane, January 15, 1862.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd inst., No. 27,429/61, forwarding the accompanying Constabulary report, relating to the case of a poor child named Margaret Magrath, who, it is alleged, died of want of proper nourishment; and to inform you that I made inquiry into the particulars of the case, and I forward, for your information, the minutes of evidence taken by me.

You will observe, from the evidence of the father of the child in question, that the only application he made for relief was for a dispensary ticket.

It appears that the Medical Officer attended at once, and did all he could to persuade the family to go to the Workhouse, but without effect.

In addition to providing medicine for the children, Doctor Moore sent them nourishment, and raised a subscription for the family.

Magrath is an able-bodied man, and he said to me that nothing would induce him to go to a Workhouse.

The Relieving Officer states, that no application was made to him on behalf of the family; but he details a conversation respecting them he had with the Serjeant of Police; and from his statement it appears he is under the impression the Guardians have desired him, under no circumstances to give out-door relief.

I do not think this was a case for out-door relief; but I think it would be well to inform the Relieving Officer that, in all sudden and urgent cases of destitution, he is bound to provide provisional relief; and cases may occur in which a ticket of admission to the Workhouse would not be suitable or proper relief.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

R. HAMILTON.

The Poor Law Commissioners,
Dublin.

No. 8.—INISHOWEN UNION.—CASE of JOHN CARRIGAN.

Extract from *The Freeman's Journal* of 18th December, 1861.

DEATH FROM DESTITUTION.—(From our Correspondent).

BUNCRANA, DEC. 16.—On yesterday George H. Mitchell, esq., coroner, held an inquest on the body of John Carrigan, a poor man, who was found by a farmer on the 14th inst., lying in a ditch on the road side in a dying state. He was removed into an adjoining house, where he shortly after expired. A verdict of died from exposure to cold was returned.

REPORT from Mr. R. HAMILTON, Poor Law Inspector.

GENTLEMEN, Strabane, January 1, 1862.

In obedience to the instructions contained in your letter of the 19th ult., No. 232, M/61, I have made inquiry into the circumstances regarding the death of the poor man named in the accompanying extract from *The Freeman's Journal* of the 18th ult., and I forward the minutes of the evidence taken by me.

The Relieving Officer resides at Malin, a distance of thirteen or fourteen miles from Buncrana. You will perceive from his evidence that he was not acquainted with the deceased, and that no application for relief was made to him either by John Carrigan or on his behalf.

The Master of the Workhouse swears that John Carrigan never applied for admission at the Workhouse.

At Buncrana I examined the two elected Guardians for that division, and in their evidence you will find a description of John Carrigan.

He appears to have been a professional beggar in the neighbourhood of Buncrana for the last seven or eight years.

He was palsied, and is represented as having been a very wretched-looking object.

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Both Mr. O'Donnell and Mr. Doherty swear that they frequently urged deceased to go to the Workhouse, but he always declined to do so.

On the Friday before his death Mr. Doherty told Carrigan he must go to the Workhouse.

He promised to do so on the Monday following, and Mr. Doherty said he would provide a conveyance for him, but he died on the next night.

I was unable to see the Medical Officer at Buncrana, but I have received a note from him in which he states—"that the deceased had no appearance of having suffered from a want of the necessaries of life, as the body was by no means emaciated. The verdict was death from exposure."

It has not been ascertained where the poor man spent the night before his death, though particular inquiry has been made on the subject.

He was an old man, and he appears to have been in bad health; and I have no doubt he became ill while looking for his night's lodging, and being unable to proceed, he died from the exposure.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

R. Hamilton.

The Poor Law Commissioners,
Dublin.

No. 9.—Trim Union.—Case of Mary Wakefield.

Copy Constabulary Report.

County of Meath—District of Trim—Sub-District, Summerhill—Barony of Deece Upper—Parish of Gallow—Townland of Garradice.

Death from Destitution.—Poor Law Union of Trim.

Copy of Verdict.

The said deceased Mary Wakefield came by her death on the townland of Garradice, in said county, on the 30th day of December, 1861, from natural causes, accelerated from exposure to cold.

Signed, M. Marmion, Coroner.

Report.

January 1, 1862.

In submitting the above verdict, found at an inquest held at Garradice on the 31st ult., on the body of the deceased Mary Wakefield, I beg leave to state that she had been an itinerant beggar, and on the 29th ult. she had spent the greater part of the day in seeking lodgings at Garradice; and, having failed in her object, towards evening she sat down on the roadside, and remained there till near six o'clock, when she was found by James Hughes in a state of insensibility, and remained so till about three o'clock next morning, when she died.

W. F. Winslow, Sub-Inspector.

Report from Dr. Hill, Medical Inspector.

2, Morehampton-terrace, Donnybrook,
January 18, 1862.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to report that in accordance with the instructions conveyed in your letter of the 4th instant, No. 241/62, I have made inquiry into the particulars of the case of a poor woman named Mary Wakefield, who died in the townland of Garradice, in the Trim Union, on the 30th ult., and whose death is alleged to have been accelerated by exposure to cold.

From the Constabulary report which was forwarded to me for my information, and which is herewith returned, it appears that an inquest on the body of Mary Wakefield was held on the 31st ult.; but as I had an opportunity of receiving the statements of the only two witnesses who were examined on the occasion, viz., Dr. Trotter, Medical Officer of Summerhill Dispensary District, and James Hughes, of Garradice, labourer, I did not consider it necessary to apply to the Coroner for copies of the depositions taken by him before the jury.

I was informed by James Hughes that he has known Mary Wakefield for the last twelve or thirteen years about Garradice and the neighbouring villages. She was about sixty years of age, and was generally considered to

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be "simple, and not quite in her right senses." She had no fixed place of abode, but wandered about the country as a mendicant, sitting at the roadside the greater part of the day, and at night sleeping in any cabin where she could obtain admission. Her relatives had lived at Rahinstown, near Rathmolyon, but they are all dead, and she had been for a long time totally dependent on the charity of the peasantry for her food as well as her lodging, but had never been allowed to be in want of either. Hughes states, that one day near the end of last month, about twelve o'clock, he saw her sitting at the side of the road, as usual, and did not remark anything peculiar about her. On his return home, about five o'clock in the evening, he was told by some of the neighbours that "the Quilter"—the appellation by which she was commonly known—was dying on the road. The weather at the time was cold and foggy, and the ground covered with hoar-frost. He immediately went to the place where he had seen her during the day, and found her lying in a state of insensibility. As no one else would admit her into his cabin in that condition, for fear of her dying there, Hughes took the old woman in his arms and carried her home, where he and his mother did everything in their power to restore her, but she never spoke afterwards, and died about three o'clock the next morning.

Hughes also states that she was a person of strictly temperate habits, no one having ever "seen the sign of a drop on her." She had never, that he was aware of, complained of sickness, but of late it had been observed that she had a short cough, and that her breathing was difficult; and it frequently happened that when she had obtained permission to sleep in a house, she would get up two or three times during the night, and sit outside in the open air for half an hour or more. Hughes had never heard of her having at any time applied for Poor Law relief.

Dr. Trotter, Medical Officer of Summerhill Dispensary District, informed me that he was examined as a medical witness at the inquest, and that the verdict of the Coroner's jury was given in accordance with his evidence. He states that no *post mortem* examination of the body was made; and that on a superficial inspection he found that it was not emaciated, but, on the contrary, had a well-nourished appearance; he could not discover any marks of violence or injury upon it; and having heard the testimony of Hughes as to the previous habits and condition of the woman, he arrived at the conclusion that she had died from natural causes, accelerated by exposure to cold on a severe frosty evening.

Dr. Trotter has no recollection of having ever seen or heard of Mary Wakefield during her life.

At the village of Garradice and the neighbouring hamlet of the Coole, I made inquiries at five or six houses, and the account given by the inhabitants, most of whom had known Mary or Maryanne Wakefield for many years, was in perfect accordance with the statement of James Hughes, respecting her previous history and mode of life.

Having heard that on the night previous to her death she had slept in the cabin of a woman named Cormick, living in the Coole, I visited the place, and ascertained that at a late hour of the evening referred to Maryanne Wakefield went to Mrs. Cormick, and asked and obtained permission to remain with her for the night. She appeared to be in her usual health, except that her breathing seemed to be affected by the fog, and she was "panting very much." During the night she got up several times and sat down outside the cabin door, and with great difficulty was induced to remain in the house at all. She went away early in the morning without communicating with any of the inmates of the house.

Mrs. Cormick informed me that she had known Maryanne Wakefield for the last thirteen or fourteen years begging about the neighbourhood; that formerly she used occasionally to knit socks and make quilts for any one who would give her board and lodging, but that of late she had become "simple," and usually spent her days sitting at the side of the road receiving but never soliciting the alms of the charitable. Mrs. Cormick also stated that she was very certain that Maryanne Wakefield never sought Poor Law Relief in any form, and that she never applied for medical relief at any dispensary. Her expression was that "the poor creature had not that much forecast."

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Mr. Byrne, the Relieving Officer of the district in which Garradice is included, assured me that to the best of his knowledge he had never seen Maryanne Wakefield, and that he is positively certain that no application for relief was ever made to him by her or on her behalf. I also ascertained by an examination of the Register of the Trim Union Workhouse, that no person named Mary Wakefield, or Maryanne Wakefield, had been an inmate of the Workhouse at any time during the last ten years.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN HILL, Inspector.

To the Poor Law Commissioners,
Dublin.

No. 10.—BALLYMENA UNION.—CASE of PATRICK MOONEY.

COPY CONSTABULARY REPORT.

County of Antrim—Ballymena, Sub-District of Portglenone—Barony of Lower Toome—Parish of Ahoghill—Townland of Garvaghy.

DEATH FROM EXPOSURE TO COLD.

COPY of VERDICT.

"We find that Patrick Mooney was found dead at Gortgole, in this county, on Friday, the 3rd day of January, 1862; and we say that his death took place at Gortgole, on either Wednesday, the 1st inst., or Thursday, the 2nd inst., or during that night; and we further say he died from exposure to cold."

REPORT from Dr. KNOX, Medical Inspector.

GENTLEMEN, Strangford, January 20, 1862.

Referring to your instructions of the 13th instant, requesting me to make inquiry and to report to you regarding the death of Patrick Mooney, alleged to have taken place from exposure to cold in the finding of the Coroner's jury, I beg leave to state that on receipt of your communication I applied without delay to Mr. Jellett, the Coroner who held the inquest, to the Medical Practitioner, Dr. Madden, who was examined thereat, and to Mr. Dobbyn, the Sub-Inspector of Police, who had forwarded the Coroner's verdict, for further information regarding the details of the case; and I annex the replies of the two former gentlemen for your information. No answer has reached me from Mr. Dobbyn, in consequence of his being absent on leave.

I also subsequently had a personal conference with Mr. Jellett, and examined in the Crown Office, in Belfast, the depositions of the several witnesses taken at the inquest, including Dr. Madden, Daniel Mooney, the brother of the deceased, and others.

From these several sources of information it appears sufficiently established that Patrick Mooney's death was occasioned by accidental exposure to cold, agreeably with the verdict of the Coroner's jury. The deceased held a small farm of land, but he had no family, and lived entirely alone. He was not, however, by any means in want of the necessaries of life, although led by his extremely penurious habits occasionally to beg; for after his decease a quantity of potatoes and other provisions, including two stacks of oats, were found at his residence, and four shillings and sixpence in his pockets.

His body was discovered in a bog, three or four hundred yards from his house. He was an old man, approaching seventy years of age, and he had probably been unable to find his way home, as the night on which he is believed to have perished was extremely dark and foggy; and he is supposed to have been exhausted in carrying a bag of potatoes, which lay near him, and which are alleged to have been stolen by him, as they were subsequently recognised by the person to whom they had belonged.

When discovered, his body was lying partly in water, but his head and shoulders were not immersed, showing that he had not been drowned, but the chilling influence of the water would of course increase the cold, and hasten his death.

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The post mortem examination satisfied Dr. Madden that death, as he deposed at the inquest, had not been occasioned by violence, or by any organic disease, but, as stated in the verdict, by exposure to cold.

I am led to believe that no other particulars of any importance could be ascertained by additional inquiries; but if the Commissioners, on examination of the circumstances above stated, shall consider any further investigation necessary, I shall be prepared to institute it without delay.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

ALEX. KNOX, M.D., Medical Inspector.

The Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 11.—CASTLEBLAYNEY UNION.—CASE of BRIDGET M'ALISTER.

COPY CONSTABULARY REPORT.

County of Monaghan—District of Castleblayney—Sub-District of Castleblayney—Barony of Cremorne—Parish of Muckno—Townland of Castleblayney.

DEATH, SUDDEN.

COPY OF VERDICT.

"We find that the deceased, Bridget M'Alister, came to her death in the workhouse of Castlehlayney, on the 18th day of January, 1862, from old age and exposure to cold, in coming from Crossmaglen, on the said 18th day of January, without sufficient covering."

REPORT.

Castlehlayney, January 22, 1862.

The deceased was living at Crossmaglen in a state of destitution, and was sent to the workhouse here on a car, on the 18th inst. The day was very wet, and it appears she had not sufficient covering to save her from the inclemency of the weather, which, owing to her advanced age, and being previously in delicate health, it caused her death on the night of the day she arrived in the workhouse.

F. J. HEATH, Sub-Inspector.

The Inspector-General.

Castlehlayney, January 24, 1862.

The woman was sent here by Mr. M'Donnell, of Crossmaglen, one of the Guardians of the Union.

F. J. HEATH, Sub-Inspector.

The Inspector-General, &c., &c.

REPORT from Dr. KNOX, Medical Inspector.

GENTLEMEN, Strangford, February 6, 1862.

I have the honour to report that, agreeably to your instructions, I proceeded, after the necessary interchange of preliminary communications on the subject, to hold an inquiry at the workhouse of the Castleblayney Union, on the 4th inst., in the case of Bridget M'Alister, deceased, and I herewith transmit the minutes of evidence taken on the occasion; an abstract of the depositions made before the Coroner of the county of Monaghan, together with a letter addressed to me by the Medical Attendant of the Crossmaglen Dispensary District, in which the deceased resided, and the copy of the verdict returned by the Coroner's jury, which was transmitted to me for the purpose of the investigation.

On reference to the evidence, it will be seen that the party forming the subject of inquiry had nearly attained the utmost limit of human existence, being ninety-two years of age, according to the allegation of one of the witnesses; and she was, moreover, in feeble health, and in a state of complete destitution, having supported life as a common mendicant.

On the Tuesday preceding her death, which took place on Saturday, the 18th ultimo, she had applied to Mr. M'Donnell, a Poor Law Guardian, resident at Crossmaglen, to procure her admission into the Castleblayney workhouse, and after relieving her immediate necessities, he advised her to apply on the following day, when the usual weekly meeting of the Guardians would take place. For some reason or other, the application

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was deferred until the Saturday, when Mr. M'Donnell was asked for, and gave a recommendation, addressed to the Master of the Workhouse, to obtain provisional admission for the applicant.

On the Wednesday, Mr. M'Donnell states that she seemed in pretty good health when she came to his house; and Bray, the woman with whom she lodged, deposes that on the morning of her leaving Crossmaglen, she took her breakfast as usual, and was able to walk to the door to be placed in the cart. She did not make any objection to being removed, and she was not then speechless; but on the way she became ill, and unable to speak, so that M'Ardle, who had charge of her, became apprehensive that she might die before reaching the workhouse. On her arrival there, she was removed without delay to the infirmary, by direction of the Master, after consulting with the Matron, when the nurse had her feet immediately placed in hot water, and warm milk was procured, but she was unable to swallow, and expired about half an hour after her admission. The master considered her case from the first so hopeless, that he thought it useless to send for the Medical Attendant of the workhouse, and he immediately despatched a messenger for the Roman Catholic Chaplain, but the poor woman had expired before he had time to arrive.

As there was no suspicion attached to the case, a post mortem examination was not considered necessary at the inquest; but Dr. Irwin, after inspecting the body externally, came to the conclusion that death had been accelerated by exposure to cold, acting on a frame already much emaciated, and debilitated by previous disease and extreme old age. As Crossmaglen is about eight miles distant from Castleblayney, the journey would occupy about the space of four hours. Her clothing, which I saw, was of the ordinary poor description worn by persons in a similar condition of life, but they were quite insufficient to protect her for so long a period against the severity of the weather in an open conveyance, regard being had to her very advanced age and enfeebled frame.

On inquiry, it appeared that she had not made application for relief at the Crossmaglen Dispensary, nor to the Relieving Officer of the Union, for admission to the workhouse, or for assistance of any kind. The people with whom she lodged, themselves living in penury, appear to have treated her as well as their circumstances permitted; and Mr. M'Donnell facilitated her admission to the workhouse as soon as application was made to him; and her sudden death was unanticipated by any of the parties at the time of her removal, although she was not expected to live long; one object of her removal being to obtain a coffin, and other expenses of her funeral, at the cost of the poor rate.

The mode of conveyance, under the circumstances of the case, was certainly hazardous and unsuitable, but no other appears to have been available, as no appropriate covered vehicle has been provided in this, as in many other unions, for the transmission of the sick to the workhouse. The necessity for a carriage of the kind referred to in every Union appears obvious; and I have lost no fitting opportunity of urging the propriety of providing one; and the subject, as I was informed, had been recently brought under the consideration of the Guardians of the Castleblayney Union, by Mr. Robinson, the Poor Law Inspector of the district. The present case might, I would beg leave to suggest, afford a fitting opportunity for again bringing the matter under the notice of the Board.

I annex an account, furnished to me on the part of Mr. M'Donnell and certain of the other witnesses attending the inquiry. All the parties named in the bill reside about eight miles distant from Castleblayney, and were not only at the expense of the journey, but the loss of the emoluments accruing from their daily avocations; and I have therefore thought it reasonable to bring their claims under your consideration, and if authorized, I shall take measures to have them satisfied.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Alex. Knox, M.D., Poor Law Inspector.

The Poor Law Commissioners.

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No. 12.—Athlone Union.—Case of —— Grimes.

Copy of Constabulary Report.

County of Westmeath.—District of Glassin.—Sub-District of Athlone.—Barony of Brauney.—Parish of St. Mary's.—Town of Athlone.

Death from Destitution.

Copy of Verdict.

We find the deceased died on 29th January, 1862, from want and exposure to cold.

Report.

Athlone, January 30, 1862.

Above is a copy of a verdict found this day at an inquest held as above, upon the body of a man who was found upon the dunghill of a man named Quinn, residing near this town, upon the 28th instant, at seven o'clock, P.M. Quinn had him conveyed into his house, where he lay upon the floor till the following day, at eight o'clock, P.M. He was then received into the Workhouse and attended by Dr. Hetherington, but died shortly after his arrival. He could not speak, and when asked his name, muttered something like "Grimes." Nothing is known of his history.

W. O'Neille.

The Inspector-General.

Report from Dr. Hill, Medical Inspector.

2, Morehampton-terrace, Donnybrook,
February 15, 1862.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 2,659/62, of the 1st inst., enclosing a Constabulary Report, referred to you from the Office of the Chief Secretary to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, respecting the case of a poor man who, it is alleged, died on the 29th ult., in the town of Athlone, from want and exposure to cold; and I beg leave to submit to you the following report of the circumstances of the case which, in accordance with your instructions, I made inquiry into on the 12th and 13th inst. I also beg to transmit to you the accompanying copy of the depositions taken by Mr. T. Fetherston H., Coroner, at an inquest held by him on the 30th ult., at Athlone, on the body of the deceased.

It appears that on the 28th ult., between seven and eight o'clock in the evening, an old man named Patrick Quinn and his wife, residing at Bogginfin, about two miles from Athlone, heard some one coughing and moaning outside their cottage door. The cottage is situated on the edge of a bog, and about thirty yards from the high road leading from Athlone to Kiltoom. The night was very dark, and on taking out a light, they discovered an old man lying on a heap of manure immediately before the door. At first they supposed that he was intoxicated, but having convinced themselves that he was not so, they procured assistance, and lifted him into their cabin, and placed him on the floor before the fire. He is described as having been very scantily covered with a few rags, and for more than an hour scarcely able to speak. He gradually revived, however, so as to be able to tell Quinn's wife that his name was Grimes; but when asked where he came from, answered so indistinctly in Irish that they could not understand him.

Quinn and his wife informed me that they repeatedly questioned him in Irish in order to ascertain what ailed him, as well as to find out something respecting his history, but could not obtain an intelligible reply: his mind appeared to be wandering, and he continued muttering in Irish, sometimes to himself and at other times to imaginary persons or objects. A neighbour named Hynes brought warm milk and stirabout which were offered to him, but he was either unable or unwilling to partake of any food. After a while he had sufficiently recovered to be able to stand, but while moving to a bench to sit down, was seized with a kind of fit, and fell upon the floor, where he remained in strong convulsions for some time. During the paroxysm he jerked his limbs forcibly, but did not foam at the mouth. This state having passed off, the Quinns wrapped him up as well as they could, and left him lying tranquilly on the floor, and went to their bed in an adjoining room. At intervals during the night, they heard him talking to himself in Irish, but on getting up the next morning, found him quite unconscious, and apparently dying.

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It would appear that they considered the case hopeless, for they made no application for medical relief; nor was it until eleven o'clock, A.M., on the 29th ult., that Quinn, who is himself an infirm old man, went into Athlone and reported the case to the Constabulary. Without any delay, a policeman accompanied him to the house of Mr. Peter Byrne, the Relieving Officer, who has informed me that he received Quinn's application between twelve and one o'clock, and immediately sent a cart and proper covering to Bogginfin for the man, who was removed to the Workhouse, and admitted about four o'clock in the afternoon.

Quinn and his wife state that Grimes was totally unknown to them and their neighbours; that he had neither bag, basket, nor any thing whatever in his possession when they found him that could lead to his identification; but that they had heard that he had been seen during the evening begging near a place called Galvin's corner, in the suburbs of Athlone.

The Master of the Workhouse states that the man was admitted about four o'clock in the afternoon of the 29th ult., on the order of the Relieving Officer, and immediately taken to the infirmary, where he was placed in charge of the nurse; and that a message was then sent to the Medical Officer requesting his attendance. In the Workhouse Registry his admission is entered as that of a man sixty years of age, name unknown.

Dr. Hetherington, the Medical Officer of the Workhouse, informed me that on receipt of the Master's message he visited the patient, and found him cold, pulseless, and scarcely breathing. He was never able to speak after his admission into the infirmary, or to swallow the restoratives which the Medical Officer endeavoured to administer to him. He died in about half an hour after the Medical Officer's visit; and the occurrence was reported to the Police about eight o'clock the same evening.

On the following day an inquest on the body was held by Mr. Fetherston Haugh, the Coroner, when Patrick Quinn and Dr. Hetherington were examined, and a verdict returned "that the deceased died on January 29, 1862, from want and exposure to cold."

A post-mortem examination was not considered necessary: the history of the case, and the emaciated condition of the body, having led the Medical Officer to the conclusion—as appears from his evidence, taken by the Coroner—that "death was caused by exposure to cold and exhaustion."

Mr. Ward, a shopkeeper, residing in Athlone, who acted as foreman of the jury at the inquest, informed me that he is under the impression that he has frequently seen the subject of this inquiry hawking boot-laces and begging about the streets. Mr. Byrne, the Relieving Officer, on the other hand, stated that he had never seen the deceased man before his admission into the Workhouse, or heard of him until he received Quinn's application in his behalf; and on making inquiry at the two Police stations in the town, I ascertained that the Constabulary knew nothing whatever about him. I was also informed by Mr. M'Donnell, Secretary to a Relief Committee, formed about two months since for the distribution of food and fuel to the poor of Athlone, that he had never received any application from the deceased for relief.

From the foregoing particulars it would seem most probable that the deceased man had been an itinerant mendicant, dependent on casual alms, and without fixed place of abode; and that, under these circumstances, his death was the result of exposure to cold operating upon a system enfeebled by age and habitual privations.

The Constabulary Report is returned herewith.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN HILL, Inspector.

To the Poor Law Commissioners,
Dublin.

ENCLOSURE in foregoing Report.

DEPOSITIONS of PATRICK QUINN and GEORGE HETHERINGTON, M.D., taken at an inquest held at Athlone, on the 30th January, 1862, on the body of a man, name unknown.

Patrick Quinn sworn.—I do not know the deceased personally; but I am sure the deceased is the same person I found lying on my manure heap about the hour of seven o'clock, P.M., on the evening of the 28th January, 1862. When I found the deceased he was unable

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to speak or walk. I got assistance and brought him into my house, and kept him at the fire till he (deceased) recovered a little, when I put him sitting on a form, but he soon fell off same, and worked on the floor as if he had convulsions. On the following day I went to Athlone and gave information to the police. The deceased never recovered sufficiently to give any account of himself. One of my neighbours brought milk and meal for the use of the deceased, but he was unable to partake of same.

(Signed) PATRICK QUINN.

George Hetherington, M.D., sworn.—Between the hours of seven and eight o'clock, P.M., on yesterday evening, the 29th of January, 1862, I was called to see the deceased man. I found him breathing, cold, and pulseless. He died in about half an hour afterwards, and I am of opinion death was caused from exposure to cold and exhaustion.

(Signed) GEORGE HETHERINGTON, M.D.

THEOBALD FETHERSTON H., Coroner.

No. 13.—BALLINASLOE UNION—CASES of H. COSGRAVE, MARY M'DONAGH, and MARY HEATH.

EXTRACT from GUARDIANS' MINUTES of 5th February, 1862.

RESOLVED,—That Mr. Hynes having stated to the Board that two persons died of destitution in Laurencetown Dispensary district within a short period, the Relieving Officer of the district be required to examine into the circumstances, and report to the Board the particulars at their next meeting.

EXTRACTS from GUARDIANS' MINUTES, dated 12th February, 1862.

The Master's Report was read to the following effect:—

That a man named Henry Cosgrave, admitted to the house on Monday last, and that in about two hours afterwards he died.

He complained when being admitted, of a pain in his chest, a difficulty in breathing; but beyond that there was nothing particular in his appearance. He was visited shortly after his admission by the Medical Officer.

Referring to the Letter of the Poor Law Commissioners, No. 3135, dated the 11th February, 1862,

RESOLVED,—That the following Report, made by the Relieving Officer, together with a copy of a letter, addressed by Dr. Clarke, Medical Officer of Laurencetown Dispensary District, to Mr. Hynes, be inserted on the Minutes.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN, February 12, 1862.

I beg leave to report that I have made close inquiries relative to the statement made by Mr. Hynes at the last meeting of the Board, as to the alleged death of two persons from destitution in Laurencetown Dispensary District, as represented to him by Dr. Clarke; and beg to state, that having questioned Dr. Clarke, he denies having ever mentioned such circumstance, or of having ever heard of any person dying from destitution. The Police Constable at Laurencetown has stated the same.

I am, &c.,

THOMAS MOLONEY, Relieving Officer.

DEAR SIR, Laurencetown 28th January, 1862.

In reply to yours of the 26th inst., I beg to state that you have not been misinformed regarding the destitution existing in the neighbourhood. Within the last month two persons have died from actual want, and several applications have been made to me for tickets of admission to the Workhouse. These I was prevented giving, in consequence of a late resolution of the Board of Guardians, vesting that power solely in the hands of the Relieving Officer.

I am, &c.,

WM. HARRISSON CLARKE.

T. Hynes, Esq.

The Relieving Officer having made a further statement verbally, was directed to put same in writing, when the following was handed in:—

February 12, 1862.

I have visited the Dispensary District of Laurencetown, according to the orders of the Board on last day of meeting.

Mr. Hynes having stated that Dr. Clarke informed him that two persons died from destitution in the Laurencetown District, I find the two persons referred to are Mary

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M'Donagh and Mary Heath. Mary M'Donagh got sick on the 1st of January, and died on the 4th. She was attended by her daughter, who informed me she would not on any account enter the Workhouse; that she lived next door to Dr. Clarke, who, although called upon to visit her, never did so; that no application whatever was made to the Relieving Officer.

Mary Heath was in good health the day before her death, and was previously for many years lodging in the village of Laurencetown, with a person named Pat Staunton, who, on finding her unwell, reported the circumstance to the Police Constable, who advised her to be removed to the Union Workhouse, and that she died while being so removed; no application having been made to the Relieving Officer in her case.

(Signed), Thomas Moloney.

Report from Dr. Hill, Medical Inspector.

2, Morehampton-terrace, Donnybrook,
February 25, 1862.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to report to you, that in pursuance of the instructions contained in your letter of the 14th inst., No. 3753, 162, I have made inquiry into the circumstances of the case of an applicant for relief, named Thady Cosgrave, who died shortly after his admission into the Ballinasloe Workhouse, and respecting an allegation that two persons died recently from destitution in the Laurencetown Dispensary District.

I beg leave to transmit to you the accompanying minutes of evidence relating to these cases, taken by me at the Laurencetown Dispensary on the 20th, and at the Ballinasloe Union Workhouse on the 21st inst., together with the extracts from the minutes of proceedings of the Board of Guardians on the 5th and 12th inst., which were forwarded to me for my information.

With reference to the case of Thady Cosgrave, it appears that at a meeting of the Board of Guardians, on the 12th inst., the Master's report was read to the following effect:—

"That a man named Henry (Thady) Cosgrave, was admitted to the house on Monday last, and that in about two hours afterwards he died. He complained when admitted of a pain in his chest, a difficulty in breathing, but beyond that there was nothing particular in his appearance. He was visited shortly after his admission by the Medical Officer."

The Master of the Workhouse states in his evidence that about twelve o'clock on Monday, the 10th inst., a man named Thady Cosgrave, aged sixty-five years, came to the Workhouse gate, unaccompanied by any person, and applied for admission, not on the plea of destitution, but on account of a difficulty of breathing, and a pain in his chest, which he said he thought would go off if he could get into hospital for a day or two. He had not an order or recommendation for admission from any one, and represented himself as being a labouring man, stating that he had been lodging in Ballinasloe, that he had plenty of employment to get, and would only remain a couple of days in the house. Under these circumstances, he was admitted provisionally by the Master, and as there was nothing in his appearance or manner to lead to the opinion that he was seriously ill, was placed temporarily in the infirm ward. About half an hour afterwards, he was seen by the Master and a member of the Visiting Committee, sitting near the fire in the ward, and on being spoken to, replied that he was better now that he had warmed himself. Shortly afterwards, according to the evidence of Sabina Lynskey, a wardmaid, he was removed to the infirmary. He was then very weak, and could scarcely breathe. He was placed in bed, and the wardmaid went down to the surgery, where the Medical Officer was at the time, and told him that there was a patient in her ward very ill. The Medical Officer immediately visited him; and he states in his evidence that he found him sitting by the fire, and complaining of being very cold, and of a great weight in his chest. Though he was pulseless, and his hands were cold, he spoke in a distinct, strong voice, and informed Dr. Burke that he had always enjoyed excellent health up to five o'clock the evening before, when he was seized with a weight on his chest, and that until then he had never suffered from any difficulty of breathing, or sickness of any kind. After a superficial examination of the patient's chest, the Medical Officer left him in order to procure stimulants; and whisky punch, which the man had repeatedly asked for, was quickly prepared

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and offered to him, but he took only a very small quantity of it. When returning to the ward after a short interval, to ascertain how the man was getting on, the Medical Officer was informed that the clergyman was with him; and about ten minutes afterwards, while waiting in the surgery, he was informed that the patient was dead. The circumstances of the case were reported by the Master of the Workhouse to the Resident Magistrate, but an inquest on the body was not held; and the Medical Officer states, that from the history of the case, and the symptoms which he observed, he is of opinion that Cosgrave died of congestion of the lungs.

It would, therefore, appear, that from the time of his admission into the Workhouse, until his death in the infirmary, about two hours afterwards, Cosgrave was treated with kindness and consideration; and that the fatal termination of his sudden illness was not attributable to neglect on the part of any person concerned in the administration of either Poor Law or Medical Relief.

With respect to the allegation that two persons died recently from destitution in the Laurencetown Dispensary District, it appears that the Board of Guardians. at their meeting on the 5th inst., adopted the following resolution:—"That Mr. Hynes, having stated to the Board that two persons died of destitution in Laurencetown Dispensary District within a short period, the Relieving Officer of the district be required to examine into the circumstances, and report to the Board the particulars at their next meeting." Accordingly, on the 12th inst., the Relieving Officer submitted to the Board of Guardians a report, in which he stated that he had ascertained that the two persons referred to by Mr. Hynes, on the authority, it would appear, of Dr. Clarke, Medical Officer of Laurencetown Dispensary District, were Mary M'Donagh and Mary Heath; that no application for relief had been made to him in either case; and that he had been informed by both Dr. Clarke and the Police Constable at Laurencetown, that they had never heard of any person dying from destitution in the district.

It appears from the evidence that Mary M'Donagh was, at the time of her death, about sixty years of age, and up to the period of her last illness had earned her livelihood by practising as a midwife in the neighbourhood of Laurencetown. She was taken ill with a cough and shortness of breath on the 1st, and died on the 11th ult., and for about three months previously had been lodging with a woman named Mary Darcy, in the village of Laurencetown. During her life she had never appeared to be very poor, and had paid for her lodging up to about a month before her death. After her death, however, it was discovered that she had no means, and it became necessary to raise a subscription for her burial. Her daughter, Biddy M'Donagh, and Mary Darcy, the woman with whom she had lodged, agree in stating that she had never been known to be in want of food, clothing, or lodging, except on one day referred to by Mary Darcy, when, during her illness, she had nothing to drink but warm water, until the neighbours heard of it, when they brought her "a loaf of bread and some new milk." At other times during her illness, Mary Darcy had seen her get whey and toasted bread, and on one night she saw her sucking an orange. There is no evidence of any application having been made to the Relieving Officer in her behalf, and her daughter states that she does not think she would have gone to the Workhouse. On the day before her death Mary Darcy went to the Medical Officer, and asked him to procure admission for her into the Workhouse Hospital, but did not make any application to him for medical relief. She states that he said she could not be got in until the Wednesday following, when the Relieving Officer could be seen. She adds that Mary M'Donagh had always suffered from cough and shortness of breath, and that she did not think it was more than her usual ailment, otherwise she would have sent for the doctor. It also appears that on the same day Biddy M'Donagh went to Dr. Clarke's house, to ask him to visit her mother, but did not see him. She states that she had not a ticket, and that the Medical Officer did not visit her mother, but that he had often been very kind to her, and had given her medicine for her cough.

The Relieving Officer, in his evidence, deposes that he does not recollect having ever seen Mary M'Donagh, and that no person ever applied to him for relief in her behalf.

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From the evidence of Dr. Clarke, Medical Officer of the District, it appears that he had never received a ticket to attend Mary M'Donagh, but had frequently given her medicine without one; and that she died of asthma, under which she had been labouring for the last two years. He states that she was one of the persons referred to, but not named, in his letter to Mr. Hynes, which was inserted in the Guardians' Minutes of the 12th inst.; that he had neither seen her nor been asked to visit her during her last illness; and that his opinion that she had died of want, was founded on the statement of Mary Darcy, who came to him the day before Mary M'Donagh's death, and asked him, for God's sake, to give her an order for the hospital, for that she was very ill, and had nothing but a drink of warm water. He also states that he knew her to be poor, for he had often assisted her himself, and that he had joined in the subscription for her burial.

James Balfour, Police Constable, stationed at Laurencetown, deposes that he had known Mary M'Donagh for the last six or seven years; that he never knew or heard that she was suffering from want; and that he has not heard of any person having died from destitution in the neighbourhood of Laurencetown during the last two years.

In the case of Mary Heath, it appears from the evidence that she was a mendicant, had no fixed place of abode, and obtained her means of living from the inhabitants of Laurencetown and its neighbourhood, by going about from house to house. She is stated to have been out of her mind for many years, and was sometimes very noisy and troublesome, especially when she had been able to procure any spirituous liquors, to the use of which she is said to have been addicted. She was seventy years of age, and very infirm. On the 23rd December last, the day before her death, she went to the house of a man named Patrick Staunton, living at Ochilmore, near Laurencetown, where she remained during the day, and obtained a lodging for the night. He states that she seemed to be very ill and weak, and that her face was swollen and discoloured. He did not make any application to the Relieving Officer or to the Medical Officer in her behalf, but he gave her a night's lodging, and, on the following morning, went to a man named Muldoon, living in Laurencetown, and obtained from him a recommendation for her admission into the Workhouse. Muldoon having told him that if he could get a note from the Medical Officer it would make the matter surer, he then went to the Police Constable James Balfour, and spoke to him about her, telling him that it would be a good thing if she were sent to the Workhouse, for that she was a great annoyance to the neighbours. The Constable directed him to apply to Mr. Molouey, the Relieving Officer; but, at Staunton's request, called on Dr. Clarke, and asked him for a recommendation for her admission into the Workhouse. This the Medical Officer declined to give, stating that he thought it was unnecessary, and that, besides, the Dispensary Medical Officers had been prohibited, by a Circular from the Board of Guardians, from sending patients into the Workhouse. The Constable also states that he had seen Mary Heath a few days before her death, and observing that she seemed very weak, and her limbs swollen, had advised her to go to the Workhouse, when she cursed him in return. He had never heard that she was suffering from want.

After his interview with the Police Constable, Patrick Staunton procured an ass-cart, and sent Mary Heath, in charge of a boy, to the Workhouse. According to his evidence, she did not offer any objection to her removal, nor did she appear to be worse than she was on the previous evening, but took something to eat and drink after she got into the cart.

Between three and four o'clock that day, according to the evidence of the Master of the Workhouse, a little boy named Staunton brought her in a donkey-cart to the Workhouse. On her arrival, the Porter having been unable to obtain any reply from her, the Master was called, and he states that on examining her he considered that she was dead. The Medical Officer, Dr. Burke, was immediately sent for, and was in attendance in about ten or fifteen minutes afterwards, when he pronounced her to be dead. The boy who had brought her to the Workhouse stated that she had been talking a good deal to herself as they came along, and that when about a mile from the town she became silent, and he thought she had fallen asleep. An inquest on the body was held on the same evening, at which the Medi-

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cal Officer was examined; and he states that a post mortem examination of the body was not made, but that from the inquiries he had made, it was his opinion that the woman's death had been caused by congestion of the lungs, the result of deficient action of the heart. He adds that he is firmly of opinion that she did not die from want, for her body was well nourished —remarkably so for a person of her age. The Master of the Workhouse, in the presence of the Coroner's jury, searched her person and found two pence halfpenny, some bread, tea, sugar, and tobacco. The circumstances of this case were reported to the Board of Guardians at their next meeting.

With reference to the statement of the Relieving Officer, in his Report to the Board of Guardians, on the 12th instant, to the effect that he had questioned Dr. Clarke respecting the alleged death of two persons from destitution in Laurencetown Dispensary District, as reported by him to Mr. Hynes, and that Dr. Clarke had denied having ever mentioned such a circumstance, it appears from the evidence of Dr. Clarke, that when spoken to by the Relieving Officer on the subject, he denied having been the first person to report these cases to Mr. Hynes, and mentioned that it was Mr. Bookey who had done so;—that Mr. Hynes had written to him on the subject, and that he had answered his letter;—and he adds that his statement that Mary Heath had died from want was a supposition, founded on his having seen people run and shut their doors as soon as she was observed approaching; and on his having seen her rambling up and down the street at night. Mr. Bookey, the person referred to as having been the first to report the alleged cases of death from destitution to Mr. Hynes, states, that he recollects having had a conversation with Mr. Hynes about the poor, and about Mary Heath, and that he told him that it was a pity there was no one to take care of her; that she had been wandering about for three or four nights in the cold up to nine o'clock; and that he had heard that she died on her way to the Workhouse. He declares, however, that he did not say that she died from want, because the neighbours had a feeling for her, and took very good care of her.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN HILL, Inspector.

No. 14.—GALWAY UNION.—CASE of ANTHONY WALSH.

COPY CONSTABULARY REPORT.

County of Galway Town.

DEATH FROM DESTITUTION OF ANTHONY WALSH.

COPY of VERDICT.

That the deceased, Anthony Walsh, died from exposure to cold and want of food on Friday, the 14th of February, 1862.

Galway, February 18, 1862.

I have to report that the above-named Anthony Walsh died on the 14th instant, from exposure to cold and want of food, in the public street at Prospect Hill. The Constabulary reported the case to the Relieving Officer, who offered to convey the deceased to the Workhouse some hours before his death: he declined the offer. A post mortem examination was held, and the verdict is in accordance with the evidence of the doctor.

J. H. CULLEN, Third Sub-Inspector.

EXTRACT from GUARDIANS' MINUTES, dated February 28, 1862.

The Relieving Officer (Mr. Cullen), stated that no previous application for relief was made by or on behalf of the deceased, Anthony Walsh. At the desire of the Board Mr. Cullen made a report in writing on the case.

REPORT of Mr. CULLEN, Relieving Officer, on the case of Anthony Walsh, referred to in the Commissioners' Letter of the 21st instant.

GENTLEMEN, 28th February, 1862.

In compliance with the Order of the Board, I beg to state that my attention had been called by Police Constable Mullen to the case of Anthony Walsh on the 14th instant, whom I found sitting at the forge door of a person named Hughes, at Bohermore. I asked him did he wish to be removed to the Workhouse, and if so, that I would provide a conveyance

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and have him sent there at once. Walsh refused to become an inmate of the Workhouse. No previous application for relief was made by him or on his behalf. Mrs. Caulfield, who gave Walsh lodgings the night before he died, stated to me that she gave him some food for his supper, and on leaving next morning, she provided him with tea. In July last, Walsh was fined at the Petty Sessions Court for an assault on a young woman at the Long Wall. The Police, on searching him, found a sum of seven pounds sixteen shillings sewed up in his old clothes. Some short time before his death he called upon James Gordon, requesting that he would serve a person named Derrane who owed him some money with a process.

I am, &c.,

P. H. CULLEN, Relieving Officer.

No. 15.—CLONES UNION.—CASE of JOHN MEEHAN.

Extract from *Freeman's Journal* of 27th February, 1862.

DEATH FROM DESTITUTION.—(From our Correspondent).

CLONES, COUNTY MONAGHAN, FEB. 25.—Charles Waddell, esq., coroner, held an inquest on yesterday, on the body of John Meehan, aged about forty-five years, who died in this town from destitution, on the 22nd instant, and a verdict was returned accordingly.

COPY CONSTABULARY REPORT.

County of Monaghan.—District of Clones.—Sub-District of Clones.—Barony of Dartree.—Parish of Clones.—Townland of Clones.

DEATH FROM DESTITUTION.—POOR LAW UNION OF CLONES.

COPY of VERDICT.

John Meehan came to his death on the 22nd February, 1862, from destitution, accelerated by internal disease.

REPORT.

Clones, February 25, 1862.

I have to report that John Meehan died in this town on the 22nd instant, from the causes above stated.

H. KIRWAN, First Sub-Inspector.

The Inspector-General.

REPORT from DR. HILL, Medical Inspector.

2, Morehampton-terrace, Donnybrook,
14th March, 1862.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt, on the 8th instant, of your letters, No. 50, M/62, of the 27th ultimo, and No. 4775/62, of the 28th ultimo, enclosing documents in reference to the alleged death of a man named John Meehan, from destitution in the Clones Union; and to submit to you the following report of the circumstances of the case, respecting which, in accordance with your instructions, I made inquiry at Clones on the 11th instant. I also beg leave to transmit to you herewith the minutes of evidence taken by me at the inquiry, together with copies of the depositions taken before the Coroner, at an inquest on the body of the deceased man, held on the 24th ultimo, and a letter from Mr. W. C. Waddell, the Coroner, which accompanied them.

It appears from the evidence that a labourer named John Meehan, about 45 years of age, residing in the town of Clones, was taken ill at an early hour on the 21st ultimo, and died between nine and ten o'clock on the following morning. According to the testimony of his wife, Margaret Meehan, he had been suffering for many years from indigestion; whenever he ate any thing that disagreed with him he was seized with a violent pain in the stomach; and for the last three months had complained of a stitch in his side. He had a wife and two children; and it appears that, owing to the delicate state of his health, he had been unable, for a considerable period, to work continuously for any length of time; and that for the month previous to his death he was altogether out of employment. His family were, consequently, reduced to great poverty; they had pawned or sold all their furniture to provide themselves with food, and for some weeks had been

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dependent on the wife's casual earnings, and the charity of their neighbours. Mr. Nicholl states that for some time before his death he had been begging, under the plea of want of employment; and the Relieving Officer deposes that he had been occasionally stopped by Meehan and asked for a penny to buy bread, but that he did not consider him to have been an ordinary beggar. The Relieving Officer also states that he had never received any application from him, or any one else in his behalf, for admission into the workhouse; and this statement is fully corroborated by that of Margaret Meehan, who adds, that she would rather suffer hunger than go into the workhouse. According to the evidence, John Meehan went to bed on the night of the 20th February, apparently in his usual health, having partaken of a supper of stirabout with his wife and children. His wife states that the stirabout was prepared by herself, and was composed of good oatmeal and Indian meal mixed. About two o'clock on the following morning he was seized with violent pain in the stomach and vomiting. He was offered bread and tea, which his wife had sent out for and purchased, but he was not able to take food or drink. A visiting ticket for medical relief was procured, and the Dispensary Medical Officer saw him in the evening, and supplied him with medicine, which it appears was duly administered, but produced no beneficial effect, and the man died between nine and ten o'clock the next morning.

Dr. Henry, the Medical Officer of the Clones Dispensary District, states that John Meehan had at various times been prescribed for by him as a patient at the dispensary, for a very bad form of dyspepsia; that on Friday, the 21st ultimo, he received a visiting ticket in his behalf, and saw him between six and seven o'clock that evening, when he found him sitting before the fire, and complaining of violent pain in the stomach, with inclination to vomit, and constipation of the bowels. He adds, that though the man seemed seriously ill, he had no reason to apprehend immediate danger, nor was he led to believe that his illness was attributable to want of food. The requisite medicine was dispensed to the patient's wife in about a quarter of an hour afterwards, but the Medical Officer did not again see him alive, as on going out the next morning he was informed that he was dead.

The case having been brought under the notice of the police, a constable named Gillan visited the house of the deceased, about an hour after his death, and he deposes that he found Meehan's place completely devoid of furniture, but that the appearance of the man's wife and children was not such as to lead him to suppose that it was a case of death from destitution. It was accordingly reported to the Coroner by the Head-Constable as a case of sudden death, and an inquest on the body was held on the 24th ultimo. Dr. Henry, the Medical Officer, was examined at the inquest, and he states that a post mortem examination was not made on that occasion; but that on a superficial examination of the deceased, he found the body not attenuated, and the limbs of natural size, the only peculiarity observable having been a greater amount of discoloration of the abdomen than would have been caused by ordinary decomposition, and which he thinks was the result of the disease of which the man had died. He further states that it is his opinion that Meehan died of disease of the stomach, and probably of ulceration of that organ.

In a conversation which I had with Mr. Kirwan, Sub-Inspector of Police, stationed at Clones, I was informed by him that he had known John Meehan for a long time, and that, judging from his appearance, he was well able to work, but was generally begging about, even when there was plenty of employment to be obtained. He added, that he had frequently spoken to Meehan, and told him that it was a shame for him to be begging when there was absolutely a want of labourers in the neighbourhood. On these occasions Meehan would sometimes reply that he was not well, and was unable to work; and when advised by Mr. Kirwan, under those circumstances, to go to the workhouse, he has repeatedly refused to do so, saying that he hoped to be able to work very soon, or that he had been promised employment in a few days, and would then go to work. I was also informed by a Constable named M'Donnell, that he had recently seen Meehan begging in the town of Clones, and believing him to be in delicate health, had

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recommended him to go into the workhouse, when Meehan refused to go, stating that he was in daily expectation of employment.

From the foregoing particulars it would appear that the death of John Meehan was not caused by destitution, but by disease of the stomach; though it seems very probable that his malady was aggravated by privations, and more especially by want of food suitable to his condition.

The Constabulary report and extract from the *Freeman's Journal* are herewith returned.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

John Hill, Inspector.

To the Poor Law Commissioners,
Dublin.

No. 16.—Celbridge Union.—Case of Catherine Donohoe.

Copy of Constabulary Report.

County of Kildare.

Verdict.

"We find that the deceased, Catherine Donohoe, was found dead on the morning of the 24th inst., at Leixlip. No marks of violence; that her death was from natural causes, accelerated by neglect and want of proper attention."

Leixlip, February 26, 1862.

The above-named woman was receiving 5*s.* per week from the Poor Law Relieving Officer. She had three children with her at the time of her death, the eldest only eight years old. She had no person to take any care of her during her illness. Her husband recently became insane, and was placed in Celbridge Poorhouse.

W. B. Pilkington, Sub-Inspector.

Report from Mr. Robinson, Poor Law Inspector.

Dublin, March 7, 1862.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th inst., directing me to report to you on the case of a poor person named Catherine Donohoe, who was found dead on the 24th ult., at Leixlip, in Celbridge Union, and whose death was considered by the jury at the Coroner's inquest to have proceeded from natural causes, accelerated by neglect and want of proper attention.

Having made inquiry into the circumstances of this case, I am enabled to report to you the following facts, and I forward to you the evidence I have taken upon oath on the subject.

Catherine Donohoe was the wife of a stone-cutter named Thomas Donohoe, who was in the habit of going about the country looking for employment, while his wife and four children occupied a room in a lodging-house at Leixlip.

On returning home, at the end of January last, this man exhibited some signs of insanity, and the police directed the attention of the Relieving Officer to the case, who at once visited him and his family. It does not appear that up to that time the man had been of unsound mind; and the Relieving Officer states on oath that he had not previously received any application for relief from him, from any member of his family, or from any person on his or their behalf.

On visiting the family on the day referred to, the 31st of January, the Relieving Officer found Donohoe labouring under what he considered to be "a slight aberration of intellect," his wife sick in bed, and the whole family in a state of great destitution. He gave a provisional order of admission to the Workhouse for the man, and 5*s.* to his wife.

From this time Donohoe appeared to become more deranged, and was next day committed to prison, from the Workhouse, as a dangerous lunatic.

On reporting the case to the Guardians on the following Board day, the 5th of February, they ordered Catherine Donohoe 5*s.* out-door relief, and ordered a similar sum on the 12th, and again on the 19th of February.

The Relieving Officer states, that in accordance with these orders he gave

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her 5*s.* on the 5th of February, 5*s.* on the 13th, and 5*s.* again on the 20th of the same month.

He states that he frequently urged her to go into the Workhouse, but that she would not do so. She died on the 24th of February.

From the inquiries I have made in Leixlip, I am quite satisfied that this woman and her children did not suffer from want of food from the time her case came under the notice of the Relieving Officer. She stated to Dr. Purefoy that her child did not want food; and a woman named Jane Ardiff, who lived in the same house, and constantly visited her, states that she did not hear her complain of any such want. I also learned that her children had food at the time of her death; and her little boy, who is now in Celbridge Workhouse, and who was in the habit of going out for food for the family, told me that on the day his mother died fourpence of the previous week's relief remained unexpended.

In other respects the circumstances of this family were wretched in the extreme. Dr. Purefoy, the Medical Officer of the Dispensary District, who constantly visited her, and who attended her on the 12th and 19th of February, states that she was emaciated, sallow, and wretched-looking; that her bedding consisted of straw and some filthy worn-out bed-clothes; that the house she occupied was in an unhealthy condition, with a manure heap obstructing the doorway; that she was habitually inhaling a most offensive atmosphere, which was sufficient to cause death by slow poisoning, and that he always considered he visited the house at extreme risk to himself.

Dr. Purefoy further stated, that although Catherine Donohoe complained of diarrhœa, he saw no urgent symptom of that or any other disease, and that want, coupled with impure atmosphere, was sufficient to cause a state of debility which would occasion death, and which a sufficiency of food for the last few weeks of her life would not avert.

It is probable that Catherine Donohoe may have suffered much from poverty before she was seen by the Relieving Officer, and while her husband was absent at work; and that, even after she received sufficient relief to provide food, she experienced the want of more careful treatment than she could receive at her miserable lodging, without sufficient bedding or attendance, and that she specially required to be removed from the impure atmosphere which was so calculated to impair her health. But it must be borne in mind, that she never sought for relief up to the time her husband became insane, and that she afterwards steadily refused to be moved to the Workhouse, where she would have met with the care and attention her case required; and I am of opinion that the Relieving Officer and Board of Guardians have not failed in any particular to discharge their duty towards her, and that her death cannot be attributed to any defect in the administration of the Poor Law in Celbridge Union.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

HENRY ROBINSON.

The Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 17.—NEW ROSS UNION.—CASE of JAMES MURPHY.

COPY OF CONSTABULARY REPORT.

DEATH FROM DESTITUTION OF JAMES MURPHY.

New Ross, March 4, 1862.

It appeared from the evidence taken by the Magistrates that the deceased, James Murphy, was brought in a car in a very weak state on Friday the 28th ultimo, to the Poorhouse of this town, at six o'clock, P.M., and died same night at eleven o'clock. He was a poor man, and had been in the habit, for the last three years, of lying on the lime-kilns at night at Ballyane, within two miles of this town.

I attach copy of Doctor Mullin's evidence, who was examined at the inquest.

WILLIAM RONEY, Sub-Inspector.

The Inspector-General.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD, TO WIT.

Peter Mullin, Esq., M.D., sworn.—I have performed a post mortem examination of the body of the deceased, James Murphy. I found that the layer of fat that is usually under

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the skin is altogether gone, and, upon opening the stomach, I found no solid food whatever in it, and only some liquid like curded milk. My opinion is that he died from starvation. I examined his body and found no marks of injury upon it. I have heard the evidence given by Mary Stafford, and if I had been present I would have done exactly as she did. I saw the body next day, about nine o'clock in the morning.

PETER MULLIN.

COPY OF VERDICT.

"We find that the said James Murphy came by his death from starvation."

PATRICK DOYLE, Foreman.

REPORT from DR. HILL, Medical Inspector.

2, Morehampton-terrace, Donnybrook,
March 25, 1862.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 5,270/62, of the 8th instant, enclosing a Constabulary Report, referred to you from the Chief Secretary's Department, relative to the case of a poor man named James Murphy, who was admitted to the Workhouse of New Ross Union on the evening of the 28th ultimo, at six o'clock, P.M., and died at eleven o'clock on the night of the same day, and whose death is stated to have been caused by starvation. And I beg leave to report to you that, in pursuance of your instructions, I made inquiry at the New Ross Workhouse, on the 18th instant, into the circumstances connected with the case.

Having previously ascertained that at the inquest, which was held by the Magistrates in the absence of the Coroner, and at which a verdict of death from starvation was returned, the only witnesses examined were the officers and nurses of the Workhouse, I summoned a number of persons resident in the locality, where the deceased had been well known, and took their evidence at the inquiry. I also addressed a letter to Mr. Wm. Cooke, R.M., the presiding Magistrate at the inquest, requesting him to procure for me a copy of the depositions taken before him, and he has promised to send them to me with as little delay as possible. I have not yet received them, but as soon as they reach me they shall be forwarded to you.

I now beg to transmit to you the accompanying minutes of evidence taken by me at the inquiry, and to return the Constabulary Report which was enclosed in your letter of instructions.

It appears from the evidence, that a man named James Murphy, between sixty and seventy years of age, had resided at Ballyanne, about a mile and a half from the town of New Ross, for the last five years. He had constructed a little hut in the eye of a lime-kiln, in which he slept at night, and during the day used occasionally to do a little work, but in general obtained the means of subsistence by begging about the neighbourhood. On Sunday, the 23rd ultimo, he was seen by a man named James Breen, living at Ballyanne, who states that he was speaking to him on that day, and that he was then in good health. On the same day he informed a man named Patrick Corcoran, also living at Ballyanne, that he had received a fall and broken some of his ribs, and that he was in great pain. It is stated that on the next day, the 24th ultimo, he took to his bed; and it appears that from that day to the following Friday, when he was removed to the Workhouse, he was visited daily, and supplied with food on different occasions by the neighbours. During this interval he was repeatedly advised to go to the Workhouse by Laurence Murphy, Patrick Corcoran, and others, and a means of conveyance offered to him, but he always refused to go, saying that he would be as well as ever the next day.

On Friday, the 28th ultimo, the owner of the kiln sent his clerk to tell Murphy that he must go to the Infirmary, and that he would send an ass and cart for him, and on that evening he was removed to the Workhouse, and his hut pulled down. About eleven o'clock on the forenoon of that day, Mary Murphy, a woman living near the kilns, took him some toasted bread and a tin of tea, and in the evening, about ten minutes before he left the place, she gave him a tin of sour milk, and was speaking to him.

It appears from her evidence that he then told her he was very poorly, and complained of his ribs being broken, but did not complain of want of food. It also appears from the testimony of Laurence Murphy and Mary

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Murphy, that just before his removal to the Workhouse, he handed out to the former the following articles—a penny loaf, and several pieces of bread, a bag containing about quarter of a stone of potatoes, a bag containing about two pints of Indian meal, a little pot, and a jug or pitcher.

James Murphy was accompanied into New Ross by a man named Breen, who deposes that they first went to the house of Mr. Frizell, the Relieving Officer in the town, and without any unnecessary delay obtained a ticket for Murphy's admission into the Workhouse, and that he left him at the Workhouse a little before seven o'clock that evening.

On the road, Murphy made no complaint to his companions, except on one occasion when he told them "not to be jolting him so." On reaching the Workhouse he was in a very weak condition, and was assisted into a ward of the Infirmary by two of the nurses. Mrs. Stafford, the Infirmary Nurse, states that she asked him what was the matter, but that he did not tell her, and did not complain of pain anywhere. According to her evidence, she gave him some milk, which he drank, but when she offered him bread he refused it, telling her at the same time that he had not eaten anything for three days. Being under the impression that it was only weakness that ailed him, she did not think it requisite to send for the Medical Officer; and she states that on speaking to the Master, who was in the yard at the time, on the subject, he concurred with her in that opinion. As soon as Murphy had been washed and put to bed, Mrs. Stafford gave him some whisky punch, to which, at his request, she added a little milk. She states that she saw him again about half an hour afterwards, when he told her that he was getting better; and that about half-past ten o'clock, before going to bed, she again saw him. He did not then complain of anything, but asked her for a drink, and she gave him a cup of tea. He was then left for the night in charge of two assistant nurses, named Biddy Malone and Biddy Pendar; and it appears from the evidence of the former that he was "short in his breathing," but made no complaint of either pain or hunger; that soon after Mrs. Stafford had left him, he asked her to turn him on his side, which she did, and that in few minutes afterwards she found him dead.

Dr. Mullin, the Medical Officer of the Workhouse, states, that he was not sent for to visit Murphy after his admission to the Workhouse, but that on the following morning he received a message from the Workhouse, to the effect that a man who had been admitted the evening before had died shortly after his admission. In the absence of the Coroner, an inquest on the body of the deceased was held by two Magistrates, on Monday, the 3rd instant, when the Medical Officer was examined, and a verdict, in accordance with his evidence returned, that the man's death had been caused by starvation. A post mortem examination of the body had been previously made by the Medical Officer, and he states that the opinion which he gave at the inquest was grounded partly on the man's own statement—as reported by Mrs. Stafford, the Infirmary Nurse,—that he had not taken food for three days, and partly from the emaciated condition of the body, and the absence of food in the stomach, as observed at the post mortem examination.

He admits, however, that he examined only the exterior of the chest, and that, not having seen any marks of violence thereon, he did not open the cavity to ascertain the condition of the organs contained in it; and he adds, that after having heard the evidence given by the witnesses who were examined at the inquiry, he is disposed to alter the opinion given by him at the inquest, as he thinks it probable that the deceased may have received some injury in the chest, which would account for the loss of appetite complained of, and in some degree explain the appearances observed at the post mortem examination.

Mr. Frizell, the Relieving Officer of the district in which James Murphy resided, states, that to the best of his knowledge he had never seen or heard of Murphy until the evening of Friday, the 28th ult., when James Breen brought him to his house, and applied for a ticket of admission to the Workhouse for him; and that previously to that occasion he had never received an application for relief either from Murphy, or from any other person in his behalf. And it appears from the testimony of all the witnesses living at Ballyanne, that Murphy had never been known to be in want of food, or to

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have applied for relief at the Workhouse, or from a Relieving Officer; and that they had never heard of any application for either Poor Law or Medical Relief having been made by any other person in his behalf prior to the day of his admission to the Workhouse.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

John Hill, Inspector.

To the Poor Law Commissioners,
Dublin.

No. 18.—Letterkenny Union.—Case of Rebecca O'Gollogher.

Extract from *Freeman's Journal* of March 13, 1862.

Death from Destitution.—(From our Correspondent).

Letterkenny, March 11, 1862.—An inquest was held on the 10th instant by G. F. Long, esq., Coroner, on the body of a poor woman named Rebecca O'Gollogher, who was found the day previously dead in a ditch on the townland Socker. The poor creature was in a state of destitution. The jury returned a verdict of "Died from the inclemency of the weather."

Letter from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
March 13, 1862.

Sir,

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland desire to inform the Board of Guardians of the Letterkenny Union that it appears that an inquest was held, on the 10th instant, on the body of a poor woman named Rebecca O'Gollogher, who was found the day previously dead in a ditch on the townland Socker, in the Letterkenny Union.

It is alleged that Rebecca O'Gollogher was in a state of destitution, and a verdict was returned to the effect that she died from the inclemency of the weather.

The Commissioners request that the Board of Guardians will be so good as to state whether they are aware of any of the circumstances of the case in question, or if there was any application for relief for or on behalf of the deceased.

By order,

B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, Letterkenny Union.

Extract from Guardians' Minutes, dated March 14, 1862.

Read letter from the Commissioners, dated 13th March, 1862, relative to the death of a person named Rebecca O'Gollogher, on whose body an inquest was held, and a verdict of death from destitution returned.

The Guardians have to state that the said Rebecca O'Gollogher never made application for relief in the Union. She was a most confirmed drunkard, and appropriated every fraction she could obtain to procuring drink, from the effects of which she was constantly exposed.

No. 19.—Larne Union.—Case of Owen Dogherty.

Copy Constabulary Report.

County Antrim.

Death from Destitution of Owen Dogherty.

Verdict.

We find that Owen Dogherty died at Glenarm in this county, and we say that he died on Tuesday, the 11th day of March, 1862, and we say that he died from cold and exposure, together with scanty and impure food.

Glenarm, March 13, 1862.

I beg to report that an inquest was held this day at Glenarm by J. Jellett, esq., Coroner, on the body of Owen Dogherty, who died in this town on the 11th instant.

Mary Dogherty, a widow, mother to deceased, with three children, has resided for the last three months in a pig-sty, scarcely four and a-half feet square and about four feet high. The mother and three children subsisted on the earnings of the eldest son, who is about

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fourteen years of age, and were in a state of destitution, sleeping on a little straw spread on the ground, without any other covering. The mother has been urged several times to enter the Workhouse, but refuses to do so.

Deceased was unwell for a fortnight previous to his death, but medical aid was not sought for.

THOMAS N. BERNARD, Third Sub-Inspector.

LETTER from the COMMISSIONERS to the BOARD of GUARDIANS.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
March 20, 1862.

SIR,

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland desire to inform the Board of Guardians of the Larne Union that they have received a copy of a Constabulary Report from the Chief Secretary's Department, dated the 13th instant, relating to the death of Owen Dogherty at Glenarm on the 11th instant, and also representing the destitute condition of the mother of the deceased and of her remaining children; and the Commissioners desire to state that they have instructed Mr. R. Hamilton, Poor Law Inspector, to make inquiry into the case.

A copy of the Constabulary Report is enclosed herewith for the information of the Board of Guardians; and the Commissioners, at the same time, request that the *immediate* attention of the Relieving Officer may be directed to the other members of this family.

By order,

B. BANKS, Chief Clerk.

To Clerk of Larne Union.

LETTER from the CLERK of the UNION to the COMMISSIONERS.

GENTLEMEN,

Larne Union, March 22, 1862.

I beg to acknowlege the receipt of your letter of the 20th inst., No. 6254, with copy Constabulary Report, relating to the death of Owen Dogherty, and in reply, beg leave to inform you that Dr. Moore, the Medical Officer of Glenarm, reported the destitute condition of the Doghertys to the Relieving Officer, on the evening of the 11th inst. He (the Relieving Officer) proceeded to Glenarm, on the morning of the 12th inst., when he found the mother, daughter, and dead boy in a piggery; asked her to come to the Union Workhouse, when she refused.

The Relieving Officer visited Glenarm on the 20th inst., when he found her removed out of the piggery to a house in Bridge-street, with a portion of its roof off, and again asked her to the Union Workhouse, when she refused.

The Relieving Officer was informed by Dr. Moore that no application was made to him until after the child's death.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

J. M. M'CORMICK, Clerk of Union.

To the Poor Law Commissioners,
Dublin.

REPORT from Mr. R. HAMILTON, Poor Law Inspector.

GENTLEMEN,

Strabane, March 27, 1862.

I have the honour to inform you that in obedience to the instructions contained in your letter of the 20th inst, No. 6254, I proceeded to Glenarm, for the purpose of making inquiries respecting the death of a boy named Owen Dogherty.

I forward for your information the minutes of evidence taken by me, and I return the Constabulary Report sent with your letter

The mother of the unfortunate deceased appears to be a woman of violent temper, and addicted to habits of intemperance. She was turned out of her last lodgings (John M'Corry's), for getting drunk and breaking the windows.

The annexed documents from the Petty Sessions Court were handed to me by Lord Antrim's agent, in order to show the character of the woman.

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She has a brother living in the town of Glenarm, who is the reputed owner of three vessels, and who is in very comfortable circumstances. He told me that if his sister had behaved herself at all well, he never would have allowed her to want; but as she turned every thing she got into whisky, he had ceased to help her; and he said he had not given her any assistance for some time past.

When Mrs. Dogherty left M'Corry's lodgings, she appears to have taken up her abode in two piggeries, and she and her three children lived for upwards of two months in this miserable place. The piggeries are each about four feet square, and about three and a-half feet high.

Mrs. Dogherty says that they had a fire in one of these piggeries, and that they had a blanket and an old quilt to cover them; but it is quite evident they could not have undressed themselves in such a place. She says further that they always had enough to eat, and that there was no hunger amongst them.

The boy Owen appears to have been ill for about a fortnight before his death, but neither his mother nor his sister had any idea he was seriously ill until the night he died. He expired about four o'clock in the morning. No application had been made for the doctor to see him, though it is evident the mother knew how to apply for medical advice if she wanted it.

The Medical Officer did not see the deceased until after his death. In his evidence he describes the body as being very emaciated, and he is of opinion death was caused by exposure, and the want of proper nourishment.

I fully concur in the opinion of the Medical Officer with respect to the cause of the child's death, but it is quite clear that the mother is the only person to blame.

She had been urged to take the child to the workhouse, but refused to do so. She herself is a most frightful object, the lower part of her face and throat are eaten away by cancer, and I am informed her recovery is quite hopeless. The smell from the cancer is very offensive, and, independent of her bad character, I am not surprised at her finding it difficult to procure a lodging: very few people would like to take such an object into their house. I urged her most strongly to go to the workhouse, and I told her she should be carefully attended to, but she positively refused to go.

She is not a person to whom out-door relief could be safely given, because, as her brother says, "she turns all she gets into whisky."

The Head Constable of Police, who has been stationed in the town for some years past, told me that the distressed condition of the family arises entirely from their own bad conduct.

The eldest son has been sent to sea by his uncle, and the daughter, who is now the only child with her mother, is a strong healthy-looking young woman.

You will perceive that no application whatever was made for relief on behalf of the family. The first intimation of their distressed condition sent to the Relieving Officer was a note from Dr. Moore, dated the 11th instant. The Relieving Officer did not receive that note until eight o'clock at night, and he appears to have proceeded to Glenarm early the next morning, and to have done all in his power to relieve the family.

It will be observed from Mrs. Dogherty's own evidence, that Lord Antrim offered to remit a fine imposed on her for drunkenness, if she would send the deceased child to the Workhouse; but she did not do so, and in consequence had to pay the fine.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

R. HAMILTON.

No. 20.—BANBRIDGE UNION.—CASE of JAMES MALLON.

Extract from the *Freeman's Journal* of 22nd March, 1862.

INSANITY FROM DESTITUTION.—(From our Correspondent.)

BANBRIDGE, COUNTY DOWN, MARCH 20.—Dr. Tyrrell, Coroner, held an inquest on the 18th instant, on the body of a poor man named James Mallon, who committed suicide that morning in the townland of Loughins, while labouring under temporary insanity, brought on by destitution. The poor man, who was over seventy years of age, could not be induced to go into the Poorhouse.

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REPORT from Dr. KNOX, Medical Inspector.

GENTLEMEN, Banbridge, March 28, 1862.

I have the honour to report that, agreeably to your instructions, I proceeded this day to hold an inquiry on oath at Gilford, in the Banbridge Union, in the case of James Mallon, deceased, whose death, in the newspaper extract transmitted to me for investigation, and which I return herewith, is alleged to have been the result of suicide, committed whilst the unfortunate man was "labouring under temporary insanity, brought on by destitution."

In accordance with my request, the attendance of such parties as were most intimately acquainted with the circumstances of the case, was procured by Constable Best, of the Police force, stationed at Gilford, whose attention, promptitude, and intelligence in the matter, I consider it right to mention; and whose deposition, together with the evidence of the other witnesses, I beg leave to forward for your information.

On examination of the depositions, it will be seen, that the deceased, as alleged, committed suicide on the 18th inst., by cutting his throat with a razor, and that he was labouring under insanity at the time he committed the fatal act, or at any rate under a failure of the mental powers, as the witnesses most intimately acquainted with him state that he had become weak and childish, and broken down in spirit. So far, therefore, as regards the insanity and suicide of the deceased, the newspaper report may be considered correct; but although the morbid dread of want, and the fear of entering the Workhouse, which weighed upon his mind, may have been occasioned, or at least aggravated by the decline in his circumstances, his advanced age, and inability through disease, to pursue his ordinary occupation, yet this form of monomania, characterized by dread of future want, is by no means uncommon, even amongst persons possessed of affluent means of living. At all events, the allegation that his insanity was brought on by destitution, is neither supported by the verdict of the Coroner's jury,* nor the evidence of the witnesses examined at the investigation. The verdict in question, a copy of which is annexed, avers merely the fact of suicide, and its commission in a state of insanity, without attributing it to destitution, or to any particular cause; whilst the depositions go to show that the deceased, although in reduced circumstances, was not in a state of destitution at any time up to the period of his death. For it appears that he had been supplied with various sums of money (in fact whenever he made application), from time to time; and so recently as November last, the sum of six pounds had been procured for him by the raffle of his clock. After disposing of several articles to meet pressing wants, a large quantity of furniture, not necessary to his condition of life, still remained, as well as a supply of fuel and food, and a very small sum of money. It appears also that he had credit at a provision shop, and that he did not pay any rent for his house; and his wife deposes that he had been tolerably well clothed, and that he had never wanted food, having had his meals comfortably provided up to the time of his decease. Although indigent, therefore, he was not in a state of destitution at any time. On referring to the Relief Registry, it appeared that on one occasion, about two years ago, he had applied at the Dispensary of his District in Banbridge, and received relief for the disease of his limb (sciatica), by which he became subsequently disabled, but he had not afterwards renewed his application; and, on inquiry, I ascertained from the Relieving Officer of his district that he had not applied, either personally or indirectly, for provisional relief or admission into the Workhouse. A recommendation for his admission into the Infirmary of that Institution had, at his own instance, been procured for him from one of the Ex-Officio Guardians, but he subsequently declined to avail himself of it, through a morbid dread of the surgical treatment that might be adopted.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER KNOX, M.D., Poor Law Inspector.

The Poor Law Commissioners.

* *True copy of verdict.*—The said deceased, James Mallon, died on the morning of the 18th day of March, inst., in the townland of Loughins, in the county of Down. That he died from having made a large incision across his throat; that he has committed suicide; that he was under derangement of mind.

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IV.—Abstract of Replies to that part of the Commissioners' Circular Letter of the 23rd August, 1861, communicating the Resolutions of the Committee of the House of Commons on the Irish Poor Law, in which the Commissioners requested to be informed of the exact arrangements existing in regard to the Moral Classification of the Workhouse Inmates, and whether the existing Classification could, in the opinion of the Guardians, be improved.

Abbeyleix Union.—No classification exists save that between the different classes of inmates; and from the fact of there being no able-bodied women in the house, except those with illegitimate children, the officers are obliged to employ them in the kitchen, hospitals, laundry, &c.; and the Guardians are therefore of opinion that the present classification cannot be improved.

Antrim Union.—The only arrangement at present existing as regards moral classification is that there is a separate ward to which females of abandoned character are consigned.

Ardee Union.—There is a separate ward for a class of females in addition to the other classification.

Armagh Union.—A separation ward for women of loose character has been in existence for some years with very satisfactory results. The Guardians are not aware that any improvement could be made.

Athlone Union.—Nurses having illegitimate children are separated from the married nurses; and prostitutes are located in wards set apart for their exclusive accommodation. The Board are satisfied with this arrangement.

Athy Union.—There is a separate ward for females of bad character who are kept in it. The Guardians do not consider any further improvement of the classification required.

Bailieboro' Union.—The class of women of improper character have been kept in separate wards until such time as it is believed they become reformed in their habits.

Ballina Union.—All bad and immoral characters are separated from the other inmates of the Workhouse; but from the pressure which may be on the house in consequence of the distress existing, it would be an inopportune time to go further in respect of moral classification. When the crisis is over, the Board will be prepared to give the subject their anxious attention.

Ballinasloe Union.—The women on their admission are divided into three classes, as follows:—1. Married women and young women of proper character; 2. Women who have had one or more illegitimate children; 3. Common prostitutes and women of profligate character who may have had one or more illegitimate children. This classification applies both to day-rooms and dormitories.

Ballinrobe Union.—Persons of notoriously depraved habits are kept in a separate place from the other inmates, and are not permitted to mix with them.

Ballycastle Union.—Owing to the small number in the house, and the care and attention given by the Master and Matron, there is very slight opportunity given for moral contamination. They are nearly all old infirm people and children. If by chance a young female comes in she is kept working under the care of the Matron apart from the other females.

Ballymahon Union.—One of the wards in the fever hospital is used as a separation ward for inmates of notoriously bad character. No inconvenience can arise from this arrangement. It has been found to work well, and in the opinion of the Board needs no improvement.

Ballymena Union.—In the opinion of the Board no change could be made in the present classification which would improve it. All prostitutes and women labouring under venereal disease are kept apart from all other inmates in the penitentiary. In all parts of the establishment males and females have separate wards; and in all parts of the house the inmates are provided with Bibles, Testaments, Prayer Books, and Catechisms.

Ballymoney Union.—The Classification of inmates has been particularly attended to,

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Ballyshannon Union.—The Board beg to express their approval of the Resolution, No. 15. There are no females in the house whose immorality can be called notorious. One female (a reformed prostitute) is placed in the probationary ward as are all such characters, and are not allowed to associate with the other inmates. There are six or eight females with illegitimate children who occupy the nursery by day, and sleep in a separate apartment by night.

Ballyvaghan Union.—The arrangements for the moral classification of the inmates are sufficient.

Balrothery Union.—In the year 1856 the Guardians, with the consent of the Commissioners, established a separation-ward, within which all single females having or having had two or more illegitimate children, as also all publicly known females of improper character, were placed on their admission, and kept from associating with other females. The arrangement has worked satisfactorily. It would be desirable if the children of such characters could be separated from the other children.

Baltinglass Union.—It is the opinion of the Guardians that the classification as at present in force cannot be improved, as the order of the Commissioners is strictly adhered to. The moral women have separate dormitories and sitting-rooms, but all the able-bodied women have access to one yard.

Banbridge Union.—The Guardians do not think any change in the present classification necessary. No boys or girls are transferred from school to the adult class. Prostitutes are kept in the female idiot cells, and the female idiots with the female adults in the infirm ward.

Bandon Union.—For female inmates of known bad character a portion of the building is set apart and secured from communication with any other part of the Workhouse.

Bantry Union.—There are only five women in the house to whom the question could refer, and whose conduct since their admission has been quite correct. The Board do not think any change necessary. Two of them have been employed as assistant nurses for want of others, and three of them are in the day-room with one other person, a married woman.

Bawnboy Union.—The only moral classification beyond the ordinary classification of the inmates is that women of notoriously abandoned character are kept in a separate ward by themselves.

Belfast Union.—In addition to the classification directed by the Workhouse regulations, the young are separated from the old, and detached school buildings have been erected on the Workhouse grounds. A separation-ward has also been established, in which are placed all females labouring under venereal disease, and all women who have given birth to two or more illegitimate children. The Guardians are of opinion that the system of classification might, with advantage, be carried still further, by the separation of the younger of the adult class of both sexes from those of more mature age.

Belmullet Union.—The inmates of the Workhouse are divided into four classes, viz., men, women, boys, girls; but the Guardians are of opinion that some arrangement should be made to separate the moral from the immoral inmates, and with that view the Master is directed to furnish a report as to the best means of carrying out this object. The Guardians subsequently stated that there were no prostitutes in the Workhouse, and that should any cases arise they would be kept apart from the other inmates.

Borrisokane Union.—The present classification is as follows:—Able-bodied women; able-bodied men; infirm women; infirm men; women with illegitimate children. When prostitutes are admitted they are separated from the other inmates. The Guardians are of opinion that the present classification cannot be improved.

Boyle Union.—The question of moral classification referred to a Committee. The Guardians subsequently resolved that the infirmary ward be divided into two parts—one for the lunatic women, and one for the improper women.

Caherciveen Union.—Certain alterations (described on the minutes) in the building proposed with a view to improved classification.

Callan Union.—Arrangements are made for the separation of the female adult inmates from those having illegitimate children, by placing them in different wards. In other respects the classification required by the Workhouse rules is carried out.

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Carlow Union.—The classification of the inmates cannot, in the opinion of the Guardians, be improved. The females are classed as follows:—1. Children up to fifteen years of age; 2. Girls of fifteen years and upwards; 3. Nurses with one child, legitimate or illegitimate; 4. Aged and infirm; 5. Women who have more than one illegitimate child, or who having one such child present themselves for admission being pregnant; 6. Notorious prostitutes. These two last classes are kept totally apart from other females, and from each other.

Carrickmacross Union.—The Guardians consider the present classification satisfactory, namely, common prostitutes are placed, night and day, in a ward separate from the other females, and women with two or more illegitimate children in a separate ward by themselves at night.

Carrick-on-Shannon Union.—The Guardians are not prepared to suggest any improvement as regards moral classification. Should the numbers in the house increase, the question may arise for future consideration.

Carrick-on-Suir Union.—Moral classification is maintained by the appropriation of separate and distinct wards for the use of the two classes of immoral females, viz., No. 1 Ward for the exclusive use of prostitutes, and No. 2 Ward for women, not prostitutes, having one or more illegitimate children.

Cashel Union.—No change in the present classification is recommended, but if accommodation were available a further separation among the female inmates would be desirable.

Castlebar Union.—The Board fully appreciates the importance of moral classification of the inmates of the Workhouse, and they will continue to give their best attention to it.

Castleblayney Union.—In addition to the usual classification the Guardians have fitted up a ward for prostitutes who are not permitted to mix with the other inmates. Beyond this they feel it would be difficult to enter on a moral classification of the inmates.

Castlecomer Union.—There does not appear any change at present required.

Castlederg Union.—No separation with reference to moral classification has been adopted, but the Guardians are of opinion that a portion of the building at present unoccupied might be appropriated to that purpose with good effect.

Castlerea Union.—The Guardians do not see any mode of improving the present moral classification of the inmates. The women are divided into three classes:—1st, Prostitutes or street characters are separated from all the other inmates, having a yard and place for themselves; 2nd, Women having one or more illegitimate children are separated from the married women and young girls during the night, as they sleep in a dormitory by themselves, but they meet in the same nursery with the married women during the day; 3rd, Married women and young girls sleep in the same dormitory, and some with the children in their dormitories. The young girls have a day-room for themselves.

Castletown Union.—The moral classification of the inmates is as good as could be expected. The sexes are kept entirely apart, and there is at present no person of bad character whereby the younger portion of the inmates might be demoralized.

Cavan Union.—The women of immoral character are placed in a separate ward, and are not permitted to mingle with the rest of the females of the Workhouse except when at Divine service.

Celbridge Union.—The present arrangements are—A department called the penitentiary, in which the females with illegitimate children are kept apart from the other inmates, and the Guardians consider that no further arrangement is necessary.

Claremorris Union.—There is no inmate belonging to the class of females referred to at present in the house, nor has there been for a considerable time past, and then only for a limited period whilst under medical treatment.

Clifden Union.—No females of notoriously depraved character in the Workhouse.

Clogheen Union.—The women of immoral character are separated from the other inmates, and the Guardians are of opinion that the present classification does not require any further improvement.

Clogher Union.—As far as possible the worst characters—*i.e.*, those notoriously bad—are separated from the rest; but there is no place set apart for carrying out such moral classification.

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Clonakilty Union.—Special report furnished by the Clerk, detailing the arrangements from time to time made for moral classification. All of which, he states, have been abandoned, and for the past few years there can scarcely, during the working hours of the day, be any distinction made. The prostitutes in the house conduct themselves equally well and frequently better than some of the females who have illegitimate children.

Clones Union.—The only moral classification in this Union is that women of notoriously bad character are kept separate.

Clonmel Union.—With regard to moral classification, the Board are endeavouring to carry it out to the fullest extent they consider practicable.

Coleraine Union.—For a number of years past it has been the practice of this Board to have the women of abandoned moral character separated from the other inmates.

Cookstown Union.—The proposed moral classification of inmates has been for some time carried out in this Workhouse, and found to work well.

Cootehill Union.—The classification laid down in the Workhouse Rules is strictly observed, and the Guardians cannot suggest any improvement in it.

Cork Union.—The Guardians consider some improvement of the moral classification of the house absolutely necessary; that a ward should be formed in the body of the house for all well-conducted females from 15 years upwards; that an intermediate probationary ward be formed for all females over 15 entering the house, until some proof of their conduct can be obtained; and that supervision in all the wards of the house is absolutely necessary at night, by the appointment of well-conducted inmates as deputies, where the Wardmasters or Wardmistresses do not sleep. One dim light should be allowed in each ward to burn throughout the night.

Corrofin Union.—No arrangements exist for classification different to that laid down in the Commissioners' rules. There are no prostitutes receiving relief, nor do the Guardians remember any. As regards women having illegitimate children there has been no separation, the majority of the healthy women in receipt of relief being of this class; but the number is so small that without their aid the business of the house could not be conducted, and it is, therefore, practically impossible to exclude them. The Guardians have instructed the Matron to be careful in placing young girls and women of good character in different dormitories from the others.

Croom Union.—The arrangements at present existing are considered satisfactory. No separate classification exists in the Workhouse such as referred to by the Commissioners, as it never appeared necessary from the class of persons admitted.

Delvin Union.—There is one separation ward and yard for bad female characters.

Dingle Union.—There are no common prostitutes in the Workhouse, but there are five women with illegitimate children, with whom the young girls of unblemished character are not allowed to sleep in the same dormitory.

Donaghmore Union.—On the 1st October, 1856, the Guardians directed that female paupers of bad character be kept in a separate ward, and not allowed to mix with the other inmates. On the Board inquiring some time after whether the order had been carried into effect, the Matron reported that it was unnecessary to do so, as all the women in the house were of the same character.

Donegal Union.—A separation has been kept for years in this Workhouse, and the Board use their best endeavours to see that a proper moral classification is properly carried out in the Workhouse.

Downpatrick Union.—The Guardians are of opinion that the present arrangements do not admit of further improvement, as they have been very particular regarding the moral classification of the inmates in every respect. Wards have been set apart for prostitutes and women of bad character, and for females having two or more illegitimate children, by which means women of these classes have no connexion whatever with the general body of the house. A classification even exists with those women, which separates, as far as possible, the victim of seduction from the notorious prostitute.

Drogheda Union.—Classification is in accordance with the Workhouse Rules, Articles 9 and 10, with a penitentiary for females of improper character. If a class was adopted for females above fifteen after leaving school, instead of being classed with the able-bodied women, a class for themselves up to twenty years of age would be desirable.

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Dromore West Union.—The Board is of opinion that the moral classification of the inmates of the Workhouse is desirable; but there has not been a prostitute in the house for the last two years, and only three women with more than one illegitimate child, are in the house. The Guardians have examined all the apartments of the Workhouse, and do not find any which could be appropriated exclusively for the occupation of those persons, without incurring a very large expenditure for necessary alterations, which the Guardians do not wish to incur.

Dublin, North, Union.—There is no rule as to moral classification in this Workhouse, with this exception, that the women suffering from venereal are sent to the Lock Hospital, Townsend-street.

Dublin, South, Union.—The Board concur in the importance of Resolution 15, as may appear from Minutes of their proceedings for some time past, and will attend to any further suggestions made on the subject with the view of giving full effect to the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee.

Dundalk Union.—There are two separate wards in the house appropriated for the purpose of moral classification; one for females of abandoned character, and the other for females having illegitimate children.

Dunfanaghy Union.—The classification is according to Art. 9 of the Workhouse Rules, and the Guardians are of opinion that such classification does not require improvement.

Dungannon Union.—The only separation of classification is for that of known prostitutes, for whom a portion of the female idiot ward is set apart; and taking into account the small number of admissions of that class, and the number of inmates generally, the Guardians do not think any further improvement at present necessary.

Dungarvan Union.—The present nursery is occupied by the mothers of both legitimate and illegitimate children. Ordered, that they be separated by transferring the former class into a room adjoining which was formerly a nursery, and that they occupy separate dormitories at night.

Dunmanway Union.—Resolved that all the females of bad character be kept in a ward by themselves, and be taken into the hall and get their victuals separately, and into the chapel.

Dunshaughlin Union.—There is at present a separate ward for common prostitutes; but, when necessary, there can be a ward appropriated to women with two or more bastard children.

Edenderry Union.—At present there is not a separate ward for known improper characters; the Guardians think the moral classification could be improved in this respect. Upon further consideration and inquiry, the Guardians find there is but one known prostitute in the house, and she is well-conducted; the Guardians, under these circumstances, do not think it advisable to make any change at present in the classification.

Ennis Union.—A committee appointed for the purpose, have inquired into the classification of the house, and find that no change is necessary.

Enniscorthy Union.—Classification is fairly provided for.

Enniskillen Union.—In the opinion of the Guardians there is no occasion to make any change in the classification of the inmates, which is in accordance with the Commissioners' rules, with the exception that prostitutes are put by themselves in the female idiot wards, and the Guardians do not think that the classification can be improved.

Ennistymon Union.—Women with illegitimate children, and unmarried women in a state of pregnancy are kept together, except when employed as nurses attending on the sick. Prostitutes treated in a ward specially reserved for them. Married females with children have a ward for themselves.

Fermoy Union.—Women of notoriously profligate character are kept entirely apart from the other inmates, by having distinct wards with yard attached.

Galway Union.—The Guardians think that no improvement can be effected in the present classification. The following arrangements exist: able-bodied females, infirm females, married women with children, women with illegitimate children, and prostitutes, are each and all kept apart, the latter class having no intercourse whatever with the other inmates.

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Glenamaddy Union.—Women of good moral character, whether married or single, have a separate day-room and dormitory; women with one or two illegitimate children are similarly accommodated; these two classes have the same yard, and necessarily intermix in performing the usual household work; the difference is, in effect, rather a distinction than a separation. In the dining-hall, women of known immoral character and those having three illegitimate children, have a separate ward and yard, and unless at prayers or during service are wholly apart from the other females.

Glenties Union.—The moral classification of the inmates as at present existing admits of no improvement. Each class of inmates occupy distinct and separate apartments, and are not allowed to mix with the different sex.

Glin Union.—The Board have endeavoured, to the best of their ability, to carry out the resolution of the Committee, and refer to their resolution of the 9th June, 1854, directing that separate apartments shall be provided for females of immoral conduct, and that they should have no communication with the body of the house. This resolution was amended on the 22nd March, 1861, as follows: "That separate apartments for females of immoral character shall be understood as providing separate apartments for females notoriously and habitually misconducted; and that an intermediate ward be provided for females who, although not notorious prostitutes, are nevertheless of immoral character; and that no female of the above classes shall be placed in such apartments, without the written order of the Boards of Guardians."

Gorey Union.—There is, already, an arrangement for the moral classification of the inmates, which the Guardians consider to be sufficient. Copy minute of 14th November, 1857:—"That a ward be set apart for the purpose of separating the mothers of illegitimate children from the other destitute females in the house; that the new wing of the building be appropriated to women with illegitimate children as a dissolute ward, and that they be kept in every way separate from the other inmates." The Master states that the foregoing classification is carried out.

Gort Union.—As regards moral classification, there is a ward set apart for immoral persons, and answers all the purposes named.

Gortin Union.—The inmates of the Workouse are classified in accordance with the Commissioners' regulations. Females of immoral character are kept in separate rooms by themselves.

Granard Union.—A separate room has been set apart for females of immoral character.

Inishowen Union.—The only moral classification at present observed, is that of keeping prostitutes and those affected with venereal disease apart from the other inmates. The Master and Matron are now directed to observe as closely as possible the character and behaviour of the paupers generally, and especially the women with illegitimate children; and as far as practicable, adopt a moral classification of them, both in the dormitory and at work.

Irvinestown Union.—The Guardians consider the moral classification in this Workhouse satisfactory.

Kanturk Union.—Certain alterations in the building agreed to be made, with a view to a better classification of women with illegitimate children.

Kells Union.—There is a ward set apart in this Workhouse for females of bad character.

Kenmare Union.—An apartment, called the Separation Ward, has been appropriated to women having illegitimate children, and who are not permitted to have intercourse with the other inmates. The Board have no suggestion to offer for further improvement of the classification.

Kilkeel Union.—There is no moral classification of the inmates, nor do the Guardians think it requisite.

Kilkenny Union.—Arrangements are being made for separating the mothers of illegitimate children from the other healthy women. There has been for many years a special ward for prostitutes, detached from the Workhouse, but within the Workhouse grounds.

Killadysert Union.—There is no classification of the nature referred to in this Workhouse; and, while the Guardians admit the necessity of making arrangements on the subject, the construction of the house renders it extremely difficult to do so.

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Killala Union.—The moral classification of the inmates is satisfactory, and the arrangements in this respect do not need alteration. There are but three women with illegitimate children, and there is a separate room allowed to them.

Killarney Union.—There is a yard, ward, &c., set apart for women of abandoned character, in which they are completely separated from the other inmates; there is a day-room and dormitory also set apart for the mothers of illegitimate children. The girls who have been educated in the Workhouse, are permitted to remain in the school department till they are provided with situations, which are generally available as soon as the girls are capable of filling them.

Kilmacthomas Union.—No arrangement at present as regards classification. The Guardians consider such an arrangement would be most desirable, as regards workhouse accommodation and treatment.

Kilmallock Union.—Female inmates of notoriously bad character are separated from the other females, and married women are kept in a separate dormitory at night from single women having illegitimate children. Young women whose character is not impeached have a separate dormitory for themselves; but the three latter classes all take their meals together, and sometimes work together.

Kilrush Union.—The classification is in accordance with the regulations of the Commissioners, with the following exceptions:—Prostitutes are kept separate from other classes; married women are kept by themselves, and woman with illegitimate children also by themselves.

Kinsale Union.—No change in the usual arrangements of the House.

Larne Union.—There is ample accommodation for the moral classification of inmates of the Workhouse, a ward having been set apart some years ago for the exclusive use of paupers of immoral character. The Guardians, however, do not see the necessity of separating any of the inmates at present in the Workhouse.

Letterkenny Union.—No immorality of any kind has resulted from the classification in this Workhouse. Notorious cases are kept in the probationary ward, under the charge of a proper person.

Limerick Union.—A distinction between the respective classes of inmates according to moral character, has been observed and adhered to; and in the opinion of the Guardians, no further improvement can be effected.

Lisburn Union.—The Guardians see no cause to make any change in the moral classification, as the present classification is in accordance with Art. 9 of the Workhouse Rules, with the exception of a female penitentiary, or separate ward for improper characters.

Lismore Union.—The married and well-conducted women are employed as servants, nurses, &c., and are kept apart as much as possible from the other classes. Beyond the ordinary classification of the Workhouse nothing is carried out; and the Guardians do not see any way to improve the existing arrangements.

Lisnakea Union.—The classification is according to Art. 9 of the Workhouse Rules, with the addition of a separate ward for females of improper character who may be placed in it from time to time by order of the Board.

Listowel Union.—A separate day-room and dormitory are provided for all women who have had more than one illegitimate child, together with those who have led an immoral life. The married women, with those who have had one illegitimate child, have a day-room and dormitory to themselves, as also the single women.

Londonderry Union.—A separate ward, yard, &c., for prostitutes, divided into two apartments, one for those who are inclined to remain, and show a disposition to reform; the other for those who go in and out frequently. Mothers of bastard children who are not known to be prostitutes remain with other women.

Longford Union.—The present arrangement for moral classification is the entire separation of females of abandoned character from the other inmates, which has been carried out for some years. The Guardians are not at present able to suggest any improvement.

Loughrea Union.—Women of known immoral character are provided with a separate ward, and kept apart from the other inmates. All the other adult female classes, except hospital patients, occupy the same day-wards, and this is thought to be sufficient.

Lurgan Union.—A ward is set apart for prostitutes and females having two or more illegitimate children.

Macroom Union.—There is a separation ward in the Workhouse, where females of notoriously immoral character are placed.

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Magherafelt Union.—There are only two inmates whose morals are such that it is deemed right to have them kept by themselves in the female idiot ward. The present classification cannot, in the Guardians' opinion, be improved.

Mallow Union.—The subject of classification shall receive the attention and consideration which the importance of the subject requires, and the attention of the House Committee is earnestly directed to the subject. From the House Committee's report it appears, that habitual prostitutes have hitherto been kept separate; and measures are proposed with the view of separating mothers of illegitimate children.

Manorhamilton Union.—No moral classification at present; but the Master is directed to place the prostitutes and women with two or more illegitimate children in a separate ward.

Midleton Union.—A separate ward of the Workhouse, with an enclosed yard, is appropriated for prostitutes alone, having no communication with the other pauper inmates.

Milford Union.—One of the probationary wards, with the yard attached, to be appropriated for females of bad character; but there are no persons in the Workhouse of the description stated, nor has there been for a length of time.

Millstreet Union.—The Board are unable to see that the present condition of the Workhouse calls for any change with a view to the moral classification of the inmates. Arrangements are in existence for the separation from the other inmates of females of loose character, who generally resort to the Workhouse for purposes of curative medical treatment only.

Mitchelstown Union.—The Board is disposed to continue the present system of classification adopted in the Workhouse since the year 1855, and which has up to this proved satisfactory, in having females of abandoned character placed in an exclusive ward, and permitting women having illegitimate children, and whose moral character in all other respects is good, to mix with the other inmates of the Workhouse.

Mohill Union.—The Board is of opinion that it is no part of their duty to classify; they disapprove of any classification according to character, or reputed character; the classification should be that of age and sex, and no other; disapprove of confining any persons to separate wards under any disguise whatsoever which would be felt as a punishment for an offence, or reputed offence, for which the individual has not undergone trial in usual course of law.

Monaghan Union.—Known prostitutes have been for a long time past placed in the female idiot ward apart from all other inmates, other arrangements being made for the idiots, so that the prostitutes are entirely separated from all other inmates of the house. This arrangement having subsisted for a long period without any inconvenience resulting appears to the Guardians satisfactory.

Mountbellew Union.—No arrangement for the classification of adult females, except that prostitutes, when in the house (which is but seldom), are kept in the female probationary ward. Women with illegitimate children principally compose the class of adult females in the house, and their general conduct is good. The Guardians are of opinion that at present no further arrangement is necessary.

Mountmelick Union.—The Guardians have for some time past adopted a moral classification of the Workhouse inmates so far as placing females who are of notoriously bad character in a separate ward from the other inmates. They are not, however, disposed at present to make any change in this arrangement as it might prove inquisitorial.

Mullingar Union.—The Guardians do not consider it desirable to alter existing arrangements as to the classification of the inmates. The Guardians have recently appropriated a ward to be used as a female penitentiary, and a separate ward for children between two and five.

Naas Union.—The only thing in the way of classification in this Union is that a building, formerly the County Fever Hospital, has been set apart for persons of bad character.

Navan Union.—A separate ward is set apart for prostitutes.

Nenagh Union.—The present moral classification consists in having prostitutes kept totally distinct from other inmates. Unmarried women, with illegitimate children, occupy separate dormitories and day-rooms, but have access to the same yard as the other females. The Guardians do not find it practicable at present to make further improvements.

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Newcastle Union.—Ordered that the Master and Matron do not put women who have had illegitimate children, or of damaged reputation, into the same dormitory with young unmarried females of unstained purity of conduct. There will be a separate apartment ready very soon for the mothers of illegitimate children. There is a separate apartment for women of abandoned character; and the classification of all the other inmates is in accordance with the Commissioners' rules and regulations.

Newport Union.—The present classification cannot, in the opinion of the Guardians, be improved. None of the class notoriously immoral now in the Workhouse.

New Ross Union.—There is a separate apartment for females of immoral character, which is made use of when necessary.

Newry Union.—No girl to be transferred from school to the body of the house without the Board's approval. The females are classed according to Art. 9, in the General Order of 5th February, 1849, with the exception that the female idiot ward has been set apart for the reception of females whose immorality is notorious, to which they are sent on admission, and kept separate from the other inmates.

Newtownards Union.—There is a separate ward, called the refractory ward, where females of bad character and others having two or more illegitimate children are placed. The Board cannot suggest any improvement.

Newtownlimavady Union.—The Guardians consider that the classification at present in force in the Workhouse is very satisfactory, and recommend no change.

Oldcastle Union.—The Guardians approve of the moral classification of the inmates of the Workhouse, and cannot suggest any improvement.

Omagh Union.—The classification is that prescribed by the General Workhouse Regulations, with the exception that a separate ward has been appropriated for the reception of prostitutes, where they are kept by themselves, and not allowed to associate with the other inmates. The Board admit that the present classification might be improved, but at an expense so heavy that they would not feel justified in incurring it.

Oughterard Union.—The classification is in accordance with the Workhouse Rules. The Board cannot suggest any improvement.

Parsonstown Union.—Separate accommodation has been provided for professional prostitutes, and the Guardians feel a difficulty in deciding what other class of inmates they would recommend should be separated. Young unmarried women sleep in a separate dormitory. The nature of the building does not admit of any more particular classification.

Portumna Union.—The moral classification in this house is sufficiently carried out. The immoral characters are separated from the other inmates.

Rathdown Union.—The number of females at present in the house only suffice for the general duty, and any separate classification could not well be adopted during the day; but it is the opinion of the Matron that a much improved classification might, with advantage, be adopted for this class during the night. The Board concur that it is desirable to remove females of noted bad character from immediate communication with young female inmates, the ward formerly occupied by the nurses to be made available for such classification.

Rathdrum Union.—The question of moral classification postponed for a special meeting, at which the Master and Clerk were to make a report on the subject. The Master accordingly informed the Board that it would be impossible at present to make any alteration in the classes of inmates from that at present in existence.

Rathkeale Union.—There is an exclusive ward established for females of notoriously bad character. All the other adult females are classed together, but separate from the part of the house occupied by the males.

Roscommon Union.—A separate ward has been set apart for the use of females of abandoned character.

Roscrea Union.—The Guardians have had for many years a separate ward and yard for the reception of prostitutes.

Scariff Union.—Classification according to Workhouse Rules. None of the class notoriously immoral in the Workhouse.

Shillelagh Union.—As to moral classification, it is so far kept up, that immoral characters get their meals and sleep apart from other inmates.

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Skibbereen Union.—There are two separate wards—one for women of known dissolute habits; the other for women who have had one illegitimate child. The inmates of the above are removed into the body of the house when the Chaplains certify that their conduct and religious and moral advancement entitle them to such a favour.

Skull Union.—The only moral classification found to be necessary is the separation, in the nursery, of the married women, with young children, from the unmarried, having illegitimate children. It is very seldom that any of the abandoned class of females apply for admission.

Sligo Union.—A separate ward has been open many years for prostitutes. A separate ward has also been lately opened, in which females having two or more illegitimate children are placed.

Strabane Union.—The only moral classification is the separation of the street-girls from the general inmates of the house, where there are four women at present, and the place is capable of accommodating ten persons. There is no improvement which the Guardians can suggest.

Stranorlar Union.—Known prostitutes, with or without children, are lodged and fed in separate wards from the other inmates. This system is found to work well.

Strokestown Union.—All women of blemished moral character are, on admission, placed in a separate ward, and excluded from associating with the other inmates; but with the understanding, that any, except common street prostitutes, who earn for themselves the indulgence, while on probation, by good conduct, may, on the report of the Master, be removed to other parts of the house. The rule, now nearly two years old, seems to work well. Six mothers of illegitimate children have obtained the indulgence within the last twelve months.

Swineford Union.—Classification is strictly carried out in accordance with the Workhouse Rules, with the exception that a ward is exclusively assigned, for several years past, called an "Immoral Ward," for women of notoriously immoral character, in which persons are kept altogether separate from the other classes of female inmates. The Board is of opinion that the present classification is defective, and that in any amendment of the law a system should be devised to ensure better classification and more careful training.

Thomastown Union.—The female probationary ward to be allocated to females of improper character.

Thurles Union.—The Guardians, in November, 1855, allotted apartments, at the female side of the Workhouse, where the females of immoral character, or with illegitimate children, should be placed. The Guardians' resolutions of November, 1855, have, as far as they can ascertain, been strictly carried out. No classification in this respect has been made at the male side.

Tipperary Union.—The only moral classification observed in the house is, that prostitutes, and females who on their admission may have more than one illegitimate child, are put into an apartment exclusively appropriated to their use.

Tobercurry Union.—The Board is of opinion, that moral classification is very desirable where necessary; but in the case of this Union there have not been more than two or three cases of the admission of prostitutes for the past eight years, and in those cases they were kept in a separate ward from the other inmates.

Tralee Union.—Females of well-known immoral and depraved character are carefully excluded from intercourse or communication with the virtuous females, being placed in a portion of the house entirely set apart for them. A committee of the Board has recommended some further arrangements, with a view to the separation of females who have had illegitimate children.

Trim Union.—Referred to a Committee, who report that the moral classification is susceptible of improvement, and recommend a day-room and dormitory to be set apart for young girls leaving the school, in order to guard against the possibility of their minds being corrupted by an indiscriminate mixing with the adult females. Directions given by the Guardians to carry out this suggestion.

Tuam Union.—A separate ward has been provided for females of immoral character, and a dormitory has now been set apart for women having one or more illegitimate children; thus married and single women of good conduct will be separated from those of blemished characters.

Tulla Union.—The Guardians have nothing to suggest with regard to the moral classification of the inmates. A separate ward exists, in which women of notoriously bad character are kept.

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Tullamore Union.—There is a ward set apart for females of bad character, in which they are placed on admission, and not allowed to associate with other inmates. It is the opinion of the Guardians, that the moral classification of the inmates is satisfactory.

Urlingford Union.—No arrangement made with respect to moral classification. The classification is that which has been ordinarily adopted throughout Workhouses in general.

Waterford Union.—Prostitutes are separated from the other females, and placed in departments where they can have no communication with the others. Mothers with illegitimate children are also separated from the married women, and placed under the supervision of a Wardmistress, who is always present. The food is sent from the kitchen to these classes in order to prevent their coming to the dining-hall, or in any way associating with the other inmates.

Westport Union.—The Board have for some years past divided the female inmates into three distinct classes.—1. Those of unblemished character; 2. Women, who, not being prostitutes, have had illegitimate children; 3. Common prostitutes. Each class is provided with separate day-room, dormitory, and other accommodation, and never allowed to associate with each other. With this arrangement the Board are satisfied.

Wexford Union.—The present classification among the able-bodied women is confined to a dissolute ward, which is insufficient for the purpose: evidence having come before the Board, that the existing arrangements are inadequate to prevent girls transferred from the school to the women's side being exposed to language and gestures which must speedily corrupt them, it was subsequently ordered by the Guardians that no girl be transferred from the school class without a previous report to the Guardians and special directions from them.

Youghal Union.—Classification is carried out as directed in the Workhouse Rules; and in addition, females of bad character are separated from the other inmates. The Guardians consider that at present no further improvement is necessary.

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APPENDIX B.

TABLES CONNECTED WITH POOR RELIEF AND EXPENDITURE.

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No. 1.—A Return (in pursuance of the 29th Section of the Act 10 Vic. c. 31) of the Expenditure on the Relief of the Poor in each Union in Ireland, for the Year ended 29th September, 1861; and of the Total Numbers Relieved In and Out of the Workhouse in each Union during the same period.

Names of Unions.	Expenditure during the Year ended as above.					Number of Persons relieved during the Year.		Average daily No. of Paupers in the Workhouse.	Valuation on 29th September, 1861.	Poundage of the Expenditure on the Valuation.
	In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.	Salaries and Rations of Officers.	All other Expenses.	Total.	In-door.	Out-door.			
Province of Ulster:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	s. d.
Co. of Antrim.										
Antrim, . .	1,790 16 1	–	625 8 10	499 13 10	2,915 18 9	1,005	–	298	101,307 10 0	0 7
Ballycastle, . .	1,113 17 4	–	333 10 6	339 4 6	1,786 12 4	578	–	164	39,536 10 0	0 10¾
Ballymena, . .	1,652 12 6	–	709 10 2	740 18 3	3,103 0 11	1,420	–	327	102,220 10 0	0 7¼
Ballymoney, . .	895 7 6	55 18 6	521 14 6	301 0 9	1,774 1 3	661	42	155	72,213 2 0	0 6
Belfast, . .	7,823 7 6	–	1,980 11 6	2,067 14 3	11,871 13 3	4,904	–	1,143	337,133 0 0	0 8½
Larne, . . .	1,312 11 2	–	565 7 0	453 13 10	2,331 12 0	625	–	208	74,345 0 0	0 7½
Lisburn, . .	1,386 7 7	10 16 0	526 8 6	375 12 7	2,299 4 8	1,416	35	319	134,220 0 0	0 4
Co. of Armagh.										
Armagh, . .	2,069 13 3	–	653 14 8	717 1 6	3,440 9 5	2,086	–	319	168,343 0 0	0 5
Lurgan, . .	2,633 7 9	–	631 1 11	608 5 6	3,872 15 2	2,977	–	397	99,178 0 0	0 9¼
Co. of Cavan.										
Bailieborough, .	877 5 8	–	433 0 1	262 9 10	1,572 15 7	536	–	133	39,437 3 0	0 9½
Bawnboy, . .	977 16 1	64 3 6	365 10 10	363 2 8	1,770 13 1	593	47	131	39,570 8 0	0 10¾
Cavan, . . .	1,779 8 10	20 17 8	616 13 5	456 14 10	2,873 14 9	1,272	34	252	111,125 11 0	0 6¼
Cootehill, . .	775 8 8	–	411 9 2	254 5 11	1,441 3 9	444	–	138	71,228 8 0	0 4¾
Co. of Donegal.										
Ballyshannon, .	757 10 0	–	316 1 1	338 11 2	1,412 2 3	429	–	131	35,602 18 3	0 9½
Donegal, . .	512 16 4	19 11 6	291 3 7	183 12 6	1,007 3 11	299	25	80	33,935 8 0	0 7
Dunfanaghy, .	249 12 0	–	212 9 11	104 9 9	566 11 8	78	–	35	11,180 4 0	1 0¼
Glenties, . .	690 0 6	37 8 0	238 2 10	167 4 10	1,132 16 2	324	26	114	19,572 1 0	1 2
Inishowen, . .	598 17 5	1 14 6	396 13 3	248 12 7	1,245 17 9	300	5	104	37,381 19 0	0 8
Letterkenny, .	705 11 10	–	291 14 5	200 10 0	1,197 16 3	359	–	92	30,571 5 0	0 9½

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Milford,	612 0 5	0 9 0	339 11 9	255 15 1	1,207 16 3	223	2	98	29,386 5 0	0 9¾
Stranorlar,	259 7 1	–	331 4 1	187 4 9	777 15 11	323	–	58	29,593 1 0	0 6¼
Co. of Down.										
Banbridge,	1,414 4 2¾	175 4 0	587 17 3	537 13 7	2,714 19 0¾	975	201	210	120,596 15 0	0 5½
Downpatrick,	1,888 10 3	94 7 0	582 7 6	479 1 3	3,044 6 0	1,217	238	291	165,583 6 0	0 4½
Kilkeel,	468 13 9	1 9 0	331 1 4	111 8 1	912 12 2	433	17	90	37,361 3 0	0 5¾
Newry,	2,011 0 0	98 17 9	676 15 10	626 5 6	3,412 19 1	1,923	257	373	124,836 0 2	0 6½
Newtownards,	2,960 5 0	9 6 0	726 5 1	1,032 9 3	4,968 5 4	1,925	17	452	119,485 0 0	0 9½
Co. of Fermanagh.										
Enniskillen,	1,393 11 6	–	561 14 1	327 12 10	2,282 18 5	760	–	236	90,630 0 0	0 6
Irvinestown,	583 8 1	–	268 9 3	259 14 10	1,111 12 2	367	–	106	43,875 15 0	0 6
Lisnaskea,	673 13 2	–	320 13 9	266 15 0	1,261 1 11	393	–	160	49,906 16 6	0 6½
Co. of Londonderry.										
Coleraine,	1,654 6 1	46 6 6	532 16 4	473 7 8	2,766 16 7	1,222	36	248	90,522 9 0	0 7¼
Londonderry,	2,175 4 8	–	646 7 6	515 9 0	3,337 1 2	1,688	–	359	131,255 0 0	0 6
Magherafelt,	799 18 9	–	504 12 5	343 19 2	1,648 10 4	566	–	154	89,579 4 0	0 4½
Newtownlimavady,	499 19 11	–	466 12 9	276 5 8	1,236 15 4	561	–	98	66,390 19 6	0 4½
Co. of Monaghan.										
Carrickmacross,	892 10 8	–	403 4 3	395 19 6	1,691 14 5	994	–	146	49,810 8 0	0 8¼
Castleblayney,	1,110 7 9¾	–	434 17 9	337 19 8	1,883 5 2¾	819	–	168	63,339 10 0	0 7¼
Clones,	730 11 2	–	288 19 0	186 18 1	1,206 8 3	614	–	113	47,709 6 3	0 6
Monaghan,	959 16 10	–	554 1 11	274 19 6	1,788 18 3	928	–	171	93,469 4 0	0 4½
Co. of Tyrone.										
Castlederg,	198 3 4	–	284 6 2	96 1 11	548 11 5	199	–	44	25,672 5 0	0 5¼
Clogher,	737 4 1½	0 16 0	360 11 2	232 18 0	1,331 9 3½	541	2	123	55,759 4 0	0 5¾
Cookstown,	873 8 4	2 18 0	378 16 0	210 15 0	1,465 17 4	443	2	156	61,410 19 0	0 5¾
Dungannon,	1,269 19 10	9 19 1	560 3 9	389 6 5	2,229 9 1	1,680	74	195	91,951 5 0	0 5¾
Gortin,	327 0 1	–	227 15 4	155 6 7	710 2 0	213	–	59	19,373 8 0	0 8¾
Omagh,	1,346 2 0	23 0 0	533 15 8	489 7 8	2,392 5 4	775	6	221	89,021 15 0	0 6½
Strabane,	1,692 2 3	5 14 0	405 10 9	362 12 11	1,865 19 11	833	8	183	94,120 4 0	0 4¾
Total Ulster (44 Unions), Year 1891,	55,443 14 4	678 16 0	21,422 16 10	17,508 9 0	95,053 13 2	39,991	1,674	8,986	3,435,740 19 8	0 6¾
Do. 1860,	45,136 12 3	518 13 8	20,664 17 7	17,027 15 7	83,347 19 1	31,212	729	7,914	3,374,814 12 8	0 6
Increase,	16,367 2 1	160 2 4	757 19 3	480 10 5	11,765 14 1	8,749	345	1,072	90,926 7 0	0 6¾
Decrease,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[*continued.*

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No. 1.—Return of Expenditure and Numbers Relieved in Year ended 29th September, 1861—*continued.*

Names of Unions.	Expenditure during the Year ended as above.					Number of Persons relieved during the Year.		Average daily No. of Paupers in the Workhouse.	Valuation on 29th September, 1861.	Poundage of the Expenditure on the Valuation.
	In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.	Salaries and Rations of Officers.	All other Expenses.	Total.	In-door.	Out-door.			
Province of Munster:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	s. d.
Co. of Clare.										
Ballyvaghan,	910 10 5¾	–	350 6 3½	288 0 6½	1,548 17 3¾	279	–	127	19,253 8 0	1 7¼
Corrofin,	585 10 11	–	292 12 8	251 0 11	1,129 4 6	240	–	83	20,370 9 0	1 1¼
Ennis,	2,509 6 0	–	770 7 3¼	722 10 4¾	4,002 3 8	1,064	–	386	72,483 12 8	1 1¼
Ennistymon,	2,014 4 11	–	513 12 4	638 18 1	3,166 15 4	659	–	256	36,708 18 0	1 8¾
Killadysert,	937 9 0	0 12 0	359 5 3	229 13 6	1,526 19 9	391	1	132	25,208 16 0	1 2½
Kilrush,	2,058 11 2	21 1 2	700 15 10	523 17 3	3,304 5 5	926	172	277	52,052 15 0	1 3¼
Scariff,	1,436 15 7	–	437 0 6	521 5 10¾	2,395 1 11¾	790	–	199	25,732 17 0	1 10¼
Tulla,	1,673 10 1	–	372 8 7	324 6 6	2,370 5 2	922	–	224	32,498 9 0	1 5½
Co. of Cork.										
Bandon,	1,310 19 7	–	486 4 9	354 7 10	2,151 12 2	750	–	158	70,272 0 4	0 7¼
Bantry,	593 6 4	–	344 0 3	172 1 3	1,109 7 10	348	–	108	20,795 1 0	1 0¾
Castletown,	1,019 13 4	–	303 12 3	252 19 3	1,576 4 10	509	–	139	15,532 7 0	2 0¼
Clonakilty,	1,073 5 3	–	366 15 8	186 7 1	1,626 8 0	627	–	171	49,703 10 0	0 7¾
Cork,	20,192 17 1	3 1 0	2,657 1 11	4,124 8 3	26,977 8 3	11,936	8	2,321	299,157 7 2	1 9½
Dunmanway,	558 5 3	3 4 11	324 13 2	223 0 7	1,109 3 11	432	7	92	32,600 14 0	0 8¼
Fermoy,	2,132 6 7	–	563 13 11	857 9 8	3,553 10 2	1,396	–	287	99,788 6 0	0 8½
Kanturk,	2,611 2 10	–	617 17 3	711 16 5	3,940 16 6	1,781	–	395	75,557 7 0	1 0½
Kinsale,	912 16 6	–	401 5 4	224 18 3	1,539 0 1	1,097	–	149	57,783 14 0	0 6½
Macroom,	1,581 9 4	–	381 1 0	311 14 10	2,274 5 2	875	–	203	62,166 3 0	0 8¾
Mallow,	1,993 0 11	1 13 6	610 8 6	543 16 0	3,148 18 11	1,607	2	281	107,663 13 0	0 7
Midleton,	2,540 0 8	4 2 6	760 15 6	661 15 5	3,966 14 1	2,165	6	408	91,858 11 2	0 10¼
Millstreet,	1,954 18 3	–	426 16 5	326 16 5	2,708 11 1	947	–	240	26,030 12 6	2 1
Mitchelstown,	1,437 11 5	4 9 0	429 19 8	355 3 9	2,227 3 10	1,303	2	230	48,847 14 0	0 11
Skibbereen,	1,801 11 8	–	475 12 9	414 14 0	2,691 18 5	808	–	213	44,786 11 0	1 2½
Skull,	505 4 1	–	374 14 2	113 6 6	993 4 9	233	–	66	14,308 13 0	1 4¾
Youghal,	2,379 14 6	19 12 0	611 3 0	619 4 8	3,629 14 2	1,869	75	342	57,443 10 3	1 3¼
Co. of Kerry.										
Caherciveen,	1,028 15 10	–	439 4 6	326 10 4	1,794 10 8	553	–	120	21,605 0 0	1 8

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Dingle,	1,490	12	3	–			523	7	3	184	14	6	2,198	14	0	1,116	–		256	22,668	5	0	1	11¼
Kenmare,	1,412	13	8	–			498	5	2	383	5	3	2,294	4	1	769	–		207	18,565	0	0	2	5¾
Killarney,	2,474	18	2	13	10	3	853	18	5	838	12	9	4,180	19	7	1,035		3	314	71,120	15	0	1	2
Listowel,	850	10	6	–			450	13	6½	290	14	3	1,591	18	3½	644	–		153	50,986	15	0	0	7½
Tralée,	3,217	13	8	–			893	10	8	691	11	9	4,802	16	1	1,890	–		562	82,891	10	0	1	2
Co. of Limerick.																								
Croom,	1,575	9	9	–			447	18	7	345	14	0	2,369	2	4	722	–		179	63,613	3	0	0	9
Glin,	723	11	5	–			401	14	4	265	10	1	1,390	15	10	272	–		105	27,972	13	0	1	0
Kilmallock,	4,268	0	9	13	12	8	716	15	0	679	13	8	5,618	2	1	2,411		26	544	129,931	9	0	0	10½
Limerick,	11,532	6	9	–			1,349	3	0	2,237	18	9	15,119	8	6	7,134	–		1,538	185,371	15	0	1	7½
Newcastle,	2,254	10	2½	17	6	3	681	9	8	472	16	6	3,426	2	7½	1,419		15	321	60,621	16	0	1	1½
Rathkeale,	1,732	12	11	147	18	6	584	6	4	430	8	2	2,895	5	11	958		57	224	55,557	0	0	1	0½
Co. of Tipperary.																								
Borrisokane,	840	11	8	–			338	18	1	235	12	6	1,415	2	3	490	–		128	41,501	15	0	0	8¼
Carrick on-Suir,	2,959	3	8	49	19	9	810	11	11	768	16	11	4,588	12	3	2,695		75	401	76,687	18	0	1	2¼
Cashel,	3,513	7	0	–			788	16	6	833	8	11	5,135	12	5	1,714	–		480	108,425	16	0	0	11¼
Clogheen,	1,417	1	2	–			538	19	8	347	16	8	2,303	17	6	682	–		191	62,917	18	0	0	8¾
Clonmel,	4,154	3	0½	–			858	4	5	1,596	17	5	6,669	4	10½	2,484	–		535	72,070	19	0	1	10
Nenagh,	2,986	2	6	0	14	5	626	3	5	646	13	0	4,259	12	16	1,814		10	541	90,922	19	0	0	11¼
Roscrea,	1,593	19	11	9	5	0	631	1	3	373	17	5½	2,608	3	7½	1,262		9	213	76,155	13	0	0	9
Thurles,	2,333	5	6	–			661	5	10	633	1	7	3,627	12	11	1,622	–		360	90,454	2	0	0	9¾
Tipperary,	3,397	0	0	6	11	6	659	18	6	757	18	7	4,821	8	7	2,417		9	417	135,822	19	0	0	8½
Co. of Waterford.																								
Dungarvan,	2,094	4	5	3	7	1	661	11	0	763	16	8	3,462	19	2	1,645		6	272	53,593	14	0	1	3¼
Kilmacthomas,	1,222	12	6	–			441	10	7	276	16	4	1,940	19	5	919	–		134	35,355	15	0	1	1¼
Lismore,	1,673	11	5	0	5	6	608	13	7	259	9	0	2,541	19	6	771		1	228	49,757	16	0	1	6¼
Waterford,	7,448	11	8	556	1	7	1,255	13	1	1,350	6	5	10,610	12	9	4,858		1,069	935	143,438	16	0	1	5¾
Total Munster (50 Unions), Year 1861,	124,859	11	6¾	876	8	7	30,593	18	6¼	29,885	14	8½	186,215	13	4½	75,590		1,553	16,785	3,279,890	0	1	1	1¾
Do. 1860,	102,856	4	2¼	454	19	6	30,330	11	2¾	29,201	0	6¼	162,836	14	11¾	65,664		854	15,183	3,260,794	12	7	1	0
Increase,	22,069	7	4½	421	9	1	263	7	3½	684	14	7¾	23,378	18	4¾	9,926		699	1,602	19,695	7	6	0	1¾
Decrease,	–			–			–			–			–			–			–	–				–

[*continued.*

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No. 1.—Return of Expenditure and Numbers Relieved in Year ended 29th September, 1861—*continued.*

Names of Unions.	Expenditure during the Year ended as above.					Number of Persons relieved during the Year.		Average daily No. of Paupers in the Workhouse.	Valuation on 29th September, 1861.	Poundage of the Expenditure on the Valuation.
	In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.	Salaries and Rations of Officers.	All other Expenses.	Total.	In-door.	Out-door.			
Province of Leinster:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	s. d.
Co. of Carlow.										
Carlow, . . .	2,589 15 0	134 16 3	927 5 11	414 13 6	4,066 10 8	1,598	214	360	149,796 11 0	0 6½
Co. of Dublin.										
Balrothery, . .	1,528 17 5	–	497 14 2¾	530 15 11	2,557 7 6¾	1,564	–	171	95,191 5 0	0 6½
Dublin, North, .	13,989 3 4	–	2,565 0 1	2,104 10 3	18,658 13 8	5,699	–	1,708	319,743 18 4	1 2
Dublin, South, .	20,541 15 4¾	845 6 7	3,272 2 5	4,931 10 4½	29,590 14 9¼	9,407	981	2,411	509,534 0 0	1 2
Rathdown, . .	3,052 3 9	3 11 9	760 0 4	972 7 4	4,788 3 2	2,932	9	356	191,244 15 0	0 6
Co. of Kildare.										
Athy, . . .	1,890 7 11	452 6 3	714 19 6	488 15 0	3,546 8 8	1,581	533	267	108,613 18 0	0 7¾
Celbridge, . .	1,880 10 11	276 19 0	578 19 6	776 8 11	3,512 18 4	1,976	201	217	114,273 8 0	0 7½
Naas, . . .	2,256 15 2¼	250 17 5	640 3 0	733 2 3	3,880 17 10¼	1,720	257	329	149,399 11 0	0 6¼
Co. of Kilkenny.										
Callan, . . .	2,404 4 2	114 10 3	657 6 5	537 18 11	3,713 19 9	1,649	253	295	73,303 18 0	1 0½
Castlecomer, . .	1,257 6 4	634 11 4	450 9 6	222 5 2	2,564 12 4	1,125	457	143	32,101 16 0	1 7¼
Kilkenny, . .	4,586 1 4	701 13 11	1,054 7 2	828 2 9½	7,170 5 2½	2,588	673	625	100,968 17 0	1 5
Thomastown, .	1,816 19 6	109 6 3	576 15 0	333 1 7	2,836 2 4	1,083	158	236	65,002 0 0	0 10½
Urlingford, . .	1,365 10 6	66 10 6	448 12 0	277 3 5	2,157 16 5	760	121	161	45,343 15 0	0 11½
King's County.										
Edenderry, . .	2,318 19 2	45 16 10	505 12 9	484 17 9	3,355 6 6	1,481	92	324	95,487 5 0	0 8½
Parsonstown, .	2,159 4 7¾	–	587 6 9	548 5 3½	3,294 16 8¼	916	–	268	102,505 6 0	0 7¾
Tullamore, . .	2,673 1 2¼	15 16 0	709 4 8¼	516 14 4	3,914 16 2½	1,787	48	380	81,914 0 0	0 11½
Co. of Longford.										
Ballymahon, . .	1,093 18 10	38 7 6	441 1 11	323 13 7	1,897 1 10	694	70	137	62,556 8 0	0 7¼
Granard, . .	1,759 8 2	2 15 1	503 6 3	351 10 3	2,616 19 9	1,212	2	231	83,855 12 0	0 7½
Longford, . .	1,909 8 0	15 16 6	602 10 1	478 19 2	3,006 13 9	1,692	36	237	59,332 7 0	1 0¼

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Co. of Louth.												
Ardee, . .	2,389 7 9	242 10 1	628 4 8	429 16 10	3,689 19 4	1,500	665	307	93,777 17 0	0 9½
Drogheda, . .	4,060 6 10½	799 17 2½	693 6 11	1,053 17 9	6,607 8 9	3,239	2,311	490	124,940 0 0	1 0¼
Dundalk, . .	1,938 8 11	329 13 8	619 12 8	529 7 9	3,417 3 0	1,434	622	273	101,698 13 0	0 8
Co. of Meath.										
Dunshaughlin, .	1,128 18 1	170 14 0	616 19 5½	335 15 3¾	2,252 6 10¼	951	276	160	104,739 15 0	0 5¼
Kells, . . .	1,500 10 9	–	510 11 4	488 1 3	2,508 3 4	1,313	–	173	94,978 0 0	0 6¼
Navan, .	1,910 10 6¾	408 15 0	582 15 2	449 0 3	3,351 0 11¾	2,231	567	268	97,715 0 0	0 8¼
Oldcastle, . .	1,655 5 6	3 2 11	463 6 6	350 15 8	2,472 10 7	684	2	216	62,011 16 0	0 9½
Trim, . . .	1,711 18 11¼	272 14 1¼	599 13 1	433 8 9¼	3,017 14 10¾	1,305	503	205	108,986 3 0	0 6¾
Queen's County.										
Abbeyleix, . .	1,307 7 4	20 15 4	553 12 9½	272 14 6	2,154 9 11½	738	29	178	66,879 14 0	0 7¾
Donaghmore, .	614 10 10	0 8 0	395 15 7	252 1 3	1,262 16 1	393	1	66	40,085 5 0	0 7½
Mountmelick, .	2,984 10 10	16 6 6	813 5 5	694 2 5	4,508 5 2	2,071	339	421	101,795 4 0	0 10½
Co. of Westmeath.										
Athlone, . .	2,031 18 6¾	–	773 14 6	426 6 2	3,231 19 2¾	1,201	–	310	88,011 5 0	0 8¾
Delvin, . . .	1,174 12 1	–	342 14 7	352 8 7	1,869 15 3	1,004	–	132	52,882 18 0	0 8½
Mullingar, . .	3,043 17 11	–	748 5 5	917 15 6	4,709 18 10	1,819	–	362	154,262 5 0	0 7¼
Co. of Wexford.										
Enniscorthy, . .	2,632 1 1	157 6 9	705 4 7	636 4 2	4,130 16 7	1,284	264	341	109,503 0 0	0 9
Gorey, . . .	1,543 19 10	77 4 6	594 9 2	360 5 6	2,575 19 0	712	75	234	78,674 6 0	0 7¾
New Ross, . .	3,861 14 10	1,043 10 0	673 14 11	874 16 9	6,453 16 6	1,923	724	491	105,307 10 0	1 2¾
Wexford, . .	2,916 3 1	124 13 8	892 10 11	723 8 5	4,656 16 1	1,545	63	434	106,373 19 0	0 10½
Co. of Wicklow.										
Baltinglass, . .	1,819 14 6	69 8 2	698 7 1	596 0 4	3,183 10 1	1,156	100	224	73,304 10 0	0 10½
Rathdrum, . .	2,346 4 8	199 13 5	709 5 11	762 13 2	4,017 17 2	1,861	373	302	127,990 4 0	0 7½
Shillelagh, . .	994 11 2½	–	513 6 6	252 4 3	1,760 2 4½	386	–	162	50,109 13 0	0 8½
Total Leinster (40 Unions), Year 1861,	114,640 4 10¾	7,645 14 8¾	29,630 14 8	27,046 1 2½	178,962 15 6	70,214	11,019	14,605	4,384,195 12 4	0 9¾
Do. 1860,	97,087 17 8¼	4,319 9 5½	29,043 16 8½	27,398 2 4	157,849 6 2¼	58,955	7,086	13,929	4,305,721 11 3	0 8¾
Increase, . .	17,552 7 2½	3,326 5 3¼	586 17 11½	–	21,113 9 3¾	11,259	3,933	676	78,474 0 8	0 1
Decrease, . .	–	–	–	352 1 1½	–	–	–	–	–	–

[*continued.*

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No. 1.—Return of Expenditure and Numbers Relieved in Year ended 29th September, 1861—*continued.*

Names of Unions.	Expenditure during the Year ended as above.					Number of Persons relieved during the Year.		Average daily No. of Paupers in the Workhouse.	Valuation on 29th September, 1861.	Poundage of the Expenditure on the Valuation.
	In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.	Salaries and Rations of Officers.	All other Expenses.	Total.	In-door.	Out-door.			
Province of Connaught:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	s. d.
Co. of Galway.										
Ballinasloe, . .	1,633 19 9	–	622 12 11	497 10 3	2,754 2 11	715	–	223	79,266 0 0	0 8¼
Clifden, . .	825 11 0	–	374 15 10	257 17 3½	1,458 4 1½	344	–	114	16,289 17 0	1 9½
Galway, . .	2,566 16 2½	–	650 8 2¼	810 10 1¼	4,027 14 6½	1,263	–	365	63,857 19 0	1 3½
Glennamaddy, .	797 3 8	26 7 7	250 19 0	237 7 10	1,311 18 1	419	27	112	31,827 12 0	0 10
Gort, . . .	911 8 9	–	460 14 4	364 11 3½	1,736 14 4½	528	–	133	43,148 0 0	0 9¼
Loughrea, . .	810 12 1	–	448 1 0	185 1 2	1,443 14 3	781	–	111	74,712 4 0	0 4¾
Mount Bellew, .	737 19 5	–	434 9 2	257 8 5	1,429 17 0	335	–	119	40,452 17 0	0 8½
Oughterard, . .	472 16 9	–	318 9 7	114 2 11	905 9 3	197	–	72	14,428 19 0	1 3
Portumna, . .	696 2 11	4 0 11½	335 0 4½	248 5 2	1,283 9 5	345	2	93	35,407 1 0	0 8¾
Tuam, . . .	1,280 18 2	10 12 8½	622 10 11	415 2 4	2,329 4 1½	885	15	205	75,694 18 0	0 7½
Co. of Leitrim.										
Carrick-on-Shannon	800 4 10	0 13 8	542 10 1	465 10 1	1,808 18 8	574	5	122	47,305 1 0	0 9¼
Manorhamilton, .	797 10 3	–	369 15 7	319 6 3	1,486 12 1	509	–	127	43,146 18 0	0 8¼
Mohill, . . .	1,092 14 6	–	473 1 6	405 12 3	1,971 8 3	447	–	152	39,118 5 0	1 0
Co. of Mayo.										
Ballina, . .	1,394 0 5	2 12 0	575 9 10	482 9 6	2,454 11 9	694	1	214	46,503 2 0	1 0¾
Ballinrobe, . .	1,255 7 3	17 0 2	538 7 2½	402 0 3¾	2,212 14 11¼	712	15	182	59,910 12 0	0 8¾
Belmullet, . .	777 19 7	1 11 6	218 3 11	195 4 7	1,192 19 7	246	1	98	10,750 19 0	2 2¾
Castlebar, . .	838 7 11	–	456 7 10	232 10 0½	1,527 5 9½	610	–	145	45,519 8 0	0 8
Claremorris, . .	927 17 3½	14 16 2	376 2 3½	290 15 4	1,609 11 1	405	17	146	41,129 2 0	0 9¼
Killala, . . .	626 18 0	–	206 18 5	110 19 2	944 15 7	181	–	82	20,661 12 0	0 11
Newport, . .	449 17 5	–	330 16 5	195 12 4	976 6 2	207	–	79	12,748 15 0	1 6½
Swineford, . .	1,008 9 3	–	375 6 10	236 4 6	1,620 0 7	573	–	161	40,304 5 0	0 9¾
Westport, . .	862 2 7	–	440 19 4	282 10 4	1,585 12 3	401	–	131	30,705 1 0	1 0½

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Co. of Roscommon.										
Boyle, . . .	1,682 10 7	84 18 6	037 0 1	482 10 10	2,887 6 0	897	29	226	72,476 19 0	0 9½
Castlerea, . .	1,306 2 2	2 10 0	530 19 11	446 12 0	2,286 4 7	705	13	170	71,025 4 0	0 7¾
Roscommon, .	2,460 3 0	103 2 6	643 18 5	738 6 11¾	3,945 10 10¼	1,162	61	300	63,649 10 0	1 3
Strokestown, .	1,669 15 2	184 5 6	422 7 0	305 17 3	2,582 4 11	1,139	133	206	50,810 10 0	1 0¼
Co. of Sligo.										
Dromore, West, .	568 2 7	–	267 0 8	205 12 5	1,041 4 8	224	–	85	36,292 15 0	0 7
Sligo, . . .	3,124 5 10	–	613 12 2	849 12 10	4,587 10 10	1,733	–	432	95,117 12 0	0 11½
Tobercurry, . .	651 2 0	21 5 6	258 4 2	205 0 2	1,135 11 10	426	43	90	40,416 13 0	0 6¾
Total Connaught (20 Unions), Year 1861,	33,026 19 4	473 17 3	12,795 11 11¾	10,240 0 11¾	56,536 18 6½	17,657	362	4,695	1,342,683 10 0	0 10
Do., 1860,	27,606 18 5	220 13 6	12,805 1 7½	9,509 15 4	50,232 8 10½	14,718	296	4,315	1,338,698 2 0	0 9
Increase, . .	5,420 0 11	253 3 9	–	040 14 7¾	6,304 9 8	2,939	66	380	3,985 8 0	0 1
Decrease, . .	–	–	9 0 7¾	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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SUMMARY OF FOREGOING TABLE, No. 1.

Provinces.	Expenditure during the Year ended as above.					Number of Persons relieved during the Year.		Average daily No. of Paupers in the Workhouse.	Valuation on 29th September, 1861.	Poundage of the Expenditure on the Valuation.
	In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.	Salaries and Rations of Officers.	All other Expenses.	Total.	In-door.	Out-door.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	s. d.
Ulster, . .	55,443 14 4	678 16 0	21,422 16 10	17,508 6 0	95,053 13 2	39,961	1,074	8,986	3,435,740 19 8	0 6¾
Munster, . .	124,859 11 6¾	876 8 7	30,593 18 6¼	29,885 14 8½	186,215 13 4½	75,590	1,553	16,785	3,279,890 0 1	1 1¾
Leinster, . .	114,640 4 10¾	7,645 14 8¾	29,630 14 8	27,046 1 2½	178,962 15 6	70,214	11,019	14,605	4,384,195 12 4	0 9¾
Connaught, .	33,029 19 4	473 17 3	12,795 11 11¾	10,240 9 11¾	56,536 18 6½	17,657	362	4,695	1,342,683 10 0	0 10
Total Ireland (193 Unions), Year 1861,	327,970 10 1½	9,674 16 6¾	94,443 2 0	84,680 11 10¾	516,769 0 7	203,422	14,008	45,071	12,442,510 2 1	0 10
Do., 1860,	272,681 12 6½	5,513 16 1½	92,844 7 1¾	83,226 13 3¾	454,266 9 1½	170,549	8,965	41,341	12,280,028 18 11	0 9
Increase, . .	55,288 17 7	4,161 0 5¼	1,598 14 10¼	1,453 18 7	62,502 11 5½	32,873	5,043	3,730	162,481 3 2	0 1
Decrease, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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Abstract of Union Accounts for Half-year ended 29th March, 1861

No. 2.—Summary of Annual Town Accounts, for the half-year ended 29th March, 1861

| Boroughs | Population of Borough in 1861 | Rateable Value of Borough in 1861 | Amount of Rates levied in 1861 | Amount of Rates levied in 1860 | Amount of Rates levied in 1859 | Amount of Rates levied in 1858 | Amount of Rates levied in 1857 | Amount of Rates levied in

Abstract of Union Accounts for Half-year ended [illegible] March, [illegible]

[illegible]—Summary of Audited Union Accounts, for the Half-year ended [illegible] March, [illegible]—*continued*.

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[illegible]

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Abstract of Union Accounts for Half-year ended 29th September 18[illegible]

[illegible]

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No. 4.—SUMMARIES of Tables Nos. 2 and 3, showing the TOTAL RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE, and BALANCES, for the HALF-YEARS ended 25th MARCH and 29th SEPTEMBER, 1861, respectively.

i.—SUMMARY of Table No. 2.:—HALF-YEAR ended 25th March, 1861:—163 Unions.

Dr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	*Cr.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To balances in favour of Electoral Divisions at the close of previous half-year,	—	61,076 0 1	By balances against Electoral Divisions at the close of previous half-year,	—	42,679 5 11½
„ Amount of poor-rate collected and lodged during the half-year ended 25th March, 1861,	422,315 5 4¾		„ In-maintenance and Clothing of Electoral Division Paupers during half-year ended 25th March, 1861,	122,597 4 6½	
„ Amount of repayment of relief by way of loan,	233 15 7		„ Ditto, of Union Paupers,	40,283 0 0½	
„ Amount raised by rate or borrowed for emigration purposes,	—		„ Out-door relief to Electoral Division Paupers during the above period,	4,249 9 0	
„ Amount of other receipts,	1,139 19 3	423,589 0 2¾	„ Ditto, to Union Paupers,	109 4 3¾	
„ Credits under final adjustment orders, consequent on change of Union boundaries,	—	1,731 13 9½	„ Relief by way of Loan,	59 11 5	167,489 9 8¾
			„ Establishment charges,	75,431 19 4½	
			„ Repayment of loans under Act, 1 and 2 Vic., c. 56, s. 35,	267 7 4	
			„ Valuation expenses,	141 16 2	
			„ Amount of Collectors' poundage or other remuneration,	10,013 8 8½	
			„ Emigration expenses,	203 17 3	
			„ Amount of Emigration Loan repaid, and interest thereon,	—	
			„ Burial expenses,	1,239 12 9¾	
			„ Election, law, and other expenses,	4,632 12 4½	91,929 9 0¼
			„ Amount repaid under Loans & Annuities' Act, 13 Vic., c. 14,	19 10 6	
			„ Expenses under Medical Charities' Act, 14 & 15 Vic., c. 63,	51,955 5 10¾	51,974 16 4¾
„ Balances against Electoral Divisions at the close of this half-year,	—	18,000 13 0¼	„ Debits under final adjustment orders, consequent on change of Union boundaries,	—	9 8 11½
			„ Balances in favour of Electoral Divisions at the close of this half-year,	—	150,329 16 1
Total,	—	504,397 7 1¾	Total,	—	504,397 7 1¾

ii.—SUMMARY of Table No. 3.:—HALF-YEAR ended 29th Sept., 1861:—163 Unions.

Dr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	*Cr.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To balances in favour of Electoral Divisions at the close of previous half-year,	—	150,320 16 1½	By balances against Electoral Divisions at the close of previous half-year,	—	18,000 13 0¼
„ Amount of poor-rate collected and lodged during the half-year ended 29th September, 1861,	162,830 8 6½		„ In-maintenance and Clothing of Electoral Division Paupers during half-year ended 29th September, 1861,	124,726 3 5	
„ Amount of repayment of relief by way of loan,	242 13 6		„ Ditto of Union Paupers,	40,264 2 1½	
„ Amount raised by rate or borrowed for emigration purposes,	—		„ Out-door relief to Electoral Division Paupers during the above period,	5,102 17 11½	
„ Amount of other receipts,	1,203 18 0	163,776 1 0½	„ Ditto to Union Paupers,	122 4 10½	
„ Credits under final adjustment orders, consequent on change of Union boundaries,	—	14 8 0	„ Relief by way of Loan,	74 14 6	170,290 2 10½
			„ Establishment charges,	76,205 5 8½	
			„ Repayment of loans under Act, 1 and 2 Vict., c. 56, s. 35,	346 0 0	
			„ Valuation expenses,	195 15 2	
			„ Amount of Collectors' poundage or other remuneration,	5,077 11 10½	
			„ Emigration expenses,	411 3 7	
			„ Amount of Emigration Loan repaid, and interest thereon,	17 12 10	
			„ Burial expenses,	1,165 18 5½	
			„ Election, law, and other expenses,	3,639 16 9½	87,053 18 11½
			„ Amount repaid under Loans & Annuities' Act, 13 Vic., c. 14,	4 6 4	
			„ Expenses under Medical Charities' Act, 14 & 15 Vic., c. 63,	52,723 6 9½	52,727 18 1½
			„ Debits under final adjustment orders, consequent on change of Union boundaries,	—	—
„ Balances against Electoral Divisions at the close of this half-year,	—	65,664 18 2½	„ Balances in favour of Electoral Divisions at close of this half-year,	—	51,698 9 4½
Total,	—	379,775 17 4¼	Total,	—	379,775 17 4¼

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No. 5.—Table showing the Particulars included under the head of Audited Accounts of Unions, for the

Names of Unions.	Salaries and Rations of Officers.	Repairs, Improvements, and additional Buildings.	Furniture, Utensils, and Implements of Work.	Proportion of Fuel, &c., debited to Establishment.	Printing, Stationery, Advertising, and Postage.
Province of Ulster:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Co. of Antrim.					
Antrim,	310 14 3	68 13 11	15 3 8	14 19 3	55 11 11
Ballycastle,	168 1 10	82 9 1	15 10 11	10 18 10	24 1 3
Ballymena,	352 17 4	134 16 8	28 6 9	20 6 3	40 4 4
Ballymoney,	258 11 10	49 16 5	20 11 9	1 14 5	22 12 4
Belfast,	982 8 5	210 10 10	96 9 5	47 16 3	68 3 8
Larne,	282 14 6	18 9 2	15 3 7	18 7 7	32 1 8
Lisburn,	259 16 4	47 11 7	13 6 0	19 14 11	20 3 10
Co. of Armagh.					
Armagh,	325 12 8	108 14 2	16 10 0	12 17 9	38 5 8
Lurgan,	317 4 2	76 14 11	17 1 10	26 8 9	39 14 10
Co. of Cavan.					
Bailieborough,	280 9 3	16 16 3	15 19 6	23 17 3	22 5 7
Bawnboy,	180 4 1	36 13 7	11 19 11	27 8 10	4 1 1
Cavan,	302 3 8	26 3 9	20 5 3	25 13 8	29 5 7
Cootehill,	198 12 2	23 12 1	0 11 0	20 6 5	22 12 5
Co. of Donegal.					
Ballyshannon,	156 16 10	59 12 11	14 17 9	9 10 11	23 13 7
Donegal,	145 9 7	11 7 5	2 1 0	9 11 8	23 6 1
Dunfanaghy,	104 17 10	1 16 5	7 15 11	8 9 8	2 4 8
Glenties,	118 14 4	13 3 8	13 8 2	3 0 1	6 16 6
Inishowen,	207 13 6	17 5 7	3 19 0	10 13 2	13 6 6
Letterkenny,	138 2 8	8 19 9	4 5 7	8 2 2	16 8 1
Milford,	168 0 3	82 5 5	15 1 4	10 5 3	9 0 1
Stranorlar,	160 10 3	31 14 8	3 19 8	10 8 0	8 4 9
Co. of Down.					
Banbridge,	296 13 1	40 6 6	20 19 9	15 17 4	28 5 7
Downpatrick,	290 19 10	32 16 11	8 12 6	14 6 7	26 4 2
Kilkeel,	165 14 2	2 1 9	1 17 2	4 6 0	8 13 10
Newry,	334 10 0	106 17 3	4 14 11	20 12 4	23 19 6
Newtownards,	356 5 7	495 4 2	50 8 1	22 7 3	34 0 1
Co. of Fermanagh.					
Enniskillen,	276 1 2	13 7 6	10 12 8	7 19 0	8 10 1
Lisnaskea,	164 12 7	26 2 0	4 13 0	2 0 0	15 14 9
Lowtherstown,	131 0 6	25 11 9	3 9 1	19 7 3	12 19 7
Co. of Londonderry.					
Coleraine,	264 0 9	93 10 3	12 12 1	24 9 6	22 1 7
Londonderry,	316 17 6	81 16 8	24 9 5	18 3 6	28 18 8
Magherafelt,	248 0 1	41 17 0	7 11 3	13 16 0	19 14 11
Newtownlimavady,	229 13 9	29 5 8	1 12 5	6 9 2	23 6 6
Co. of Monaghan.					
Carrickmacross,	202 6 6	82 6 0	27 14 10	15 14 7	22 18 4
Castleblayney,	211 16 5	42 18 6	6 19 4	9 15 4	27 8 4
Clones,	149 0 7	11 17 2	7 4 5	14 11 4	17 1 9
Monaghan,	276 18 7	20 15 11	10 10 1	19 1 2	32 18 11
Co. of Tyrone.					
Castlederg,	143 13 3	4 0 3	2 12 8	5 4 5	12 18 4
Clogher,	177 17 9	20 19 1	23 6 3	8 5 2	20 11 6
Cookstown,	190 1 4	48 0 7	5 18 2	5 19 9	15 10 11
Dungannon,	284 10 5	61 14 2	19 7 8	1 10 0	21 16 1
Gortin,	116 1 1	21 3 7	2 4 10	3 9 0	9 16 9
Omagh,	265 7 11	30 11 11	22 10 3	30 8 4	21 2 5
Strabane,	190 16 3	24 6 11	16 18 11	16 18 6	22 19 0
Total Ulster (44 Unions),	10,702 14 10	2,484 19 9	649 7 9	641 2 7	999 16 0

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ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES in the Summary (Table No. 2) of the HALF-YEAR ended 25th MARCH, 1861.

Drugs and Medical or Surgical Appliances.	Rent and Taxes.	Insurance.	Other Charges.	Amount debited to Establishment.	Credits Deducted.	Amount of Establishment Charges apportioned.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
21 5 11	–	–	4 3 10	490 12 9	10 0 0	480 12 9
47 19 1	1 10 0	–	2 0 1	352 11 1	13 15 3	338 15 10
26 7 10	–	8 0 0	–	613 19 2	13 15 6	600 3 8
1 1 0	2 0 0	7 10 0	–	363 17 6	–	363 17 9
168 6 0	94 1 5	10 10 0	35 16 0	1,714 2 0	62 11 6	1,651 10 6
8 15 3	9 11 10	7 8 0	1 6 7	393 18 2	10 11 10	383 6 4
13 1 10	–	5 5 0	16 5 10	395 5 4	27 13 6	367 11 7
19 10 1	–	–	–	521 10 4	–	521 10 4
50 8 4	23 18 1	–	9 13 6	561 4 5	32 11 5	528 13 0
1 1 0	12 0 0	0 5 9	4 8 0	377 2 7	9 0 0	368 2 7
52 8 7	–	4 3 6	5 8 8	322 8 3	–	322 8 3
32 17 0	–	1 11 6	2 19 2	440 19 7	4 10 9	436 8 10
13 0 9	–	0 6 0	1 15 4	280 16 2	–	280 16 2
1 1 0	12 17 6	1 0 0	22 19 9	302 10 3	–	302 10 3
3 10 3	–	4 9 8	3 0 0	202 15 8	–	202 15 8
11 3 3	–	–	1 11 0	137 18 9	–	137 18 9
13 3 11	–	3 4 11	2 5 0	173 16 7	23 13 0	150 3 7
1 1 0	–	–	0 3 0	254 1 9	–	254 1 9
19 11 2	–	–	9 1 6	204 10 11	–	204 10 11
0 2 0	–	0 16 0	0 15 0	286 5 4	–	286 5 4
–	–	–	1 0 0	215 17 4	–	215 17 4
8 18 6	5 7 8	–	26 4 8	442 13 1	49 14 2	362 18 11
27 9 4	–	11 11 6	22 7 2	434 8 0	49 16 10	384 11 2
3 6 0	2 11 1	0 6 0	15 15 0	204 11 0	20 4 1	184 6 11
7 3 2	3 0 5	–	1 14 2	502 11 9	15 0 7	487 11 2
19 18 0	12 14 4	–	10 14 8	1,001 12 2	23 5 2	978 7 0
19 14 6	–	11 14 0	8 17 0	356 16 2	–	356 16 2
15 16 2	6 0 0	6 3 0	0 8 3	241 6 9	–	241 9 9
16 0 0	0 4 6	0 11 9	6 15 7	216 0 0	–	216 0 0
12 15 9	–	–	–	426 6 11	28 2 1	401 7 10
26 17 2	–	–	6 3 7	503 6 6	40 0 0	463 6 6
4 16 0	–	2 11 0	25 19 5	364 5 8	28 6 7	335 16 1
8 10 4	–	0 7 6	4 18 3	304 3 7	–	304 3 7
23 10 5	2 10 2	8 10 9	6 4 7	391 16 2	2 16 10	388 19 4
8 16 8	11 13 5	8 19 6	3 15 7	332 3 1	–	332 3 1
2 11 8	–	5 0 0	1 11 7	208 18 6	11 0 0	197 9 6
12 4 2	3 16 7	5 19 0	4 6 10	386 11 3	52 17 11	333 13 4
2 7 7	–	2 11 9	2 5 0	175 13 3	0 4 6	175 8 9
4 5 7	12 7 6	5 9 3	0 6 0	273 8 1	14 11 10	258 16 3
–	60 16 11	1 1 0	22 10 8	349 19 4	84 1 4	265 18 0
1 10 6	–	0 7 6	3 18 7	364 14 11	–	394 14 11
29 15 2	–	3 16 0	–	186 6 5	–	186 6 5
13 1 11	13 6 10	4 11 0	0 3 3	401 4 4	–	401 4 4
28 8 7	–	10 7 6	0 9 11	311 5 7	–	311 5 7
806 12 8	290 8 3	144 8 10	300 2 0	17,019 12 8	628 13 11	16,390 18 9

[*continued.*

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No. 5.—Table showing the Particulars included under the head of Audited Accounts of Unions, for the

Names of Unions.	Salaries and Rations of Officers.			Repairs, Improvements, and additional Buildings.			Furniture, Utensils, and Implements of Work.			Proportion of Fuel, &c., debited to Establishment.			Printing, Stationery, Advertising, and Postage.		
Province of Munster.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Co. of Clare.															
Ballyvaghan,	171	16	1	2	9	11	15	19	11½	5	4	1½	18	10	11
Corrofin,	146	10	1	16	2	0	8	10	7	10	18	1	12	16	10½
Ennis,	378	11	8	207	6	8	17	12	3	10	7	9	31	7	11
Ennistymon,	251	0	1	81	0	9	56	15	11	5	5	0	40	8	1
Killadysert,	178	12	4	21	2	7	4	8	9	12	16	2	10	11	11
Kilrush,	342	9	3	47	0	0	16	0	6	12	8	2	45	4	1
Scariff,	206	13	4½	41	3	8	13	0	6½	26	8	5	9	16	3
Tulla,	180	13	9	24	11	10	23	8	0	8	4	10	28	6	5
Co. of Cork.															
Bandon,	239	12	9	96	12	5	18	6	2	6	8	4	52	11	0
Bantry,	171	8	5	7	19	2	4	15	0	11	19	9	2	9	7
Castletown,	147	14	1	43	0	11	6	14	5	6	18	1	11	12	7
Clonakilty,	180	10	2	35	16	6	14	0	10	8	2	10	13	3	1
Cork,	1,280	5	7	1,188	7	11	311	3	7	24	0	0	159	12	8
Dunmanway,	158	8	1	34	4	6	7	3	4	8	14	10	16	13	2
Fermoy,	269	12	2	240	4	10	16	13	10	15	6	10	12	15	6
Kanturk,	307	16	6	33	10	6	26	7	10	15	14	2	24	14	0
Kinsale,	199	0	0	18	16	1	7	7	9	9	18	6	17	2	2
Macroom,	191	1	2	20	1	9	3	7	6	12	7	0	23	18	4
Mallow,	307	5	0	51	18	6	1	13	4	14	15	3	30	18	11
Midleton,	380	15	1	105	18	0	24	5	6	13	18	5	32	7	11
Millstreet,	216	11	5	12	8	3	13	4	3	13	0	2	15	8	1
Mitchelstown,	210	0	10	21	13	7	28	14	5	20	12	4	19	13	11
Skibbereen,	238	14	11	52	17	10	19	3	9	9	10	10	32	17	11
Skull,	181	15	3	0	14	1	1	6	6	6	10	6	12	19	1
Youghal,	294	16	8	43	1	7	30	17	10	8	13	0	27	3	8
Co. of Kerry.															
Caherciveen,	220	10	11	71	2	5	6	7	0	1	10	0	27	9	2
Dingle,	259	12	2	16	0	11	5	10	1	13	10	6	5	13	0
Keumare,	235	17	8	45	1	7	19	4	3	17	1	9	32	2	6
Killarney,	443	2	11	138	1	8	98	11	6	34	6	8	10	5	9
Listowel,	225	5	10	31	10	7	0	4	0	17	8	8	17	3	7
Tralee,	444	4	9	56	2	2	23	9	7	46	14	7	29	14	6
Co. of Limerick.															
Croom,	222	3	7	19	10	5	8	5	4	16	5	7	23	14	4
Glin,	198	17	5	13	0	8	2	4	11	12	11	10	15	5	4
Kilmallock,	352	10	9	194	7	7	55	17	3	22	3	11	41	15	2
Limerick,	668	17	4	339	5	2	126	11	5	47	9	3	53	16	4
Newcastle,	351	1	5	25	15	2	10	10	7	35	12	0	29	12	2
Rathkeale,	277	9	6	35	16	5	31	14	9	18	0	0	26	16	2
Co. of Tipperary.															
Borrisokane,	168	17	10	5	17	0	9	10	8	4	0	0	26	9	2
Carrick-on-Suir,	398	13	2	53	10	2	32	13	10	24	0	4	42	15	4
Cashel,	391	8	0	127	19	11	50	15	2	26	19	0	42	6	0
Clogheen,	276	5	3	29	10	9	6	2	0	11	19	8	17	15	5
Clonmel,	423	10	7	133	19	0	28	1	5	43	1	7	36	9	5
Nenagh,	308	2	2	65	5	10	18	15	7	18	5	0	42	6	7
Roscrea,	319	12	0	57	15	11	32	11	3	5	15	0	12	18	8
Thurles,	327	2	1	62	7	0	22	13	9	21	8	1	47	5	3
Tipperary,	329	5	10	30	18	8	–			14	13	0	41	14	5
Co. of Waterford.															
Dungarvan,	310	1	0	223	13	0	53	6	3	10	0	11	24	2	5
Kilmacthomas,	212	0	2	24	5	4	19	3	11	3	3	8	12	10	7
Lismore,	301	1	8	22	9	4	11	9	9	12	11	7	19	12	5
Waterford,	633	8	8	161	9	11	56	1	8	32	0	4	58	18	11
Total Munster (50 Unions),	15,130	17	4½	4,429	14	5	1,420	18	3	806	2	6½	1,441	16	7½

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ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES in the Summary (Table No. 2) of the HALF-YEAR ended 25th MARCH, 1861—*continued.*

Drugs and Medical or Surgical Appliances.	Rent and Taxes.	Insurance.	Other Charges.	Amount debited to Establishment.	Credits Deducted.	Amount of Establishment Charges apportioned.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
11 4 2	–	9 17 8	1 1 0	236 3 10	16 18 5	219 5 5
4 6 10	18 0 0	–	10 15 10	228 0 3½	8 15 3	219 5 0½
20 18 0	25 0 0	7 15 0	30 9 5	729 8 8	24 9 3	704 19 5
30 11 8	13 0 0	–	3 10 0	481 11 6	–	481 11 6
12 12 9	–	–	0 3 0	240 7 6	–	240 7 6
26 13 4	27 12 6	8 19 6	62 12 1	588 19 5	29 10 0	559 9 5
12 13 4½	–	–	11 7 4½	321 3 0	1 12 3	319 10 9
14 10 2	–	0 5 0	9 7 4	289 7 4	25 14 7	263 12 9
25 8 5	19 13 4	4 13 9	0 13 4	463 19 6	30 10 0	433 9 6
16 18 8	6 0 0	–	9 8 1	230 15 8	12 0 5	218 15 3
18 17 11	–	8 19 6	9 9 11	253 7 5	6 10 0	246 17 5
8 8 1	–	4 19 6	3 12 6	268 13 6	–	268 13 6
257 17 2	54 9 11	30 10 0	60 12 10	3,366 19 8	340 9 10	3,026 9 10
2 6 1	–	8 9 0	8 10 4	244 9 4	0 3 8	244 5 8
28 15 2	33 8 1	4 5 0	24 15 8	645 17 1	33 6 4	612 10 9
33 1 7	2 10 0	13 3 9	50 5 9	507 4 1	1 1 4	506 2 9
13 17 7	17 8 9	–	4 18 6	288 9 4	4 7 2	284 2 2
12 7 5	15 0 0	4 2 6	0 10 0	282 15 8	7 11 4	275 4 4
29 1 8	15 10 6	11 7 3	24 15 6	487 5 11	2 0 0	485 5 11
18 17 8	26 19 8	–	19 17 9	623 0 0	49 3 9	573 16 3
30 12 3	–	–	19 14 3	320 18 8	19 1 0	301 17 8
8 5 2	–	9 13 0	24 4 4	342 17 7	15 8 0	327 9 7
21 15 11	10 0 0	10 13 6	9 9 8	402 4 4	–	402 4 4
17 7 2	6 10 0	5 2 0	4 13 11	236 18 6	18 16 1	218 2 5
17 5 1	52 14 9	11 3 6	22 5 5	508 1 6	38 9 1	469 12 5
29 7 0	–	–	8 14 0	365 0 6	0 17 2	364 3 4
18 9 4	0 2 10	–	3 12 2	322 11 0	3 9 3	319 1 9
6 12 11	1 6 0	0 12 0	4 11 8	362 10 1	2 15 6	359 14 7
33 16 7	11 8 5	12 4 0	37 18 7	819 16 1	5 1 9	814 14 4
9 15 11	–	13 18 5	0 15 6	316 2 6	–	316 2 6
27 5 2	61 5 5	27 6 3	16 13 4	732 15 9	53 7 3	679 8 6
23 0 8	–	–	14 16 4	327 16 3	44 1 6	283 14 9
11 18 11	–	4 14 0	5 0 9	263 13 10	23 6 8	240 7 2
36 17 5	26 2 7	–	15 13 4	745 8 0	37 5 4	708 2 8
75 10 4	36 6 0	19 11 0	36 18 3	1,404 5 1	–	1,404 5 1
40 10 8	8 18 0	–	21 7 7	523 7 7	62 18 3	460 9 4
8 14 2	–	8 12 0	3 19 2	411 2 2	–	411 2 2
19 7 5	4 0 0	4 1 9	11 11 2	253 15 0	21 3 0	232 12 0
57 15 9	72 1 6	21 3 6	11 7 4	714 6 11	41 17 1	672 9 10
22 8 11	104 15 0	1 16 4	11 15 8	780 4 0	93 9 11	686 14 1
15 7 4	10 19 3	–	3 8 4	368 8 0	18 17 3	349 10 9
26 15 6	76 19 7	12 6 9	68 7 3	849 8 1	205 6 6	644 1 7
12 17 9	38 18 9	10 3 0	25 3 5	539 18 1	5 0 0	534 18 1
20 10 10	–	–	15 6 6	464 10 2	14 0 0	450 10 2
11 10 0	2 12 4	10 8 6	0 18 6	506 5 6	–	506 5 6
25 4 7	20 11 1	–	49 14 0	512 1 7	19 17 4	492 4 3
–	24 17 8	1 8 0	12 1 1	659 10 4	3 0 0	656 10 4
1 1 0	–	8 7 6	15 15 5	296 7 7	26 12 3	269 15 4
9 5 9	13 12 6	4 11 6	28 9 6	423 4 0	0 15 3	422 8 9
56 0 6	81 3 0	2 2 6	11 3 10	1,092 9 4	23 19 6	1,068 9 10
1,294 17 8½	939 17 5	317 6 5	862 6 5½	26,643 16 8½	1,392 18 6	25,250 18 2½

[*continued.*

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No. 5.—Table showing the Particulars included under the head of Audited Accounts of Unions, for the

Names of Unions.	Salaries and Rations of Officers.			Repairs, Improvements, and additional Buildings.			Furniture, Utensils, and Implements of Work.			Proportion of Fuel, &c., debited to Establishment.			Printing, Stationery, Advertising, and Postage.		
Province of Leinster:	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Co. of Carlow.															
Carlow, . . .	462	4	7	73	1	10	23	17	5	2	10	6	29	13	1
Co. of Dublin.															
Balrothery, . .	245	1	11¾	29	15	1	2	18	6	19	15	7½	47	11	6
Dublin, North, .	1,301	19	8	136	4	5	177	11	8	115	2	3	117	0	7
Dublin, South, .	1,605	10	1½	1,140	10	4	376	13	4	102	4	11	178	10	8
Rathdown, . .	386	8	4	114	19	0	45	10	7	12	13	2	35	1	1
Co. of Kildare.															
Athy, . . .	360	3	1	71	18	5	17	18	1	26	2	4	18	4	0
Celbridge, . .	272	6	5	215	7	3	63	1	6	18	11	9	29	6	11
Naas, . . .	305	16	4	77	14	2	16	7	1	15	19	0	34	0	3
Co. of Kilkenny.															
Callan, . . .	321	2	8	36	6	6	33	4	4	10	3	3	35	11	11
Castlecomer, . .	216	13	8	9	1	9	12	1	5	13	0	0	9	2	7
Kilkenny, . .	520	2	3	74	9	4	25	17	0	35	3	6	44	11	4
Thomastown, . .	288	4	11	21	1	2	15	10	8	20	16	6	17	18	9
Urlingford, . .	221	15	3	19	1	4	18	19	8	11	0	6	14	3	7
King's County.															
Edenderry, . .	249	0	1	38	17	4	33	2	2	23	2	4	34	7	3
Parsonstown, . .	282	6	3	35	8	1½	20	15	2	18	12	4	39	5	3
Tullamore, . .	344	14	9¼	108	1	3½	11	4	3	22	14	1¼	13	18	0
Co. of Longford															
Ballymahon, . .	220	4	3	74	17	11	46	7	0	21	7	11	18	6	7
Granard, . . .	244	10	0	44	1	4	25	9	8	13	0	0	31	11	9
Longford, . . .	293	11	2	77	7	8	4	0	6	21	5	8	29	4	10
Co. of Louth.															
Ardee, . . .	295	16	0	37	8	5	31	9	4	23	8	2	27	14	2
Drogheda, . .	338	12	3¾	199	8	3½	37	1	10½	16	18	2¾	44	4	6
Dundalk, . . .	311	12	0	64	9	4	22	17	10	19	0	1	36	3	4
Co. of Meath.															
Dunshaughlin, .	305	13	5	37	18	6	16	1	8	18	7	6	21	1	10
Kells, . . .	254	6	7	75	18	8	13	16	8	17	2	1	16	16	0
Navan, . . .	286	9	8	50	6	7	14	6	8	23	16	4	30	0	5
Oldcastle, . . .	228	12	9	35	3	4	18	0	9	27	2	0	19	0	0
Trim, . . .	301	3	7	44	8	10¼	24	10	8	19	9	2	11	13	6
Queen's County.															
Abbeyleix, . .	287	18	1	17	4	3	11	18	5	2	2	0	32	1	10
Donaghmore, . .	202	8	9	33	10	6	4	2	11	4	10	0	23	19	1
Mountmelick, . .	397	16	6	53	7	0	28	18	11	25	12	4	24	6	3
Co. of Westmeath.															
Athlone, . . .	398	10	7	39	12	6	26	8	11	17	17	9	45	0	0
Delvin, . . .	173	4	11	36	14	8	26	11	11	15	1	8	35	13	8
Mullingar, . .	370	0	11	165	15	10	48	8	5	40	13	8	48	6	7
Co. of Wexford.															
Enniscorthy, . .	325	12	3	141	10	9	85	13	11	13	7	6	43	9	8
Gorey, . . .	299	16	1	36	19	10	35	11	5	14	4	4	22	12	6
New Ross, . .	331	13	11	154	2	0	42	16	0	12	18	2	57	15	7
Wexford, . . .	435	19	8	99	6	5	36	7	9	13	11	11	38	4	9
Co. of Wicklow.															
Baltinglass, . .	343	16	0	65	0	4	30	0	5	36	13	7	22	0	2
Rathdrum, . .	349	15	11	46	0	4	76	2	4	19	18	10	27	16	0
Shillelagh, . .	253	19	2	15	18	3	9	4	1	18	1	3	12	9	11
Total Leinster (40 Unions),	14,634	14	10½	3,848	8	10¾	1,611	0	10½	923	2	2¼	1,417	19	8

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ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES in the Summary (Table No. 2) of the HALF-YEAR ended 25th MARCH, 1861—*continued.*

Drugs and Medical or Surgical Appliances.	Rent and Taxes.	Insurance.	Other Charges.	Amount debited to Establishment.	Credits Deducted.	Amount of Establishment Charges apportioned.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
10 19 11	15 0 0	11 18 0	3 13 9	632 19 1	44 17 1	588 2 0
36 8 5	33 3 5	5 12 6	11 10 8	431 17 8½	23 10 0	408 7 8½
112 3 4	106 5 8	2 6 0	75 1 6	2,143 15 4	103 18 11	2,039 16 5
110 19 1	96 2 5	–	119 5 6	3,729 16 4½	99 16 6	3,629 19 10½
28 9 10	42 10 7	0 18 0	41 6 11	707 17 6	28 14 0	679 3 6
33 12 6	16 12 2	7 19 0	36 13 5	589 3 0	147 18 2	441 4 10
23 15 4	–	–	15 2 10	637 12 0	13 11 6	624 0 6
24 10 1	26 3 1	0 6 3	7 13 9	508 10 0	10 0 0	498 10 0
–	–	–	9 19 11	446 8 7	0 12 6	445 16 1
11 19 2	1 15 0	9 1 3	2 6 10	285 1 8	26 9 0	258 12 8
49 11 0	12 5 0	12 4 0	13 11 1½	787 14 6½	19 3 0	768 11 6½
14 3 0	3 0 0	1 14 0	6 8 8	388 17 8	19 10 0	369 7 8
22 6 9	–	6 0 0	4 14 10	318 1 11	4 8 4	313 13 7
36 8 6	3 7 9	6 5 0	5 0 9	429 11 2	7 12 2	421 19 0
21 7 1	6 19 4	9 13 7	6 17 7	441 4 8½	0 6 2	440 18 6½
43 10 7	10 0 0	0 19 6	19 3 3	574 5 9	92 6 4	481 19 5
1 7 9	5 11 6	5 2 0	8 5 5	401 10 4	27 14 9	373 15 7
16 17 2	6 4 4	8 12 6	7 11 4	397 18 1	14 16 4	383 1 9
14 11 10	29 16 7	5 15 0	19 5 8	494 18 11	28 18 9	466 0 2
38 0 2	9 2 2	0 4 6	4 18 7	468 1 6	4 6 4	463 15 2
40 8 11	16 7 3	–	28 8 8	721 10 0½	7 15 10	713 14 2½
3 17 1	–	7 1 0	8 1 5	473 2 1	5 7 6	467 14 7
12 4 0	–	1 2 6	14 1 3	426 10 8	18 16 0	407 14 8
30 6 0	10 0 0	–	4 9 6	422 15 6	–	422 15 6
25 9 5	9 8 4	16 2 6	14 6 7	470 6 6	8 6 7	461 19 11
50 16 6	–	–	2 17 1	381 12 5	1 13 8	379 18 9
1 17 6	1 0 0	9 15 6	1 13 2	415 11 11¼	14 18 9	400 13 2½
9 7 0	1 15 0	7 19 3	8 3 10	378 9 8	26 15 0	351 14 8
27 10 11	–	3 3 0	4 13 2	303 18 4	2 7 5	301 10 11
40 1 4	18 10 6	–	1 2 9	589 15 7	–	589 15 7
34 10 10	–	8 0 0	12 12 0	582 12 7	29 1 3	553 11 4
21 8 4	–	3 11 3	11 6 6	323 12 11	11 9 0	312 3 11
14 12 0	–	9 6 0	38 19 3	736 2 8	30 12 6	705 10 2
12 2 2	53 14 2	8 0 0	1 15 10	685 6 3	103 19 7	581 6 8
1 6 0	24 19 10	–	11 16 0	447 6 0	58 7 11	388 18 1
10 5 7	26 4 1	8 14 0	6 12 5	651 1 9	5 14 0	645 7 9
27 8 6	46 16 0	1 4 0	11 18 8	710 17 8	17 16 6	693 1 2
32 15 11	29 15 3	0 7 6	8 4 10	568 14 0	20 3 11	548 10 1
18 1 11	18 6 6	–	1 4 6	557 6 4	18 19 3	538 7 1
18 9 3	14 0 0	1 5 0	10 0 0	353 6 11	34 1 5	319 5 6
1,084 0 8	694 15 11	180 2 7	620 19 11½	25,015 5 7½	1,134 15 11	23,880 9 8½

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No. 5.—Table showing the Particulars included under the head of

Audited Accounts of Unions, for the

Names of Unions.	Salaries and Rations of Officers.	Repairs, Improvements, and additional Buildings.	Furniture, Utensils, and Implements of Work.	Proportion of Fuel, &c., debited to Establishment.	Printing, Stationery, Advertising, and Postage.
Province of Connaught:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Co. of Galway.					
Ballinasloe,	314 4 1	40 18 1	20 14 0	5 19 0	22 14 2
Clifden,	170 1 4	11 15 1	18 18 11	4 0 0	13 0 6
Galway,	325 12 11½	120 4 3	58 13 0	15 10 2	47 19 8
Glennamaddy,	125 5 1	2 8 4	13 1 3	10 2 5	18 9 9
Gort,	231 10 2	47 8 11	29 18 7	15 12 6	20 9 2
Loughrea,	226 2 11	2 11 1	3 2 9	13 4 11	5 17 5
Mount Bellew,	215 12 8	21 8 8	8 19 6	9 9 0	12 14 7
Oughterard,	168 18 5	9 10 11	2 19 0	6 8 0	8 2 6
Portumna,	165 10 7½	61 18 2	1 5 7	5 0 0	16 13 7
Tuam,	318 5 0	44 9 8	11 15 8	8 5 8	35 0 2
Co. of Leitrim.					
Carrick-on-Shannon,	269 9 0	121 16 7	35 17 2	18 19 4	20 9 8
Manorhamilton,	185 17 7	41 19 7	12 9 1	10 18 3	14 15 11
Mohill,	240 11 6	91 15 10	24 0 6	19 14 8	15 17 0
Co. of Mayo.					
Ballina,	290 0 5	35 17 6	24 16 4	19 9 8	15 10 8
Ballinrobe,	267 7 9	39 11 0	15 17 11	5 8 0	21 19 5
Belmullet,	107 10 4	5 11 5	3 3 0	3 12 9	15 4 10
Castlebar,	235 6 1	9 16 6	5 12 4	13 11 2	36 1 1
Claremorris,	187 15 6½	48 0 4	25 18 4½	7 4 7	24 4 5
Killala,	100 18 5	2 13 3	2 7 7	1 5 2	7 15 4
Newport,	164 19 6	9 6 1	2 13 8	7 19 4	13 15 3
Swineford,	185 18 3	3 15 10	9 19 2	4 15 11	16 18 11
Westport,	225 14 1	40 13 0	18 16 1	15 11 0	16 11 1
Co. of Roscommon.					
Boyle,	305 13 6	70 4 0	—	55 15 7	27 13 6
Castlerea,	250 1 3	15 14 10	25 4 1	23 10 1	64 3 10
Roscommon,	329 14 8	213 4 5	40 1 2	6 5 7	34 18 8
Strokestown,	208 13 6	54 17 1	19 2 1	2 0 0	14 15 0
Co. of Sligo.					
Dromore, West,	132 18 5	9 1 11	2 6 0	1 15 0	19 8 2
Sligo,	303 15 2	74 15 8	57 2 4	20 7 3	76 5 6
Tobercurry,	131 10 2	2 14 0	9 3 9	15 14 10	19 14 11
Total Connaught (29 Unions),	6,390 15 4½	1,254 2 0	500 12 7½	341 10 4	677 4 8

SUMMARY

Ulster,	10,702 14 10	2,484 19 9	649 7 9	641 2 7	999 16 0
Munster,	15,130 17 4½	4,429 14 5	1,420 18 3	809 2 0½	1,441 10 7½
Leinster,	14,634 14 10¼	3,848 8 10¾	1,611 0 10½	923 2 2½	1,417 19 8
Connaught,	6,390 15 4½	1,254 2 0	500 12 7½	341 10 4	677 4 8
Total Ireland (193 Unions),	46,859 2 5¼	12,017 5 0¾	4,181 19 6	2,711 17 2	4,536 16 11½

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ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES in the Summary (Table No. 2) of the HALF-YEAR ended 25th MARCH, 1861—*continued.*

Drugs and Medical or Surgical Appliances.	Rent and Taxes.	Insurance.	Other Charges.	Amount debited to Establishment.	Credits Deducted.	Amount of Establishment Charges apportioned.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
25 15 3	14 14 0	13 0 6	12 8 6	470 7 7	39 1 2	431 6 5
0 17 6	3 10 0	–	4 6 3½	232 9 7½	–	232 9 7½
41 5 8½	–	6 10 6	8 3 8	623 19 11	0 10 2¾	623 9 8¼
8 4 6	–	–	14 1 9	191 13 1	13 7 7	178 5 6
47 19 3	30 3 2	5 2 5	3 14 0	431 18 2	57 10 2½	374 7 11½
–	14 11 10	4 14 6	3 15 0	274 0 2	11 6 11	262 13 3
25 19 10	–	–	11 12 8½	305 13 11½	16 15 6	288 18 5½
7 3 6	–	4 19 0	4 11 0	212 12 4	6 10 0	206 2 4
7 7 4	–	5 14 6	30 18 0½	294 7 10	38 12 6	255 15 4
8 11 4	11 11 0	7 2 0	9 14 8	454 15 2	4 1 2	450 14 0
3 1 10	41 6 2	–	4 6 0	515 2 9	–	515 2 9
17 19 2	11 10 11	3 15 0	2 19 1	302 4 7	–	302 4 7
12 19 9	7 15 0	–	4 5 9	414 0 0	–	414 0 0
28 7 3	25 19 6	–	–	437 1 4	–	437 1 4
12 0 11	6 16 8	–	11 10 8	380 12 10	9 3 7¾	371 9 2¼
–	2 11 0	–	–	137 13 4	–	137 13 4
5 0 0	12 8 6	9 11 9	3 17 4	331 4 9	21 4 1	310 0 8
1 14 9	1 0 0	–	4 10 10¼	300 8 10½	3 3 7¾	297 5 2½
18 11 2	–	–	1 0 11	134 11 10	–	134 11 10
12 14 10	–	–	13 9 5	224 18 1	1 0 7	223 17 6
4 18 7	–	7 10 0	–	233 13 8	–	233 13 8
7 15 9	14 10 2	–	1 14 6	341 5 8	21 19 3	319 6 5
31 13 1	–	9 18 9	3 14 6	504 12 11	4 2 6	500 10 5
25 7 11	2 7 2	7 13 6	7 7 0	421 9 8	20 9 4	401 0 4
7 8 7	26 6 4	0 10 10	42 14 11	701 5 2	5 3 6	696 1 8
18 9 0	–	3 16 4	16 19 2	335 12 2	12 18 2	322 14 0
–	–	0 7 6	4 0 0	169 17 0	–	169 17 0
14 1 1	18 19 3	16 7 6	40 9 10	622 3 7	–	622 3 7
13 15 6	–	3 3 6	1 0 0	196 16 8	–	196 16 8
409 3 4½	246 0 8	109 18 1	267 5 6¾	10,196 12 8¼	286 19 11¾	9,909 12 8½

OF PROVINCES.

806 12 8	290 8 3	144 8 10	300 2 0	17,019 12 8	628 13 11	16,390 18 9
1,294 17 8½	939 17 5	317 6 5	862 6 5½	26,643 16 8½	1,392 18 6	25,250 18 2½
1,084 0 8	694 15 11	180 2 7	620 19 11½	25,015 5 7½	1,134 15 11	23,880 9 8½
409 3 4½	246 0 8	109 18 1	267 5 6¾	10,196 12 8¼	286 19 11¾	9,909 12 8½
3,594 14 5	2,171 2 3	751 15 11	2,050 13 11¾	78,875 7 8¼	3,443 8 3¾	75,431 19 4½

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No. 6.—Table showing the Particulars included under the head of Audited Accounts of Unions, for the

Names of Unions.	Salaries and Rations of Officers.	Repairs, Improvements, and additional Buildings.	Furniture, Utensils, and Implements of Work.	Proportion of Fuel, &c., debited to Establishment.	Printing, Stationery, Advertising, and Postage.
Province of Ulster:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Co. of Antrim.					
Antrim,	314 14 7	84 13 8	15 14 6	11 1 5	41 5 4
Ballycastle,	165 8 8	26 5 3	7 14 7	7 15 10	21 4 9
Ballymena,	356 12 10	128 17 4	29 13 6	19 15 9	62 8 4
Ballymoney,	263 2 8	22 3 7	0 16 1	0 6 11	19 17 8
Belfast,	998 3 1	219 4 3	103 3 11	42 15 7	104 0 11
Larne,	282 12 6	63 8 8	9 16 7	15 5 0	22 17 1
Lisburn,	266 12 2	45 0 9	5 18 1	14 9 7	44 1 8
Co. of Armagh.					
Armagh,	328 2 0	122 5 8	26 8 6	14 8 11	44 1 3
Lurgan,	313 17 9	59 5 11	15 18 11	17 11 11	54 7 6
Co. of Cavan.					
Bailieborough,	152 10 10	7 13 0	5 19 8	26 16 3	22 3 10
Bawnboy,	185 6 9	29 0 1	4 11 9	16 0 9	41 8 7
Cavan,	314 9 9	07 3 11	13 10 5	27 19 3	25 3 8
Cootehill,	212 17 0	55 0 10	1 2 9	18 3 6	11 7 6
Co. of Donegal.					
Ballyshannon,	159 4 3	21 1 3	9 9 4	7 0 0	27 17 10
Donegal,	145 14 0	10 2 9	9 9 5	6 15 0	7 15 9
Dunfanaghy,	107 12 1	5 11 3	1 17 2	9 9 0	6 7 9
Glenties,	119 8 6	17 2 0	7 8 8	2 7 6	8 15 2
Inishowen,	188 19 9	21 0 11	3 0 8	7 8 0	19 17 6
Letterkenny,	153 11 9	36 3 8	3 14 7	7 3 4	11 2 4
Milford,	171 11 6	10 9 7	10 16 9	7 19 4	13 7 4
Stranorlar,	170 13 10	35 11 5	3 9 0	8 17 0	12 1 11
Co. of Down.					
Banbridge,	291 4 2	143 12 11	29 10 9	10 2 11	37 0 7
Downpatrick,	291 7 8	54 15 5	16 5 11	13 14 11	14 11 8
Kilkeel,	165 7 2	18 1 0	2 2 10	3 13 8	13 7 9
Newry,	342 5 10	63 10 0	4 15 8	17 8 5	40 2 6
Newtownards,	369 19 0	99 4 6	47 1 8	22 18 0	44 12 0
Co. of Fermanagh.					
Enniskillen,	285 12 11	11 11 0	8 9 11	5 17 2	38 14 3
Irvinestown,	137 8 9	52 17 6	–	15 14 9	13 1 11
Lisnaskea,	156 1 2	50 4 0	2 8 7	16 16 11	15 13 5
Co. of Londonderry.					
Coleraine,	268 15 7	78 9 3	10 7 9	21 2 0	44 15 10
Londonderry,	329 10 0	33 6 0	76 3 6	18 4 6	17 8 9
Magherafelt,	256 12 4	46 0 10	5 5 3	13 9 5	34 2 1
Newtownlimavady,	230 19 0	71 6 11	8 10 7	6 19 6	8 8 7
Co. of Monaghan.					
Carrickmacross,	200 17 9	50 10 2	25 3 4	16 0 1	24 14 3
Castleblayney,	223 1 4	20 3 3	9 4 8	9 14 4	35 13 10
Clones,	139 18 5	22 15 6	9 4 7	12 5 1	25 10 9
Monaghan,	277 3 4	29 8 3	12 1 1	13 0 8	9 8 2
Co. of Tyrone.					
Castlederg,	140 12 11	14 4 5	1 0 6	2 10 7	3 0 8
Clogher,	182 13 5	18 12 1	4 15 7	5 19 3	10 13 9
Cookstown,	188 14 8	14 10 11	6 9 8	2 9 11	11 4 2
Dungannon,	275 13 4	70 3 7	11 18 0	6 19 0	22 11 5
Gortin,	111 14 3	14 18 5	1 19 9	3 12 6	9 16 4
Omagh,	268 7 9	92 9 4	21 8 10	32 17 0	17 7 8
Strabane,	214 14 6	33 9 10	20 3 9	16 0 10	27 12 9
Total Ulster (44 Unions),	10,720 2 0	2,191 17 10	630 7 0	577 7 3	1,141 12 9

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ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES in the Summary (Table No. 3) of the HALF-YEAR ended 29th SEPTEMBER, 1861.

Drugs and Medical or Surgical Appliances.	Rent and Taxes.	Insurance.	Other Charges.	Amount debited to Establishment.	Credits Deducted.	Amount of Establishment Charges apportioned.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20 0 9	–	8 10 0	4 11 5	500 11 8	5 0 0	495 11 8
18 8 7	1 10 0	4 3 6	2 16 3	255 7 5	0 2 6	255 4 11
26 19 1	–	2 0 0	15 10 0	641 16 10	14 19 3	626 17 7
35 5 5	2 0 0	0 12 6	0 1 0	350 5 10	–	350 5 10
159 3 10	68 3 11	19 0 0	43 13 8	1,757 15 2	68 15 6	1,688 19 8
10 9 11	9 10 11	–	16 9 0	430 9 8	–	430 9 8
16 3 1	1 7 3	–	27 9 1	421 1 8	31 1 9	389 19 11
12 1 10	–	11 8 6	0 8 1	559 4 9	0 3 8	559 1 1
58 5 2	–	10 8 6	6 8 6	536 4 2	16 17 6	519 6 8
15 10 0	–	9 5 0	2 15 1	242 13 8	5 8 4	237 5 4
34 9 10	–	–	2 5 6	313 9 3	–	313 9 3
14 14 7	–	8 3 9	3 18 9	475 4 1	4 10 0	470 14 1
3 8 3	–	5 0 6	0 15 6	307 15 10	–	307 15 10
14 9 1	12 17 6	2 5 0	11 15 8	265 19 11	–	265 19 11
21 13 6	–	–	0 2 6	201 12 11	–	201 12 11
8 2 6	–	3 15 3	0 12 9	143 7 9	–	143 7 9
24 15 11	–	–	–	179 18 3	–	179 18 3
–	–	4 10 0	1 19 4	246 16 2	–	246 16 2
–	–	4 15 0	1 13 7	218 4 3	–	218 4 3
7 16 10	–	4 5 3	0 15 0	227 1 7	–	227 1 7
17 1 2	–	5 0 0	1 0 0	253 14 4	–	253 14 4
12 9 6	18 14 4	9 5 0	16 2 4	568 2 6	19 17 6	548 5 0
56 0 9	–	–	22 15 8	469 12 0	21 12 0	448 0 0
4 6 4	2 9 6	5 12 6	17 14 11	232 15 8	45 19 2	186 16 6
5 16 9	2 15 0	11 11 0	0 3 0	488 8 2	–	488 8 2
20 14 10	12 14 10	9 17 6	18 16 2	645 19 0	29 9 10	616 9 2
33 6 6	–	0 4 6	9 13 4	393 10 1	4 8 9	389 1 4
9 17 11	0 5 8	5 6 0	15 11 6	250 4 0	3 12 6	246 11 6
16 9 2	6 0 0	–	1 0 8	264 13 11	–	264 13 11
22 14 0	9 14 0	5 9 3	–	461 7 8	3 14 6	457 13 2
12 17 7	–	9 6 1	5 1 5	501 17 10	50 15 1	451 2 9
16 16 0	–	3 13 3	5 10 5	381 9 7	5 0 0	376 9 7
1 3 10	–	3 17 6	1 7 1	332 13 0	–	332 13 0
13 5 11	0 10 0	–	5 19 6	337 1 0	–	337 1 0
14 9 0	–	–	4 12 0	316 18 5	8 0 5	308 18 0
9 7 10	–	–	1 16 9	220 18 11	7 6 6	213 12 5
7 0 3	3 14 11	–	5 9 11	357 6 7	4 13 5	352 13 2
7 17 3	–	0 16 6	2 2 2	172 5 0	–	172 5 0
12 2 10	–	0 10 0	0 3 0	235 9 11	–	235 9 11
22 10 10	–	3 15 0	18 4 2	267 19 4	30 0 0	237 19 4
9 2 10	–	4 16 3	0 6 0	401 10 5	–	401 10 5
0 18 8	–	–	0 4 3	143 4 2	–	143 4 2
17 18 0	13 6 10	–	1 13 2	465 8 7	–	465 8 7
19 16 5	–	–	0 5 3	332 9 4	–	332 9 4
866 2 4	165 14 8	177 3 1	299 13 4	16,770 0 3	381 8 2	16,388 12 1

[*continued.*

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No. 6.—Table showing the Particulars included under the head of

Audited Accounts of Unions, for the

Names of Unions.	Salaries and Rations of Officers.			Repairs, Improvements, and additional Buildings.			Furniture, Utensils, and Implements of Work.			Proportion of Fuel, &c., debited to Establishment.			Printing, Stationery, Advertising, and Postage.		
Province of Munster	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Co. of Clare.															
Ballyvaghan,	178	10	2½	66	2	1	15	10	4	5	8	0	23	17	3
Corrofin,	146	2	7	17	2	3	7	3	4	10	18	1	12	18	4
Ennis,	391	15	7½	38	10	1½	23	13	2½	9	13	4½	32	19	2
Ennistymon,	262	12	3	65	7	11	38	0	0	5	12	6	32	13	4
Killadysert,	180	12	11	8	18	4	6	0	3	11	5	1	23	10	1
Kilrush,	358	6	7	17	14	8	7	7	10	6	11	10	39	8	2
Scariff,	230	7	1½	32	15	6	9	18	4	0	3	5	9	7	6
Tulla,	191	14	10	46	1	5	14	19	10	8	14	7	31	4	2
Co. of Cork.															
Bandon,	246	12	0	18	11	3	7	18	6	5	18	6	17	16	7
Bantry,	172	11	10	8	4	8	0	19	11	8	6	8	7	18	2
Castletown,	155	18	2	16	3	5	11	4	10	5	16	6	25	13	3
Clonakilty,	186	5	6	23	7	3	5	0	6	5	12	8	14	8	7
Cork,	1,376	16	4	711	19	9	198	17	11	14	0	0	185	19	7
Dunmanway,	166	5	1	40	0	11	13	18	5	7	18	9	26	16	9
Fermoy,	294	1	9	206	5	1	27	5	3	16	11	7	22	8	7
Kanturk,	310	0	9	91	5	7	68	8	1	13	5	10	38	5	1
Kinsale,	202	5	4	51	11	11	6	2	5	6	10	6	19	14	7
Macroom,	189	19	10	29	2	7	14	14	2	11	5	1	24	13	7
Mallow,	303	3	6	54	4	2	9	11	11	15	12	4	34	6	5
Midleton,	380	0	5	132	19	1	35	1	10	12	7	2	38	15	4
Millstreet,	210	5	0	73	6	8	13	5	9	8	9	0	20	18	9
Mitchelstown,	219	18	10	28	17	5	10	8	10	18	1	4	15	12	9
Skibbereen,	236	17	10	70	11	8	1	12	6	6	16	6	36	6	5
Skull,	192	18	11	6	15	5	8	13	4	4	18	0	11	15	2
Youghal,	316	6	4	37	18	7	17	3	5	8	7	6	33	0	9
Co. of Kerry.															
Caherciveen,	218	13	7	37	15	6	3	10	9	1	0	0	22	6	10
Dingle,	263	15	1	33	9	8	2	18	8	15	3	5	14	13	4
Kenmare,	262	7	6	9	11	10	17	7	3	12	7	5	29	18	9
Killarney,	410	15	6	72	15	10	84	12	3	53	15	9	40	4	4
Listowel,	225	7	8½	19	6	0	6	12	7	14	1	1	30	0	5
Tralee,	449	5	11	57	9	10	35	16	5	35	9	1	56	0	7
Co. of Limerick.															
Croom,	225	15	0	67	10	8	–			13	17	6	22	3	5
Glin,	202	16	11	90	12	3	1	8	3	9	0	3	15	1	11
Kilmallock,	364	4	3	77	0	1	24	15	4	19	3	2	48	8	4
Limerick,	680	5	8	566	10	11	68	18	11	62	17	7	68	8	9
Newcastle,	330	8	3	60	17	8	8	8	3	24	19	1	37	8	7
Rathkeale,	306	16	10	31	11	5	9	5	1	17	18	6	54	3	0
Co. of Tipperary.															
Borrisokane,	170	0	3	14	6	2	4	8	5	3	0	0	19	19	10
Carrick-on-Suir,	411	18	9	91	4	2	28	13	3	24	19	10	51	1	3
Cashel,	397	8	6	56	17	1	20	8	5	24	3	2	48	10	5
Clogheen,	262	14	5	47	13	8	12	19	10	12	16	2	27	2	8
Clonmel,	434	13	10	63	4	2	39	14	11	44	1	4	48	5	7
Nenagh,	318	1	3	68	18	5	18	6	9	17	10	0	36	15	10
Roscrea,	311	9	3	37	7	5	22	7	0	5	15	0	23	13	7
Thurles,	334	3	9	94	10	2	24	19	10	14	19	0	42	15	8
Tipperary,	330	12	8	27	0	6	–			14	9	10	35	4	1
Co. of Waterford.															
Dungarvan,	291	10	0	71	6	2	21	13	5	12	9	3	27	10	5
Kilmacthomas,	229	10	5	7	17	8	28	0	8	4	12	10	30	16	4
Lismore,	307	11	11	12	9	8	12	18	10	9	17	8	25	2	3
Waterford,	622	4	5	199	19	7	54	11	6	34	9	3	92	17	3
Total Munster (50 Unions),	15,463	1	1¾	3,811	4	2½	1,125	17	3½	731	0	11½	1,729	1	9

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ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES in the Summary (Table No. 3) of the HALF-YEAR ended 29th SEPTEMBER, 1861—*continued.*

Drugs and Medical or Surgical Appliances.	Rent and Taxes.	Insurance.	Other Charges.	Amount debited to Establishment.	Credits Deducted.	Amount of Establishment Charges apportioned.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
19 10 1	10 19 0	–	28 16 3	348 13 2½	–	348 13 2½
3 15 5	18 0 0	7 16 0	13 10 1½	237 6 1½	7 2 9	230 3 4½
48 8 6	25 0 0	1 8 9	23 1 6¼	594 10 3	23 17 5	570 12 10
10 10 4	11 0 0	10 11 7	6 0 0	442 7 11	–	442 7 11
11 9 9	–	–	11 19 10	253 16 3	–	253 16 3
44 19 8	27 12 6	0 3 0	58 11 1	560 15 4	28 11 4	532 4 0
14 0 9½	–	9 19 9	27 2 8½	333 15 1½	2 4 4	331 10 9½
22 18 2	–	6 19 6	7 13 0	330 5 6	22 0 11	308 4 7
14 10 10	19 13 4	–	1 4 9	332 5 9	–	332 5 9
7 2 6	6 0 0	8 4 9	23 9 9	242 18 3	1 2 4	241 15 11
26 6 0	–	0 3 0	5 6 0	246 11 2	10 19 9	235 11 5
7 6 11	–	–	1 6 2	243 7 7	–	243 7 7
269 5 2	54 9 11	3 2 6	95 5 0	2,909 16 2	141 16 4	2,767 19 10
3 8 10	–	–	2 7 6	260 16 3	4 1 0	256 15 3
33 13 5	33 8 1	7 0 0	34 0 3	674 14 0	35 8 1	639 5 11
48 17 0	2 10 0	–	36 9 5	609 1 9	–	609 1 9
1 1 6	3 8 4	6 9 0	9 15 2	306 18 9	13 19 6	262 19 3
20 13 3	3 0 0	–	0 16 2	294 4 8	1 10 0	262 14 8
31 9 0	15 10 6	–	32 10 9	496 8 7	6 3 3	490 5 4
26 17 0	47 6 2	11 17 4	38 12 1	723 16 5	28 12 0	695 4 5
20 0 6	–	5 17 0	27 2 9	379 5 5	–	379 5 5
13 17 0	–	–	22 8 4	329 4 6	1 3 0	328 1 6
17 17 10	–	–	15 1 3	385 4 0	–	385 4 0
–	6 10 0	–	2 15 0	234 5 10	–	234 5 10
26 5 3	52 14 9	3 0 0	22 14 5	517 11 0	24 1 8	493 9 4
0 6 2	–	10 10 6	5 6 4	299 12 8	–	299 12 8
13 4 6	–	6 5 0	3 0 4	352 10 0	32 4 8	320 5 4
17 10 9	1 6 0	9 11 0	5 2 4	365 2 10	1 17 0	363 5 10
6 11 3	6 8 5	1 10 0	47 16 5	724 9 9	5 11 6	718 18 3
18 16 4	–	–	3 19 1	318 3 2½	16 3 8	301 19 6½
20 0 1	61 5 5	–	21 17 2	737 4 6	61 17 11	675 6 7
5 0 6	–	10 2 8	25 5 1	366 14 10	–	369 14 10
4 11 0	–	–	8 19 11	332 10 6	0 8 3	332 2 3
39 19 9	26 0 0	10 15 8	16 15 9	627 2 4	102 17 6	524 4 10
86 15 8	36 6 0	–	46 17 11	1,617 1 5	–	1,617 1 5
34 18 6	8 18 0	13 15 9	33 19 3	553 13 4	10 9 7	543 3 9
18 18 11	–	–	5 17 5	444 11 2	2 0 0	442 11 2
0 5 0	1 12 10	–	21 0 7	234 13 1	3 14 3	230 18 10
44 16 6	72 1 6	–	9 8 3	734 3 6	28 4 1	705 16 5
20 19 8	104 15 0	10 15 7	49 2 9	733 0 7	33 13 10	669 6 9
20 16 5	10 9 3	7 10 0	4 5 11	406 8 4	2 13 0	403 15 4
25 0 3	76 19 8	7 10 0	104 12 2	844 1 11	72 7 6	771 14 5
27 1 10	42 2 0	–	20 15 4	549 11 5	20 14 7	528 16 10
2 10 4	–	7 0 0	25 10 7	435 13 2	35 12 4	400 0 10
8 1 3	1 10 0	0 18 9	4 12 1	526 10 6	9 4 9	517 5 9
35 7 0	20 11 1	10 15 0	56 8 3	530 8 5	37 5 11	493 2 6
24 16 11	25 0 0	7 3 6	12 15 0	494 4 8	8 4 8	486 0 0
5 14 10	–	–	20 14 8	327 7 5	2 11 3	324 16 2
4 3 9	13 12 6	0 3 0	17 19 4	403 18 11	77 18 6	326 0 5
75 17 10	45 14 0	13 15 9	9 8 4	1,148 17 11	12 6 9	1,136 11 2
1,306 12 8½	891 14 3	210 14 4	1,129 9 6¼	26,398 16 2	930 15 2	25,468 1 0

[*continued.*

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No. 6.—Table showing the Particulars included under the head of

Audited Accounts of Unions, for the

Names of Unions.	Salaries and Rations of Officers.	Repairs, Improvements, and additional Buildings.	Furniture, Utensils, and Implements of Work.	Proportion of Fuel, &c., debited to Establishment.	Printing, Stationery, Advertising, and Postage.
Province of Leinster:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Co. of Carlow.					
Carlow,	465 1 4	90 17 9	19 9 11	3 3 3	21 15 6
Co. of Dublin.					
Balrothery,	252 12 3	51 7 5	14 2 9	15 5 11½	42 13 11
Dublin, North,	1,263 0 5	361 15 0	222 14 10	70 12 1	167 15 10
Dublin, South,	1,666 12 3½	638 11 11	291 5 11	79 10 11½	209 19 11
Rathdown,	373 12 0	62 5 1	47 10 6	19 6 11	61 14 6
Co. of Kildare.					
Athy,	354 16 5	49 4 1	16 2 6	21 15 11	35 4 2
Celbridge,	306 13 1	115 9 3	27 2 10	12 16 6	50 6 10
Naas,	334 6 8	72 1 9	26 5 4	14 15 7	51 1 0
Co. of Kilkenny.					
Callan,	336 3 9	46 2 5	15 0 9	4 14 6	70 19 11
Castlecomer,	233 15 10	12 13 7	10 18 7	10 0 0	22 19 10
Kilkenny,	534 4 11	139 6 2	30 19 8	28 5 0	49 9 2
Thomastown,	266 10 1	47 0 7	11 4 5	8 4 9	29 0 7
Urlingford,	226 16 9	63 1 4	9 19 7	6 9 10	19 5 11
King's County.					
Edenderry,	256 12 8	41 11 6	26 6 9	15 6 6	32 5 7
Parsonstown,	305 0 6	20 10 11	24 16 3	7 16 6	46 15 4
Tullamore,	364 9 11	36 15 4	10 16 2	20 11 4¾	30 6 2½
Co. of Longford.					
Ballymahon,	220 17 6	12 5 2	3 16 7	17 13 4	19 7 0
Granard,	256 16 3	29 16 5	29 9 6	1 0 0	21 8 11
Longford,	306 16 11	80 10 2	27 5 7	27 8 5	34 12 11
Co. of Louth.					
Ardee,	332 6 6	14 9 5	21 13 6	22 11 2	31 16 9
Drogheda,	354 14 7¼	151 1 4	37 4 0	19 3 4¼	83 4 11
Dundalk,	308 0 6	69 16 6	7 14 5	20 0 6	36 14 2
Co. of Meath.					
Dunshaughlin,	311 6 0½	59 13 11	11 11 5	15 1 2¾	26 11 11
Kells,	265 4 9	122 13 11	6 13 4	15 12 5	31 13 2
Navan,	296 5 6	53 7 4	20 13 1	11 15 2	25 6 1
Oldcastle,	234 13 9	13 0 2	1 9 6	16 10 11	23 6 10
Trim,	296 9 6	73 16 7	32 10 0	20 4 3	60 6 7
Queen's County.					
Abbeyleix,	265 14 6½	42 6 2	9 2 3	1 2 0	15 16 1
Donaghmore,	193 6 10	7 2 3	15 7 7	1 0 0	17 5 0
Mountmelick,	415 6 11	114 15 7	21 17 5	20 6 11	45 16 5
Co. of Westmeath.					
Athlone,	375 3 11	34 17 1	7 11 11	11 0 0	56 5 6
Delvin,	169 9 6	62 14 8	15 16 4	12 5 6	36 3 1
Mullingar,	376 4 6	195 16 6	21 11 8	27 11 0	38 8 5
Co. of Wexford.					
Enniscorthy,	379 12 4	94 11 8	66 14 11	10 5 6	42 11 10
Gorey,	294 13 1	64 12 0	15 14 10	10 17 7	36 19 9
New Ross,	342 1 0	63 2 2	35 4 6	11 5 7	55 15 9
Wexford,	456 11 3	45 16 6	26 7 11	13 10 0	46 8 2
Co. of Wicklow.					
Baltinglass,	354 11 1	60 6 2	15 2 10	36 11 2	30 6 7
Rathdrum,	359 10 0	223 9 5	37 7 1	19 6 11	60 17 6
Shillelagh,	259 7 4	9 14 5	6 0 1	16 6 9	17 17 11
Total Leinster (40 Unions),	14,995 19 9¾	3,768 12 3	1,303 5 4	721 9 9¾	1,862 19 7½

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ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES in the Summary (Table No. 3) of the HALF-YEAR ended 29th SEPTEMBER, 1861—*continued.*

Drugs and Medical or Surgical Appliances.	Rent and Taxes.	Insurance.	Other Charges.	Amount debited to Establishment.	Credits Deducted.	Amount of Establishment Charges apportioned.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
9 10 10	7 19 8	–	16 11 9	634 10 0	39 11 4	594 18 8
33 15 8	33 3 5	6 0 4	43 19 7	493 1 3½	40 12 0	452 9 3½
123 5 6	107 7 5	28 9 0	79 0 3	2,424 0 4	39 7 3	2,384 13 1
184 5 6	132 2 4	21 6 0	65 5 2	3,489 0 0	36 3 0	3,452 17 0
28 3 11	42 10 7	8 15 6	38 0 3	721 19 3	31 16 5	690 2 10
37 13 8	16 4 8	–	31 12 4	562 13 11	6 7 6	556 6 5
33 9 4	–	5 2 6	7 14 10	558 17 2	7 15 9	551 1 5
28 6 9	26 3 0	6 5 11	7 7 10	568 13 10	–	568 13 10
36 13 5	–	8 18 3	1 8 7	520 1 9	1 19 9	518 2 0
20 2 11	1 15 0	0 5 0	2 15 2	315 5 11	5 6 2	309 19 9
78 7 11	13 0 4	–	2 10 11	876 4 1	6 17 9	869 6 4
19 0 3	6 13 11	9 0 0	4 0 0	422 14 7	25 2 9	397 11 10
9 13 8	–	0 6 0	5 10 9	343 3 10	7 4 1	335 19 9
23 2 3	3 7 9	–	14 6 6	412 19 8	6 4 3	406 15 5
22 0 11	23 14 10	0 3 0	6 12 5	457 12 8	–	457 12 8
31 5 2	10 0 0	10 19 0	25 13 5½	540 18 7¾	37 15 6¾	503 3 1
11 3 3	5 11 6	–	9 1 10	299 18 4	6 0 0	293 18 4
10 5 2	–	–	14 17 3	365 13 8	6 10 6	359 3 2
14 9 3	–	–	6 10 4	499 15 7	38 4 8	461 10 11
41 12 6	9 2 2	12 13 6	10 18 4	497 6 0	17 16 0	479 10 0
45 1 3	16 7 3	7 13 0	20 14 10	735 4 6½	–	735 4 6½
0 17 11	–	0 4 6	16 0 4	461 9 4	7 17 6	453 11 10
13 6 3	–	4 14 0	5 7 1	447 11 10½	9 2 6	438 9 4¼
18 16 6	10 0 0	8 17 0	5 13 4	485 4 5	28 2 10	457 1 7
10 4 10	10 0 0	–	11 18 0	439 12 0	17 10 0	422 2 0
20 5 3	–	10 7 0	3 15 1	323 8 6	0 12 0	322 16 6
20 6 6	1 0 0	–	6 1 1	512 14 6	2 0 0	510 14 6
7 3 7	–	0 9 3	15 3 5	356 19 5½	10 4 6	346 14 11½
15 16 4	–	–	5 13 11	255 11 11	–	255 11 11
21 2 11	18 10 6	6 15 0	7 15 6	672 9 2	19 15 9	652 13 5
0 8 2	10 6 0	1 0 0	14 14 6	513 7 1	16 4 4	497 2 9
16 9 6	–	–	12 2 0	325 2 11	31 8 4	293 14 7
10 13 8	–	–	33 13 0	706 0 11	5 16 6	700 4 5
16 10 9	53 14 2	–	1 4 7	665 5 9	96 2 1	569 3 8
28 16 1	24 19 10	10 19 9	15 1 2	504 14 1	27 1 7	477 12 6
38 3 4	27 1 1	–	11 14 1	584 7 6	2 10 0	581 17 6
21 3 5	51 9 11	9 4 0	10 7 3	682 18 7	13 7 6	669 11 1
24 2 1	14 17 7	8 7 0	3 18 5	550 2 11	–	550 2 11
19 5 4	18 6 6	6 19 3	3 13 5	748 17 7	–	748 17 7
12 9 0	14 0 0	5 15 0	54 18 2	396 8 8	53 1 6	343 7 2
1,157 10 6	709 9 5	199 8 9	653 6 8½	25,372 2 2½	701 11 7¾	24,670 10 6¾

[*continued.*

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No 6.—Table showing the Particulars included under the head of Audited Accounts of Unions, for the

Names of Unions.	Salaries and Rations of Officers.	Repairs, Improvements, and additional Buildings.	Furniture, Utensils, and Implements of Works.	Proportion of Fuel, &c., debited to Establishment.	Printing, Stationery, Advertising, and Postage.
Province of Connaught:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Co. of Galway.					
Ballinasloe,	308 8 10	100 6 8	16 10 9	3 9 0	35 6 1
Clifden,	198 14 6	5 9 8	5 8 3	4 0 0	26 19 6
Galway,	324 15 2¾	30 14 7	4 9 8	13 5 9	47 13 5
Glennamaddy,	125 13 11	43 8 1	4 9 8	6 18 3	19 14 0
Gort,	229 4 2	24 7 6	7 5 3	13 9 0	17 14 0
Loughrea,	221 18 1	1 11 3	5 5 6	8 7 1	11 3 1
Mount Bellew,	218 16 6	7 6 3	8 5 2	8 2 0	10 3 0
Oughterard,	149 11 2	14 2 8	3 0 7	9 10 8	8 3 6
Portumna,	169 9 9	1 18 8	4 6 8	3 0 0	11 19 5
Tuam,	304 5 11	42 1 11	–	18 0 0	25 1 10
Co. of Leitrim.					
Carrick-on-Shannon,	273 4 1	34 6 2	17 2 11	17 7 8	–
Manorhamilton,	183 18 0	41 11 5	27 2 2	5 15 0	17 1 11
Mohill,	232 10 0	10 17 2	10 16 4	14 16 7	33 18 0
Co. of Mayo.					
Ballina,	285 9 5	93 7 0	17 13 10	18 9 9	23 13 0
Ballinrobe,	270 19 5½	83 6 0	18 16 7	1 5 0	27 2 7
Belmullet,	110 13 7	15 9 6	4 12 3	3 6 2	4 14 11
Castlebar,	221 1 9	38 4 2	5 4 9	11 5 6	9 16 10
Claremorris,	188 6 9	17 6 8	9 16 10½	6 12 1¼	23 10 10
Killala,	106 0 0	5 8 5	3 5 6	0 10 0	8 0 6
Newport,	165 16 11	40 8 8	3 13 7	6 1 6	12 11 11
Swineford,	189 8 7	3 15 3	5 9 9	4 11 11	18 14 9
Westport,	215 5 3	25 9 7	17 1 1	11 11 7	31 11 0
Co. of Roscommon.					
Boyle,	331 6 7	41 15 10	27 4 2	–	14 12 11
Castlerea,	280 18 8	75 16 7	15 12 5	17 13 1	65 8 2
Roscommon,	314 3 9	81 12 8	65 1 11	4 2 3¾	31 17 7
Strokestown,	213 13 6	14 0 7	10 19 2	1 0 0	19 3 2
Co. of Sligo.					
Dromore, West,	134 11 3	6 10 2	3 6 9	1 5 0	19 17 3
Sligo,	309 17 0	117 12 4	28 2 5	16 2 1	28 6 2
Tobercurry,	126 14 0	4 16 0	15 5 2	12 14 1	22 4 0
Total Connaught (29 Unions),	6,404 16 7¼	1,023 1 5	365 9 1½	239 11 1	626 3 4

SUMMARY

Ulster,	10,720 2 0	2,191 17 10	630 7 0	577 7 3	1,141 12 9
Munster,	15,463 1 1¾	3,811 4 2½	1,125 17 3½	731 0 11½	1,729 1 9
Leinster,	14,995 19 9¾	3,768 12 3	1,303 5 4	721 9 9¾	1,892 19 7½
Connaught,	6,404 16 7¼	1,023 1 5	365 9 1½	239 11 1	626 3 4
Total Ireland (163 Unions),	47,583 19 6¾	10,794 15 8½	3,424 18 9	2,269 9 1¼	5,359 17 5½

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ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES in the Summary (Table No. 3) of the HALF-YEAR ended 29th SEPTEMBER, 1861—*continued.*

Drugs and Medical or Surgical Appliances.	Rent and Taxes.	Insurance.	Other Charges.	Amount debited to Establishment.	Credits Deducted.	Amount of Establishment Charges apportioned.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
23 2 8	14 11 0	1 2 6	18 11 7	521 9 1	10 1 8	511 7 5
16 19 1	3 10 0	6 10 0	3 19 0	271 10 0	–	271 10 0
69 0 0	–	–	17 3 2	507 1 9¾	–	507 1 9¾
8 2 1	–	1 2 1	11 10 1	220 18 2	–	220 18 2
13 2 10	30 3 2	–	1 4 9	336 10 8	–	336 10 8
32 11 4	14 11 9	–	4 14 7	300 2 8	23 19 3	279 3 5
12 17 6	–	9 0 0	49 6 2	323 16 7	16 1 4½	307 15 2½
4 14 11	–	–	4 18 10	191 2 4	–	191 2 4
19 3 9	–	–	23 2 3½	233 0 9½	8 2 3	224 18 3½
10 0 0	11 11 0	1 1 0	9 0 1	421 1 9	–	421 1 9
9 11 11	20 13 1	6 16 0	0 10 6	379 12 4	–	379 12 4
–	–	0 12 0	2 4 3	278 4 9	–	278 4 9
14 18 6	7 15 0	8 19 6	21 8 9	355 19 10	8 0 0	347 19 10
20 9 10	25 0 2	17 5 0	1 16 5	503 4 5	–	503 4 5
15 10 5	6 15 2	13 12 3	24 13 10	462 1 3½	29 13 6½	432 7 9
35 14 4	2 2 2	3 0 0	–	179 12 11	–	179 12 11
0 14 6	12 8 6	–	0 2 7	298 18 7	–	298 18 7
16 11 5½	1 0 0	3 15 0	3 10 3½	270 9 11¾	6 15 7¾	263 14 4
–	–	5 0 0	9 10 10	137 15 3	–	137 15 3
5 18 2	–	3 15 0	7 0 9	245 6 6	–	245 6 6
6 18 11	–	0 15 0	–	229 14 2	–	229 14 2
8 11 5	–	7 10 0	2 1 1	319 1 0	–	319 1 0
5 16 8	30 0 0	–	7 17 7	458 13 9	–	458 13 9
21 0 0	2 3 9	–	18 5 10	499 18 9	–	496 18 6
23 7 7	26 6 4	10 15 0	25 4 0	582 11 1¾	4 1 0	578 10 1¾
35 3 1	–	–	23 1 7	317 1 1	11 15 6	305 5 7
14 7 0	–	1 18 8	3 2 1	184 18 2	–	184 18 2
32 8 6	18 19 3	–	16 10 5	567 18 2	–	597 18 2
15 0 4	–	–	5 2 10	201 16 5	–	201 16 5
491 16 9½	227 10 4	102 9 0	315 14 2	9,796 11 10¼	118 10 2¾	9,678 1 7½

OF PROVINCES.

866 2 4	195 14 8	177 3 1	299 13 4	16,770 0 3	381 8 2	16,388 12 1
1,306 12 8½	891 14 3	210 14 4	1,129 9 6¼	26,398 16 2	930 15 2	25,468 1 0
1,157 10 9	709 9 5	199 8 9	653 9 8½	25,372 2 2½	701 11 7¾	24,970 10 9¾
491 19 9½	227 10 4	102 9 0	315 14 2	9,796 11 10¼	118 10 2¾	9,678 1 7½
3,822 2 4	1,994 8 8	689 15 2	2,398 3 8¾	78,337 10 5¾	2,132 5 2½	76,205 5 3¼

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No. 7.—TABLE showing the EXPENDITURE for PROVISIONS, NECESSARIES, and CLOTHING of WORKHOUSE INMATES, during the HALF-YEAR ended 25th MARCH, 1861 (included in Table No. 2); also, the NUMBER RELIEVED in the Half-year, and the Average WEEKLY COST per Head:—163 Unions.

NAMES OF UNIONS.	Cost of Provisions consumed.	Cost of Necessaries consumed.	Cost of Clothing.	Total Cost of Provisions, Necessaries, and Clothing.	Total Number of Paupers relieved.	Collective No. of Days for all Paupers relieved in the Half-year.	Average No. of Days of Relief to each Pauper.	Average Daily No. of Paupers in Workhouse.	Average Weekly Cost per head.		
									Provisions and Necessaries	Clothing.	Total.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Co. Antrim.											
Antrim, . . .	598 8 6	82 19 1	185 4 6	866 12 1	650	51,864	80	293	1 10	0 6	2 4
Ballycastle, . .	429 11 4	73 16 8	58 5 8	561 13 8	365	30,153	83	170	2 4	0 3¼	2 7¼
Ballymena, . .	540 16 8	111 12 7	89 4 2	741 13 5	859	55,431	65	313	1 7¾	0 2¾	1 10½
Ballymoney, . .	235 3 10	96 1 11	45 5 6	376 11 3	360	25,643	71	145	1 9¾	0 3	2 0¾
Belfast, . . .	3,186 3 3	494 17 4	445 8 7	4,126 9 2	2,870	213,806	74	1,208	2 5	0 3½	2 8½
Larne, . . .	424 16 4	90 13 4	114 13 3	630 2 11	373	36,692	98	207	1 11½	0 5¼	2 4¾
Lisburn, . . .	446 18 5	113 16 7	86 19 1	647 14 1	803	53,122	66	300	1 5¾	0 2¾	1 8½
Co. Armagh.											
Armagh, . . .	678 15 10	200 9 4	160 7 1	1,039 12 3	1,101	57,104	52	323	2 1¾	0 4¾	2 6½
Lurgan, . . .	943 11 5	169 8 4	138 4 5	1,251 4 2	1,392	67,931	49	384	2 3½	0 3½	2 7
Co. Cavan.											
Bailieborough, . .	302 7 8	83 0 6	74 0 10	459 9 0	318	24,308	76	137	2 2¾	0 5	2 7¾
Bawnboy, . . .	321 11 11	109 1 2	52 7 6	483 0 7	337	23,291	69	132	2 7	0 3¾	2 10¾
Cavan, . . .	648 12 2	121 17 5	94 13 2	865 2 9	664	45,437	68	257	2 4½	0 3½	2 8
Cootehill, . . .	309 4 7	65 13 4	31 2 0	405 19 11	313	25,454	81	144	2 0¾	0 2	2 2¾
Co. Donegal.											
Ballyshannon, . .	251 10 9	102 8 9	20 0 6	374 0 0	256	22,391	87	127	2 2½	0 1½	2 4
Donegal, . . .	173 7 5	39 2 5	24 14 8	237 4 6	164	13,851	84	78	2 1¾	0 3	2 4¾
Dunfanaghy, . .	88 9 2	19 6 5	9 1 0	116 16 7	59	6,081	103	34	2 5¾	0 2½	2 8¼
Glenties, . . .	232 4 9	43 13 2	45 6 0	321 3 11	191	19,027	100	108	2 0¼	0 4	2 4¼
Inishowen, . .	219 11 11	43 14 8	19 0 0	282 6 7	194	18,145	94	103	2 0½	0 1¾	2 2¼
Letterkenny, . .	210 13 11	56 1 10	37 18 5	304 14 2	129	13,441	104	76	2 9¼	0 4¾	3 2

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Milford,	214 11 3	52 10 5	36 5 9	303 7 5	154	17,417	113	98	2 1¾	0 3½	2 5¼
Stranorlar,	77 15 5	46 12 9	23 3 7	147 11 9	188	11,126	59	63	1 6¾	0 3½	1 10¼
Co. Down.											
Banbridge,	497 4 10¾	122 18 8	72 16 10	693 0 4¾	543	36,512	67	206	2 4½	0 3¼	2 7¾
Downpatrick,	717 5 3	97 17 0	128 10 0	943 12 3	740	53,982	73	305	2 1¼	0 4	2 5¼
Kilkeel,	159 6 6	36 8 2	33 5 4	229 0 0	251	15,967	64	90	1 8½	0 3½	2 0
Newry,	709 5 0	118 3 3	227 11 9	1,055 0 0	1,102	70,504	64	398	1 7¾	0 5½	2 1¼
Newtownards,	896 14 11	157 5 1	410 2 3	1,464 2 3	1,218	81,745	67	462	1 9¾	0 8½	2 6¼
Co. Fermanagh.											
Enniskillen,	462 6 9	165 7 3	78 12 0	706 6 0	459	42,378	92	239	2 1	0 3	2 4
Lisnaskea,	212 0 4	78 19 4	30 14 3	321 13 11	213	17,320	79	98	2 4¼	0 3	2 7¼
Lowtherstown,	198 17 9	47 13 0	30 9 3	277 0 0	217	17,024	78	96	2 0¼	0 3	2 3¼
Co. Londonderry.											
Coleraine,	621 13 5	87 11 8	89 1 10	798 6 11	642	42,764	67	242	2 3¾	0 3½	2 7¼
Londonderry,	792 6 9	120 3 10	207 10 0	1,120 0 7	1,023	67,048	66	379	1 11	0 5	2 4
Magherafelt,	266 11 9	84 9 1	55 10 2	406 11 0	341	26,646	78	151	1 10	0 3½	2 1½
Newtownlimavady,	100 17 6	66 8 6	35 10 0	202 16 0	285	16,740	59	95	1 4¾	0 3½	1 8¼
Co. Monaghan.											
Carrickmacross,	302 0 5	82 10 3	55 6 11	439 17 7	391	26,786	69	151	2 0	0 3½	2 3½
Castleblayney,	367 16 11	101 0 11	61 5 5¾	530 3 3¾	453	29,410	65	166	2 2¾	0 3½	2 6¼
Clones,	273 1 11	48 12 3	55 1 5	376 15 7	351	20,217	58	114	2 2¾	0 4½	2 7¼
Monaghan,	329 10 9	82 14 8	70 9 2	482 14 7	479	28,534	60	161	2 0¼	0 4¼	2 4½
Co. Tyrone.											
Castlederg,	46 12 4	32 14 9	8 18 0	88 5 1	124	7,489	60	42	1 5¾	0 2	1 7¾
Clogher,	248 10 7½	84 11 6	44 5 11	377 8 0½	282	22,693	80	128	2 0¾	0 3¼	2 4
Cookstown,	289 2 11	78 6 2	58 15 10	426 4 11	303	28,220	93	159	1 10	0 3½	2 1½
Dungannon,	390 5 0	120 0 10	67 15 0	587 0 10	559	32,521	58	184	2 2¾	0 3½	2 6¼
Gortin,	105 18 2	26 7 0	15 0 7	147 5 9	128	11,025	86	62	1 8¼	0 2¼	1 10½
Omagh,	456 10 7	104 2 5	70 6 0	630 19 0	454	37,857	83	214	2 1	0 3	2 4
Strabane,	326 4 2	128 9 0	67 13 0	522 6 2	473	32,474	69	184	1 11½	0 3½	2 3
Total Ulster (44 Unions),	19,313 11 1¼	4,289 12 7	3,765 16 7¾	27,369 0 4	22,776	1,597,571	70	9,026	2 0¾	0 4	2 4¾

[*continued.*

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No. 7.—TABLE showing the EXPENDITURE for PROVISIONS, NECESSARIES, and CLOTHING of WORKHOUSE INMATES, during the HALF-YEAR ended 25th MARCH, 1861 (included in Table No. 2); also, the NUMBER RELIEVED in the Half-year, and the Average WEEKLY COST per Head:—163 Unions—*continued.*

NAMES OF UNIONS.	Cost of Provisions consumed.	Cost of Necessaries consumed.	Cost of Clothing.	Total Cost of Provisions, Necessaries, and Clothing.	Total Number of Paupers relieved	Collective No. of Days for all Paupers relieved in the Half-year.	Average No. of Days of Relief to each Pauper.	Average Daily No. of Paupers in Workhouse.	Average Weekly Cost per head. Provisions and Necessaries	Clothing.	Total.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Co. of Clare.											
Ballyvaghan,	342 8 9¼	58 10 0	42 16 11½	443 15 8¾	180	20,567	109	116	2 8¾	0 3½	3 0¼
Corrofin,	203 2 11	34 8 7¾	20 10 0	267 1 6¾	147	14,145	66	80	2 4½	0 3½	2 7¾
Ennis,	091 19 7	135 5 5	108 1 3	1,235 6 3	657	67,463	103	381	2 4	0 2¾	2 6¾
Ennistymon,	727 19 6¼	109 1 9	91 1 8	928 2 11¼	456	45,105	99	255	2 7	0 3½	2 10½
Killadysert,	347 7 5	69 6 3	33 7 0	450 0 8	205	22,417	109	127	2 7¼	0 2½	2 6¾
Kilrush,	757 14 1	130 1 0	148 3 6	1,035 19 4	539	47,416	88	268	2 7½	0 5¼	3 0¾
Scariff,	525 14 7½	95 4 4	77 5 3	698 4 2½	465	36,313	78	205	2 4¾	0 3½	2 8¼
Tulla,	628 2 11	97 14 0	74 3 1	800 0 0	521	38,166	73	216	2 8	0 3¼	2 11¼
Co. of Cork.											
Bandon,	436 2 5	76 16 1	84 16 3	597 14 9	385	27,140	70	153	2 7¾	0 5¼	3 1
Bantry,	212 5 3	40 1 1	38 13 3	290 19 7	204	18,558	91	105	1 10¾	0 3½	2 2½
Castletown,	386 8 9	56 7 6	64 13 11	507 10 2	286	24,845	87	140	2 6	0 4¼	2 10½
Clonakilty,	412 0 10	58 13 8	62 3 4	532 17 10	369	29,840	81	168	2 2½	0 3½	2 6
Cork,	6,072 14 7	861 18 10	2,404 10 3	10,230 3 8	6,483	403,958	62	2,282	2 7	0 10	3 5
Dunmanway,	201 11 1	30 5 6	27 2 11	258 19 6	216	15,202	70	86	2 1½	0 3	2 4½
Fermoy,	850 0 1	113 11 6	102 10 8	1,066 2 3	738	49,216	67	278	2 9	0 3½	3 0½
Kanturk,	1,063 6 6	123 2 0	151 18 6	1,338 7 0	1,050	72,924	69	412	2 3¼	0 3½	2 6¾
Kinsale,	380 11 8	68 17 6	61 0 6½	510 9 11½	690	29,299	42	166	2 1¾	0 3½	2 5¼
Macroom,	678 17 5	70 14 6	114 11 0	864 2 11	452	38,434	85	217	2 8¾	0 5	3 1¾
Mallow,	750 19 7	118 15 1	100 4 6	969 19 2	812	48,119	59	272	2 6¼	0 3½	2 9¾
Midleton,	962 13 8	151 9 11	173 3 8	1,287 7 3	1,177	72,739	62	411	2 1¾	0 4	2 5¾
Millstreet,	812 15 4	104 8 6	91 2 8	1,008 6 6	531	43,743	82	247	2 11¼	0 3½	3 2¾
Mitchelstown,	545 9 3	64 18 5	88 0 0	728 7 8	717	42,393	59	240	2 1¼	0 3½	2 4¾

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Skibbereen,	675 12 9	127 3 4	94 2 9	866 18 10	471	39,070	83	221	2 6½	0 4	3 1½
Skull,	221 1 7	36 7 8	12 16 1	273 5 4	137	12,261	91	66	2 11	0 1¾	3 0¾
Youghal,	908 19 7	110 16 0	208 15 1	1,228 10 8	1,003	60,652	61	344	2 4	0 5¾	2 6¾
Co. of Kerry.											
Caherciveen,	410 10 9	37 0 9	91 7 2	538 18 8	323	21,926	68	124	2 10¼	0 7	3 5¼
Dingle,	611 4 9	111 15 2	53 6 10	776 6 9	725	47,059	65	266	2 1¾	0 2	2 3¾
Kenmare,	626 12 0	37 10 6	75 0 8	736 3 2	456	39,036	86	220	2 4½	0 3¼	2 7¾
Killarney,	874 9 9	66 7 4	232 1 0	1,202 18 1	659	55,692	85	315	2 5¼	0 7	3 0¼
Listowel,	345 0 0	30 16 2	44 8 1	420 7 3	342	27,070	76	153	1 11½	0 2¾	2 2
Tralee,	1,387 2 9	188 19 5	190 6 2	1,766 8 4	1,206	91,349	76	516	2 5	0 3½	2 8½
Co. of Limerick.											
Croom,	551 8 6	88 18 4	133 0 4	773 7 2	421	31,924	76	180	2 9¾	0 7	3 4¾
Glin,	274 10 7	42 12 4	52 11 1	366 14 0	185	18,957	102	107	2 4	0 4¾	2 8¾
Kilmallock,	1,669 4 5	166 0 0	210 0 0	2,075 4 5	1,407	96,569	69	546	2 7¼	0 3½	2 10¾
Limerick,	4,672 2 7	464 9 4	571 14 8	5,738 6 7	4,154	274,432	66	1,550	2 7¼	0 3½	2 10¾
Newcastle,	878 0 4	175 10 6¾	139 3 1	1,192 13 11¾	860	60,044	70	339	2 5½	0 4	2 9½
Rathkeale,	612 10 6	104 5 1	75 9 0	792 4 7	513	36,229	71	205	2 6¼	0 3½	3 0¾
Co. of Tipperary.											
Borrisokane,	255 9 8	55 10 7	66 8 7	380 8 10	270	21,907	81	124	1 11¾	0 5¼	2 5
Carrick-on-Suir,	1,064 10 1	242 15 11	218 17 11	1,526 3 11	1,182	73,417	62	415	2 5¾	0 5	2 10¾
Cashel,	1,294 6 6	208 0 0	222 1 1	1,724 7 7	1,621	84,794	83	479	2 4½	0 4	2 8½
Clogheen,	487 11 5	94 10 6	130 0 0	712 1 11	418	34,304	82	194	2 4	0 6¼	2 10¼
Clonmel,	1,548 7 5½	255 0 0	219 8 0	2,022 15 5½	1,482	118,127	80	667	2 1½	0 3	2 4½
Nenagh,	987 8 10	176 14 9	246 15 8	1,410 19 3	983	69,974	71	395	2 4	0 5¾	2 9¾
Roscrea,	601 14 4	120 17 8	105 7 10	827 19 10	631	38,686	61	219	2 7½	0 4½	3 0
Thurles,	824 12 2	210 18 5	126 6 7	1,164 17 2	634	62,079	66	351	2 4	0 3½	2 7½
Tipperary,	1,305 11 10	162 16 0	239 14 4	1,708 2 2	1,397	76,709	55	433	2 8¼	0 5¼	3 1½
Co. of Waterford.											
Dungarvan,	603 19 2	97 18 2	118 4 9	1,120 2 1	627	50,744	55	287	2 9	0 4	3 1
Kilmacthomas,	440 15 3	18 5 10	168 15 11	627 17 0	462	21,939	47	124	2 11	1 1	4 0
Lismore,	618 17 8	62 1 11	125 7 6	836 7 1	438	38,619	88	218	2 7	0 5½	3 0½
Waterford,	2,496 6 2	294 18 4	517 10 6	3,308 18 0	2,655	165,600	62	936	2 4	0 5¼	2 9¼
Total Munster (50 Unions),	46,738 10 7½	6,611 15 3½	8,864 1 1	62,214 7 0	42,963	2,677,534	66	16,822	2 6	0 5	2 11

[continued.

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No. 7.—Table showing the Expenditure for Provisions, Necessaries, and Clothing of Workhouse Inmates, during the Half-year ended 25th March, 1861 (included in Table No. 2); also, the Number relieved in the Half-year, and the Average Weekly Cost per Head:—163 Unions—*continued.*

Names of Unions.	Cost of Provisions consumed.	Cost of Necessaries consumed.	Cost of Clothing.	Total Cost of Provisions, Necessaries, and Clothing.	Total Number of Paupers relieved.	Collective No. of Days for all Paupers relieved in the Half-year.	Average No. of Days of Relief to each Pauper.	Average Daily No. of Paupers in Workhouse.	Average Weekly Cost per head.		
									Provisions and Necessaries	Clothing.	Total.
Province of Leinster.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Co. of Carlow.											
Carlow,	985 11 10	133 1 10	133 15 8	1,252 9 4	865	64,216	74	363	2 5¼	0 3½	2 8¾
Co. of Dublin.											
Balrothery,	593 3 10¾	63 7 7½	62 1 0	718 12 6¼	751	29,784	40	168	3 1	0 3½	3 4½
Dublin, North,	5,691 11 7	360 0 4	726 12 3	6,778 4 2	3,517	305,178	87	1,724	2 9¼	0 4	3 1¼
Dublin, South,	7,699 6 9½	791 18 6¼	2,104 11 3½	10,595 16 7¼	6,020	437,925	73	2,474	2 8½	0 8	3 4½
Rathdown,	1,074 18 3	180 10 7	280 2 4	1,535 11 2	1,413	67,228	48	380	2 7¼	0 7	3 2¼
Co. of Kildare.											
Athy,	726 1 3	112 3 10	99 6 7	937 11 8	846	47,678	56	269	2 5½	0 3½	2 9
Celbridge,	661 19 8	154 7 0	136 0 0	952 6 8	1,066	39,598	37	224	2 10½	0 5¾	3 4¼
Naas,	807 11 8½	141 3 1	151 10 4½	1,100 5 2	1,015	60,176	59	340	2 2½	0 4¼	2 6¾
Co. of Kilkenny.											
Callan,	735 0 0	193 0 0	219 6 0	1,147 6 0	898	50,896	57	287	2 6½	0 7¼	3 1¾
Castlecomer,	486 16 0	107 2 11	54 5 6	648 4 5	539	26,051	48	147	3 2¼	0 3½	3 5¾
Kilkenny,	1,655 5 4	226 14 0	390 14 1	2,272 13 5	1,624	109,398	67	618	2 5	0 6	2 11
Thomastown,	636 19 10	136 10 3	129 3 2	902 13 3	577	41,331	72	234	2 7½	0 5¼	3 0¾
Urlingford,	497 4 0	112 4 1	77 3 8	686 11 9	398	29,742	75	168	2 10½	0 4¼	3 2¾
King's County.											
Edenderry,	892 6 4	132 11 0	158 2 0	1,182 19 4	820	60,028	73	339	2 4½	0 4½	2 9
Parsonstown,	760 5 2	148 19 10	150 12 9	1,059 17 9	537	48,197	90	272	2 7¾	0 5¼	3 1
Tullamore,	1,025 9 9	133 17 3	143 15 5	1,303 2 5	1,088	69,010	63	390	2 4¼	0 3¼	2 7½

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Co. of Longford.											
Ballymahon, . .	426 16 1	61 10 10	51 16 0	540 2 11	351	24,133	69	136	2 10	0 3½	3 1½
Granard, . . .	627 1 5	168 4 4	131 11 2	926 16 11	730	43,505	60	246	2 6¾	0 5	2 11¾
Longford, . . .	715 3 8	165 18 5	88 12 8	969 14 9	879	44,147	50	249	2 9½	0 3¼	3 0¾
Co. of Louth.											
Ardee, . . .	921 6 10	98 18 1	97 1 6	1,117 6 5	792	54,816	69	310	2 7¼	0 3	2 10¼
Drogheda, . .	1,551 19 1	210 17 5	373 8 1	2,136 4 7	1,685	80,617	53	506	2 9	0 7	3 4
Dundalk, . . .	703 17 4	145 5 0	100 8 9	949 11 1	749	48,210	64	272	2 5½	0 3½	2 9
Co. of Meath.											
Dunshaughlin, . .	431 15 3	79 0 5	88 15 0	599 10 8	542	30,725	57	174	2 4	0 4¾	2 8¾
Kells, . . .	490 11 9	126 3 8	125 1 1	741 16 6	678	31,606	47	179	2 8¾	0 6¾	3 3½
Navan, . . .	755 13 3½	130 17 7	100 12 9	987 3 7½	1,054	51,763	49	292	2 4¾	0 3¼	2 8
Oldcastle, . . .	562 1 7	144 2 0	79 17 10	786 1 5	420	38,349	01	217	2 7	0 3½	2 10½
Trim, . . .	630 8 7¼	118 12 5	109 15 7	858 16 7¼	687	37,476	55	212	2 9½	0 5	3 2½
Queen's County.											
Abbeyleix, . .	492 7 6	110 12 6	67 13 3	670 13 3	405	32,478	80	183	2 7¼	0 3½	2 10¾
Donaghmore, . .	234 15 0	42 15 0	30 16 5	308 6 5	183	11,501	63	65	3 4½	0 4½	3 9
Mountmelick, . .	1,156 10 0	208 18 4	250 0 0	1,615 8 4	1,215	78,949	65	446	2 5	0 5¼	2 10¼
Co. Westmeath.											
Athlone, . . .	632 3 8	157 17 11	200 4 0	990 5 7	720	53,589	74	303	2 0¾	0 6¼	2 7
Delvin, . . .	352 12 10	176 6	115 9 1	644 8 4	557	23,883	43	135	3 1¼	0 8	3 9¼
Mullingar, . .	1,038 13 10	225 14 10	235 14 6	1,500 3 2	1,046	66,006	63	373	2 8	0 6	3 2
Co. Wexford.											
Enniscorthy, . .	837 13 8	145 8 9	247 2 3	1,230 4 8	710	50,307	84	335	2 3¾	0 7	2 10¾
Gorey, . . .	583 19 2	82 13 10	88 8 8	755 1 8	446	42,449	95	240	2 2½	0 3½	2 6
New Ross, . .	1,474 18 9	178 12 8	260 0 0	1,913 11 5	1,162	86,820	75	491	2 8	0 5	3 1
Wexford, . . .	1,066 3 8	168 6 2	200 0 0	1,434 9 10	908	78,388	86	443	2 2½	0 4¼	2 6¾
Co. Wicklow.											
Baltinglass, . .	659 11 10	151 0 4	75 10 11	886 12 1	629	42,557	68	240	2 8	0 3	2 11
Rathdrum, . .	856 10 5	167 18 1	170 14 1	1,195 2 7	1,034	54,626	53	309	2 7½	0 5¼	3 0¾
Shillelagh, . .	351 8 11	60 0 4	62 3 3	473 12 6	271	29,837	110	169	1 11¼	0 3½	2 2¾
Total Leinster (40 Unions),	42,483 15 6½	9,453 7 5¾	8,368 7 11	57,305 10 11¼	39,827	2,641,170	66	14,022	2 7¼	0 5¼	3 0½

[*continued.*

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No. 7.—Table showing the Expenditure for Provisions, Necessaries, and Clothing of Workhouse Inmates, during the Half-year ended 25th March, 1861 (included in Table No. 2); also, the Number relieved in the Half-year, and the Average Weekly Cost per Head:—163 Unions—*continued.*

Names of Unions.	Cost of Provisions consumed.	Cost of Necessaries consumed.	Cost of Clothing.	Total Cost of Provisions, Necessaries, and Clothing.	Total Number of Paupers relieved.	Collective No. of Days for all Paupers relieved in the Half-year.	Average No. of Days of Relief to each Pauper.	Average Daily No. of Paupers in Workhouse.	Average Weekly Cost per head. Provisions and Necessaries	Clothing.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Province of Connaught:											
Co. of Galway.											
Ballinasloe,	657 1 6	106 18 3	84 15 1	848 14 10	451	40,693	90	230	2 7½	0 3½	2 11
Clifden,	296 8 2	43 0 0	38 17 5	378 5 7	208	18,655	90	105	2 6½	0 3½	2 10
Galway,	975 15 0½	162 2 7	139 7 7	1,277 5 2½	724	64,497	89	364	2 5½	0 3¾	2 9¼
Glennamaddy,	306 7 7	36 8 0	47 5 0	390 1 4	258	19,860	77	112	2 5	0 4	2 9
Gort,	340 4 5	49 19 0	41 16 8	441 0 1	323	23,441	73	133	2 4⅓	0 3	2 7½
Loughrea,	292 11 3	57 8 5	53 5 8	403 5 4	413	19,326	47	109	2 6¼	0 4¾	2 11
Mount Bellew,	277 3 5	47 17 11	45 1 1	370 2 5	211	21,634	103	122	2 1¼	0 3½	2 4¾
Oughterard,	170 17 3	28 16 3	51 2 10	250 16 4	120	12,618	105	71	2 2½	0 6¾	2 9¼
Portumna,	241 15 4	54 17 10	33 8 7½	330 1 0½	206	16,047	78	91	2 7	0 3½	2 10½
Tuam,	437 9 0	84 4 1½	74 6 4	595 19 5½	490	35,673	73	202	2 0½	0 3½	2 4
Co. of Leitrim.											
Carrick-on-Shannon,	291 11 1	69 9 5	35 3 8	396 4 2	327	22,518	69	127	2 3	0 2½	2 5½
Manorhamilton,	267 19 5	82 8 2	53 18 3	404 5 10	299	21,983	74	124	2 2¾	0 4	2 6¾
Mohill,	402 0 7	96 11 11	54 15 0	553 7 6	309	26,281	85	149	2 8	0 3½	2 11
Co. of Mayo.											
Ballina,	474 10 8	104 9 8	76 0 0	655 0 4	386	36,435	94	206	2 2¾	0 3½	2 6¼
Ballinrobe,	478 9 11	87 13 10	54 5 9½	620 9 6½	400	32,574	81	184	2 5¼	0 2¾	2 8
Belmullet,	276 6 2	38 15 2	37 5 8	352 7 0	164	16,139	98	01	2 8¾	0 3¾	3 0½
Castlebar,	311 4 5	60 0 5	45 18 3	417 3 1	359	26,116	73	148	2 0	0 3	2 3
Claremorris,	381 5 0¼	49 6 11½	36 16 10	467 8 9¾	273	27,633	101	156	2 2¼	0 2¼	2 4½
Killala,	222 17 9	23 7 3	26 0 0	272 5 0	110	12,440	113	70	2 9¼	0 3½	3 0¾
Newport,	166 3 10	28 4 5	14 2 9	208 11 0	141	13,572	96	77	2 0	0 1¾	2 1¾
Swineford,	378 16 0	61 16 11	50 3 7	490 16 6	352	28,540	81	161	2 2	0 3	2 5
Westport,	300 8 4	81 11 2	36 18 0	418 17 6	248	23,617	95	133	2 3¼	0 2½	2 5¾

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Co. of Roscommon.											
Boyle, . . .	567 14 7	216 0 6	57 7 6	781 2 7	496	36,720	74	208	2 9	0 2½	2 11½
Castlerea, . . .	464 18 7	81 13 6	84 0 0	630 12 1	412	26,535	72	167	2 7	0 4¾	2 11¾
Roscommon, . .	859 2 0	160 9 5	130 10 7	1,156 2 0	627	52,436	84	260	2 8¾	0 4¼	3 1
Strokestown, . .	652 15 3	124 16 0	88 12 0	866 5 3	601	37,509	62	212	2 10¾	0 4	3 2¾
Co. of Sligo.											
Dromore, West, .	225 2 1	22 6 3	37 17 8	285 6 0	126	14,580	116	82	2 4½	0 4¼	2 8¼
Sligo, . . .	1,123 8 1	160 11 9	238 3 10	1,522 3 8	1,032	76,573	74	433	2 4½	0 5	2 9¼
Tobercurry, . .	230 7 6	40 10 9	36 7 10	307 6 1	248	15,284	62	86	2 5¾	0 4	2 9¾
Total, Connaught (29 Unions),	12,010 14 2¾	2,261 17 10	1,809 14 3	16,091 6 3¾	10,314	822,938	80	4,649	2 5	0 3¾	2 8¾

SUMMARY.

Ulster, . .	19,313 11 1¼	4,289 12 7	3,765 16 7¾	27,366 0 4	22,776	1,597,571	70	9,026	2 0¾	0 4	2 4¾
Munster, . .	46,738 10 7½	6,611 15 3½	8,864 1 1	62,214 7 0	42,963	2,677,534	69	16,822	2 6	0 5	2 11
Leinster, . .	42,483 15 6½	6,453 7 5¾	8,368 7 11	57,305 10 11¼	39,827	2,641,170	60	14,622	2 7¼	0 5¼	3 0½
Connaught, . .	12,016 14 2¾	2,261 17 10	1,809 14 3	16,091 6 3¾	10,314	822,638	80	4,049	2 5	0 3¾	2 8¾
Total, Ireland (163 Unions),	126,555 11 6	19,616 13 2¼	22,667 19 16¾	162,960 4 7	115,880	6,039,213	69	45,419	2 5¼	0 4¾	2 10

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No. 8.—Table showing the Expenditure for Provisions, Necessaries, and Clothing of Workhouse Inmates, during the Half-year ended 29th September, 1861 (included in Table No. 3); also, the Number relieved in the Half-year, and the Average Weekly Cost per Head:—163 Unions.

Names of Unions.	Cost of Provisions consumed.	Cost of Necessaries consumed.	Cost of Clothing.	Total Cost of Provisions, Necessaries, and Clothing.	Total Number of Paupers relieved.	Collective No. of Days for all Paupers relieved in the Half-year.	Average No. of Days of Relief to each Pauper.	Average Daily No. of Paupers in Workhouse.	Average Weekly Cost per head.		
									Provisions and Necessaries	Clothing.	Total.
Province of Ulster:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Co. of Antrim.											
Antrim, . . .	642 15 6	78 12 6	202 16 0	924 4 0	714	56,786	80	302	1 9½	0 6	2 3¼
Ballycastle, . .	425 15 3	68 5 1	58 3 4	552 3 8	413	29,758	72	158	2 4	0 3¼	2 7¼
Ballymena, . .	705 3 11	101 5 2	104 10 0	910 19 1	954	63,830	67	340	1 9¼	0 2¾	2 0
Ballymoney, . .	371 18 11	82 7 4	64 10 0	518 16 3	489	30,980	63	165	2 0¾	0 3½	2 4¼
Belfast, . . .	2,919 15 7	353 2 10	423 19 11	3,696 18 4	3,407	203,518	60	1,083	2 3	0 3½	2 6½
Larne, . . .	503 9 2	76 12 1	102 7 0	682 8 3	472	39,302	83	209	2 0¾	0 4½	2 5¼
Lisburn, . . .	568 9 3	75 16 1	94 8 2	738 13 6	980	63,446	65	338	1 5	0 2½	1 7½
Co. of Armagh.											
Armagh, . . .	716 7 7	178 0 4	135 13 1	1,030 1 0	1,372	59,307	43	316	2 1¼	0 3¾	2 5
Lurgan, . . .	1,079 6 1	140 10 4	162 7 2	1,382 3 7	2,056	76,982	37	409	2 2½	0 3½	2 6
Co. of Cavan.											
Bailieborough, . .	294 14 5	65 7 8	57 14 7	417 16 8	375	24,461	65	130	2 0¾	0 4	2 4¾
Bawnboy, . . .	351 15 3	86 1 0	56 19 3	494 15 6	403	24,677	61	131	2 5¾	0 3¾	2 9½
Cavan, . . .	705 16 5	101 15 6	106 14 2	914 6 1	898	46,365	52	247	2 5¼	0 3¾	2 9
Cootehill, . . .	292 2 6	49 0 4	28 5 11	369 8 9	298	24,736	83	132	1 11¼	0 2	2 1¼
Co. of Donegal.											
Ballyshannon, . .	277 17 0	86 12 6	19 0 6	383 10 0	316	25,455	81	135	2 0	0 1¼	2 1¼
Donegal, . . .	211 5 8	37 2 5	27 3 9	275 11 10	225	15,228	68	81	2 3½	0 3	2 6½
Dunfanaghy, . .	102 7 7	20 11 6	9 16 4	132 15 5	63	6,596	105	35	2 7¼	0 2½	2 9¾
Glenties, . . .	280 7 8	41 5 3	47 3 8	368 16 7	252	22,648	90	120	2 0	0 3½	2 3½
Inishowen, . .	260 2 10	33 1 8	23 6 4	316 10 10	227	19,672	87	105	2 1	0 2	2 3
Letterkenny, . .	279 12 8	65 6 2	55 18 10	400 17 8	307	20,034	65	107	2 4¾	0 4¾	2 9½

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Milford,	235 7 9	35 5 6	37 19 9	308 13 0	172	18,233	106	97	2 1	0 3½	2 4½
Stranorlar,	72 6 9	28 16 1	10 12 6	111 15 4	200	10,202	51	54	1 4½	0 1¾	1 6¼
Co. of Down.											
Banbridge,	547 2 3	90 6 0	83 15 7	721 3 10	678	40,314	59	214	2 2½	0 3½	2 6
Downpatrick,	727 9 7	92 14 8	124 13 9	944 18 0	819	52,377	64	279	2 2¼	0 4	2 6¼
Kilkeel,	179 9 1¾	30 4 7½	29 19 11¾	239 13 9	288	16,799	58	89	1 9	0 3	2 0
Newry,	669 5 4	111 0 6	175 14 2	956 0 0	1,230	65,475	53	348	1 8	0 4½	2 0½
Newtownards,	996 0 11	139 2 7	300 19 3	1,436 2 9	1,245	83,384	67	444	1 11	0 6	2 5
Co. of Fermanagh.											
Enniskillen,	499 18 11	121 14 3	65 12 4	687 5 6	518	43,986	85	234	1 11¾	0 2½	2 2¼
Irvinestown,	239 0 3	38 2 4	29 5 6	306 8 1	271	19,610	72	104	1 11¾	0 2½	2 2¼
Lisnaskea,	244 2 8	82 0 2	25 16 5	351 19 3	291	19,154	66	102	2 4½	0 2¼	2 6¾
Co. of Londonderry.											
Coleraine,	663 17 1	86 6 0	105 16 1	855 19 2	882	47,706	54	254	2 2½	0 3¾	2 6¼
Londonderry,	752 1 1	113 19 6	189 3 6	1,055 4 1	1,088	63,883	59	340	1 10¾	0 5	2 3¾
Magherafelt,	262 8 1	69 11 6	61 8 2	393 7 9	399	29,477	74	157	1 7	0 3½	1 10½
Newtownlimavady,	186 18 8	73 12 3	36 10 0	297 0 11	401	19,031	47	101	1 11	0 3¼	2 2¼
Co. of Monaghan.											
Carrickmacross,	331 12 9	66 4 11	54 15 5	452 13 1	461	26,478	57	141	2 1¼	0 3½	2 4¾
Castleblayney,	426 18 9	86 18 6	66 7 3	580 4 6	573	31,854	56	169	2 3	0 3½	2 6½
Clones,	272 12 4	33 17 7	47 5 8	353 15 7	390	20,937	54	111	2 0½	0 3¾	2 4¼
Monaghan,	372 9 6	60 4 0	44 8 9	477 2 3	625	33,908	54	180	1 9½	0 2¼	1 11¾
Co. of Tyrone.											
Castlederg,	43 9 0	28 4 3	8 5 0	79 18 3	129	8,496	66	45	1 2¼	0 1½	1 3¾
Clogher,	262 16 10	63 6 10	33 12 5	359 16 1	390	22,321	57	119	2 0½	0 2½	2 3
Cookstown,	313 13 5	87 13 11	45 16 1	447 3 5	327	28,619	88	152	1 11½	0 2¾	2 2¼
Dungannon,	451 16 8	110 10 10	120 11 6	682 19 0	738	38,585	52	205	2 0½	0 5¼	2 5¾
Gortin,	127 4 3	31 16 0	20 14 1	179 14 4	154	10,543	68	56	2 1¼	0 3½	2 4¾
Omagh,	555 7 1	75 19 7	83 16 4	715 3 0	562	42,909	76	228	2 0¾	0 3¼	2 4
Strabane,	407 13 5	92 2 8	70 0 0	569 16 1	567	34,252	60	182	2 0½	0 3½	2 4
Total Ulster (44 Unions),	20,830 5 8¾	3,590 10 9½	3,653 17 5¾	28,074 14 0	27,619	1,682,314	61	8,948	2 0½	0 3½	2 4

[*continued.*

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No. 8.—TABLE showing the EXPENDITURE for PROVISIONS, NECESSARIES, and CLOTHING of WORKHOUSE INMATES, during the HALF-YEAR ended 29th SEPTEMBER, 1861 (included in Table No. 3); also, the NUMBER RELIEVED in the Half-year, and the Average WEEKLY COST per Head:—163 Unions—*continued.*

NAMES OF UNIONS.	Cost of Provisions consumed.	Cost of Necessaries consumed.	Cost of Clothing.	Total Cost of Provisions, Necessaries, and Clothing.	Total Number of Paupers relieved.	Collective No. of Days for all Paupers relieved in the Half-year.	Average No. of Days of Relief to each Pauper.	Average Daily No. of Paupers in Workhouse.	Average Weekly Cost per head. Provisions and Necessaries	Clothing.	Total.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Co. of Clare.											
Ballyvaghan,	369 13 4	43 13 3	53 8 2	466 14 9	217	25,636	118	136	2 3¼	0 3½	2 6¾
Corrofin,	259 8 11	25 6 8¼	33 13 9	318 9 4¼	190	16,170	85	86	2 5½	0 3½	2 9
Ennis,	1,109 10 1	98 18 8	65 11 0	1,273 19 9	825	73,418	89	391	2 3¾	0 1½	2 5¼
Ennistymon,	846 19 3½	66 4 8¼	172 18 0	1,086 1 11¾	495	48,412	98	258	2 7¾	0 6	3 1¾
Killadysert,	396 1 9	45 1 10	46 4 9	487 8 4	314	25,897	82	138	2 4½	0 3	2 7½
Kilrush,	832 10 6	78 0 1	112 1 3	1,022 11 10	679	53,789	79	286	2 4½	0 3½	2 8
Scariff,	578 17 7½	68 13 9	91 0 0	738 11 4½	530	36,373	69	193	2 6	0 4¼	2 10¼
Tulla,	718 12 10	76 4 6	78 12 9	873 10 1	660	43,453	66	231	2 6¾	0 3	2 9¾
Co. of Cork.											
Bandon,	548 18 5	57 11 4	106 15 1	713 4 10	534	30,359	57	161	2 5¾	0 5¼	2 11
Bantry,	248 1 1	32 13 8	21 12 0	302 6 9	257	20,738	81	110	1 10¾	0 1¾	2 0½
Castletown,	404 11 0	39 16 4	67 15 10	512 3 2	384	26,033	68	138	2 4¾	0 4¼	2 9
Clonakilty,	405 0 4	32 19 0	102 8 1	540 7 5	458	32,769	72	174	1 10½	0 5¼	2 3¾
Cork,	7,452 16 0	654 13 10	1,846 3 7	9,953 13 5	8,110	443,083	55	2,357	2 5¼	0 7	3 0¼
Dunmanway,	246 5 8	20 2 10	32 17 3	299 5 9	321	18,403	57	98	2 0¼	0 3	2 3¼
Fermoy,	844 9 6	89 17 10	131 17 0	1,066 4 4	961	55,378	58	295	2 4¼	0 4	2 8¼
Kanturk,	1,023 9 10	100 9 6	148 16 6	1,272 15 10	1,213	71,436	59	380	2 2½	0 3½	2 6
Kinsale,	294 1 2	55 13 2	52 12 2½	402 6 6½	664	25,253	38	134	1 11¼	0 3½	2 2¾
Macroom,	577 12 3	54 17 2	84 17 0	717 6 5	623	35,636	57	190	2 5¾	0 4	2 9¾
Mallow,	829 6 9	96 11 9	97 3 3	1,023 1 9	1,111	54,411	49	289	2 4½	0 3	2 7½
Midleton,	981 18 4	111 19 11	158 15 2	1,252 13 5	1,456	76,204	52	405	2 0	0 3½	2 3½
Millstreet,	767 12 0	87 9 5	91 10 4	946 11 9	708	43,928	62	234	2 8¾	0 3½	3 0¼
Mitchelstown,	547 19 5	74 15 10	86 8 6	709 3 9	850	41,480	49	221	2 1¼	0 3½	2 4¾

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Skibbereen,	600	11	10	125	8	10	178	12	2	904	12	10	586	38,843	66	207	2	7½	0	7¾	3	3¼
Skull,	196	18	10	10	5	9	24	14	2	231	18	9	167	11,860	71	63	2	5¼	0	3½	2	8¾
Youghal,	860	6	1	100	0	0	160	17	9	1,151	3	10	1,289	63,918	50	340	2	2	0	4¼	2	6¼
Co. of Kerry.																						
Cahirciveen,	380	10	11	17	17	7	91	8	8	489	17	2	375	21,944	59	117	2	6½	0	7	3	1½
Dingle,	554	13	2	106	15	1	52	17	3	714	5	6	722	46,248	64	246	2	0	0	2	2	2
Kenmare,	570	3	6	24	14	4	78	12	8	673	10	6	575	36,409	63	164	2	3½	0	3½	2	7
Killarney,	936	18	6	88	18	9	246	2	10	1,272	0	1	732	59,074	81	314	2	5¼	0	7	3	0¼
Listowel,	362	8	10	24	1	0	43	13	5	430	3	3	485	28,854	59	153	1	10½	0	2½	2	1
Tralee,	1,112	12	0	147	2	10	191	10	6	1,451	5	4	1,258	61,932	73	489	1	11	0	3½	2	2½
Co. of Limerick.																						
Croom,	560	1	4	73	6	1	138	15	2	802	2	7	509	33,302	65	177	2	9½	0	7	3	4½
Glin,	285	9	8	36	1	9	32	6	0	353	17	5	205	19,467	95	104	2	3¾	0	2¾	2	6½
Kilmallock,	1,766	16	4	146	0	0	220	0	0	2,132	16	4	1,665	101,869	61	542	2	6½	0	3½	2	10
Limerick,	4,857	18	0	338	12	6	567	9	8	5,794	0	2	4,798	286,762	60	1,525	2	6	0	3½	2	9½
Newcastle,	825	4	4¾	121	12	0	114	19	10	1,061	16	2¾	679	57,027	58	303	2	4	0	3¼	2	7¼
Rathkeale,	748	12	11	97	4	0	94	11	5	940	8	4	716	45,551	64	242	2	7¼	0	3½	2	10¾
Co. of Tipperary.																						
Borrisokane,	340	0	0	42	0	0	78	2	10	460	2	10	363	24,816	68	132	2	1¾	0	5¼	2	7
Carrick-on-Suir,	1,003	0	11	205	10	6	224	8	4	1,432	19	6	1,377	72,801	53	387	2	3¾	0	5¼	2	9
Cashel,	1,353	10	0	179	15	5	255	14	0	1,788	19	5	1,232	90,377	73	481	2	3¼	0	4¾	2	8
Clogheen,	505	0	0	72	19	3	127	0	0	704	16	3	489	35,392	72	188	2	2¾	0	6	2	8¾
Clonmel,	1,631	7	7	220	13	4	279	6	8	2,131	7	7	1,770	127,577	72	679	2	0¼	0	3¾	2	4
Nenagh,	1,207	10	11	151	16	6	215	12	4	1,575	2	9	1,275	77,033	60	410	2	5¾	0	4¾	2	10½
Roscrea,	605	10	0	68	0	0	92	10	1	766	0	1	803	39,060	49	208	2	5	0	4	2	9
Thurles,	856	18	1	164	9	2	144	1	1	1,168	8	4	1,115	69,147	62	368	2	0¾	0	3½	2	4¼
Tipperary,	1,334	11	0	118	13	4	235	13	6	1,688	17	10	1,512	75,416	50	401	2	8¼	0	5¼	3	1½
Co. of Waterford.																						
Dungarvan,	785	16	8	75	6	5	112	19	3	974	2	4	1,107	48,600	44	256	2	5¾	0	4	2	9¾
Kilmacthomas,	466	3	8	57	4	11	71	6	11	594	15	6	639	26,974	42	143	2	8½	0	4½	3	1
Lismore,	613	8	6	63	5	0	160	10	10	837	4	4	577	44,658	77	238	2	1½	0	6	2	7½
Waterford,	2,565	6	10	224	15	4	1,349	11	6	4,139	13	8	3,241	175,841	54	935	2	2¾	1	0¾	3	3½
Total Munster (50 Unions),	48,234	6	6¾	5,114	7	8½	9,296	10	3½	62,645	4	6¾	52,121	3,149,071	60	16,750	2	4½	0	5	2	9½

[*continued.*

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No. 8.—TABLE showing the EXPENDITURE for PROVISIONS, NECESSARIES, and CLOTHING of WORKHOUSE INMATES, during the HALF-YEAR ended 29th SEPTEMBER, 1861 (included in Table No. 3); also, the NUMBER RELIEVED in the Half-year, and the Average WEEKLY COST per Head:—163 Unions—*continued.*

NAMES OF UNIONS.	Cost of Provisions consumed.	Cost of Necessaries consumed.	Cost of Clothing.	Total Cost of Provisions, Necessaries, and Clothing.	Total Number of Paupers relieved.	Collective No. of Days for all Paupers relieved in the Half-year.	Average No. of Days of Relief to each Pauper.	Average Daily No. of Paupers in Workhouse.	Average Weekly Cost per head.		
									Provisions and Necessaries.	Clothing.	Total.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Co. of Carlow.											
Carlow,	1,101 7 3	96 3 3	139 15 2	1,337 5 8	1,132	67,084	59	357	2 6	0 3½	2 9½
Co. of Dublin.											
Balrothery,	688 8 2¼	53 14 10½	68 1 10	810 4 10¾	1,011	32,683	32	174	3 2¼	0 3½	3 5¾
Dublin, North,	5,972 10 7	291 3 4	947 5 3	7,210 19 2	4,009	318,281	79	1,693	2 9	0 5	3 2
Dublin, South,	7,638 12 4	744 7 2	1,562 19 3½	9,945 18 9½	6,018	441,942	73	2,351	2 7¾	0 6	3 1¾
Rathdown,	1,119 12 8	134 18 2	262 1 9	1,516 12 7	1,929	62,901	33	335	2 9½	0 7	3 4½
Co. of Kildare.											
Athy,	766 18 4	82 11 9	103 6 2	952 16 3	1,035	49,655	48	264	2 4¾	0 3½	2 8¼
Celbridge,	681 7 4	108 16 11	138 0 0	928 4 3	1,148	39,801	35	212	2 9¼	0 5¾	3 3
Naas,	895 2 11	107 11 10¼	153 15 3	1,156 10 0¼	1,068	59,767	56	318	2 4¼	0 4¼	2 8½
Co. of Kilkenny.											
Callan,	877 9 5	138 12 7	240 16 2	1,256 18 2	1,131	56,644	50	301	2 5½	0 7	3 0½
Castlecomer,	476 8 4	78 9 5	54 4 2	609 1 11	743	26,021	35	138	2 11¾	0 3½	3 3¼
Kilkenny,	1,882 1 9½	184 1 2½	247 4 11	2,313 7 11	1,708	118,689	69	631	2 5¼	0 3½	2 8¾
Thomastown,	680 11 3	93 5 4	140 9 8	914 6 3	768	44,955	59	239	2 5	0 5¼	2 10¼
Urlingford,	527 0 3	67 17 7	84 0 11	678 18 9	545	29,190	54	155	2 10¼	0 4¾	3 3
King's County.											
Edenderry,	857 17 4	121 13 2	156 9 4	1,135 19 10	1,039	58,415	56	311	2 4¼	0 4½	2 8¾
Parsonstown,	764 6 4	127 11 4¾	207 9 2	1,099 6 10¾	676	49,790	74	265	2 6	0 7	3 1
Tullamore,	1,130 15 3¼	94 1 7	145 1 11	1,369 18 9¼	1,126	69,645	62	370	2 5½	0 3½	2 9

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Co. of Longford.											
Ballymahon,	451 13 10	40 5 7	61 16 6	553 15 11	498	25,755	52	137	2 8	0 4	3 0
Granard,	593 0 0	113 9 0	126 2 3	832 11 3	762	40,748	53	217	2 5	0 5¼	2 10¼
Longford,	714 5 9	125 1 9	100 5 9	936 13 3	1,083	42,361	36	225	2 9¼	0 4	3 1¼
Co. of Louth.											
Ardee,	1,061 6 5	85 17 6	124 17 5	1,272 1 4	1,063	57,292	54	305	2 9½	0 3¾	3 1¼
Drogheda,	1,514 11 4	130 1 5½	279 9 6	1,624 2 3½	2,122	86,432	42	475	2 7	0 5¼	3 0¼
Dundalk,	780 2 2	100 1 3	108 14 5	988 17 10	1,003	51,465	51	274	2 4¾	0 3½	2 8¼
Co. of Meath.											
Dunshaughlin,	376 0 9½	71 16 1½	81 10 6	529 7 5	599	27,543	46	146	2 3¼	0 5	2 8¼
Kells,	534 4 0½	99 3 10	125 6 4½	758 14 3	857	31,432	37	167	2 9¾	0 6¾	3 4½
Navan,	732 3 11½	86 17 9¾	104 5 2	923 6 11¼	1,510	45,917	30	244	2 6	0 3¾	2 9¾
Oldcastle,	678 16 0	105 12 5	84 15 8	869 4 1	464	40,716	82	217	2 8¼	0 3½	2 11¾
Trim,	645 7 4¾	103 1 11¼	104 13 0	853 2 4	861	37,209	43	198	2 9¾	0 4¾	3 2½
Queen's County.											
Abbeyleix,	492 11 3	76 5 0	67 17 10	636 14 1	526	32,593	62	173	2 5¼	0 3½	2 8¾
Donaghmore,	243 0 0	25 0 0	38 4 5	306 4 5	285	12,569	44	67	2 11¾	0 5¼	3 5
Mountmelick,	1,007 9 5	161 13 1	200 0 0	1,369 2 6	1,352	74,588	55	397	2 2¼	0 4½	2 6¾
Co. of Westmeath.											
Athlone,	732 4 8¼	129 8 3½	180 0 0	1,041 12 11¾	829	59,700	72	318	2 0¼	0 5	2 5¼
Delvin,	390 0 10	120 4 5	19 18 6	530 3 9	607	24,256	40	129	2 11½	0 1¼	3 0¾
Mullingar,	1,104 9 5	165 5 4	274 0 0	1,543 14 9	1,161	66,160	56	352	2 8¼	0 7	3 3¼
Co. of Wexford.											
Enniscorthy,	967 12 9	163 7 0	270 15 11	1,401 16 5	950	64,691	68	346	2 5¼	0 7	3 0¼
Gorey,	588 6 11	66 4 10	134 6 5	788 18 2	529	42,983	81	229	2 1½	0 5¼	2 6¾
New Ross,	1,540 11 6	132 11 11	275 0 0	1,948 3 5	1,322	92,317	70	491	2 6½	0 5	2 11½
Wexford,	1,161 15 9	119 17 6	200 0 0	1,481 13 3	1,129	70,622	71	425	2 3	0 4¼	2 7¼
Co. of Wicklow.											
Baltinglass,	641 12 0	128 4 6	163 5 11	933 2 5	788	39,191	50	208	2 9	0 7	3 4
Rathdrum,	854 13 4	122 12 8	173 16 1	1,151 2 1	1,153	55,618	48	296	2 5½	0 5¼	2 10¾
Shillelagh,	409 12 1	50 5 8½	61 0 11	520 18 8½	293	29,302	100	156	2 2¼	0 3½	2 5¾
Total Leinster (40 Unions),	44,276 1 2½	5,047 0 3	8,011 3 6	57,334 13 11½	46,601	2,689,523	57	14,306	2 6¾	0 5	2 11¾

[*continued.*

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No. 8.—Table showing the Expenditure for Provisions, Necessaries, and Clothing of Workhouse Inmates, during the Half-Year ended 29th September, 1861 (included in Table No. 3); also, the Number relieved in the Half-year, and the Average Weekly Cost per Head:—163 Unions—*continued.*

Names of Unions.	Cost of Provisions consumed.	Cost of Necessaries consumed.	Cost of Clothing.	Total Cost of Provisions, Necessaries, and Clothing.	Total Number of Paupers relieved.	Collective No. of Days for all Paupers relieved in the Half-year.	Average No. of Days of Relief to each Pauper.	Average Daily No. of Paupers in Workhouse.	Average Weekly cost per head. Provisions and Necessaries	Clothing.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Province of Connaught.											
Co. Galway.											
Ballinasloe,	633 16 0	66 7 9	85 1 2	785 4 11	507	40,818	81	217	2 4¾	0 3½	2 8¼
Clifden,	364 11 1	34 11 2	48 3 2	447 5 5	266	23,115	87	123	2 5	0 3½	2 8½
Galway,	1,062 13 10	141 6 5	85 10 9	1,289 11 0	944	68,655	73	365	2 5½	0 2	2 7½
Glennamaddy,	327 6 5	29 6 9	50 9 2	407 2 4	297	21,192	71	113	2 4¼	0 4	2 8¼
Gort,	385 12 6	39 17 6	44 18 8	470 8 8	349	25,186	72	134	2 4½	0 3	2 7½
Loughrea,	328 9 9	35 7 0	43 10 0	407 6 9	498	21,306	43	113	2 4½	0 3½	2 8
Mount Bellew,	280 0 9	42 12 8¼	45 3 6¾	367 17 0	252	21,691	86	115	2 1	0 3½	2 4½
Oughterard,	177 2 6	20 17 9	24 0 2	222 0 5	154	13,476	88	72	2 0½	0 3	2 3½
Portumna,	279 0 3	49 13 0	37 7 10½	366 1 1½	251	17,949	72	95	2 6¾	0 3½	2 10¼
Tuam,	475 6 4½	130 1 6	79 10 10	684 18 8½	618	39,045	63	208	2 2	0 3½	2 5½
Co. Leitrim.											
Carrick-on-Shannon,	308 12 0	61 0 8	34 8 0	404 0 8	396	22,015	56	117	2 4¼	0 2½	2 6¾
Manorhamilton,	287 18 5	65 1 4	40 4 8	393 4 5	351	24,477	70	130	2 0½	0 2¾	2 3
Mohill,	426 16 7	52 0 5	60 10 0	539 7 0	305	29,044	95	155	2 3¾	0 3½	2 7¼
Co. Mayo.											
Ballina,	561 4 10	90 10 3	87 5 0	739 0 1	549	41,774	76	222	2 2¼	0 3½	2 5¾
Ballinrobe,	481 10 3½	68 11 7	84 15 10	634 17 8½	522	33,917	65	180	2 3¼	0 4¼	2 7½
Belmulliet,	346 7 3	44 0 8	35 4 8	425 12 7	185	19,589	106	104	2 9½	0 3	3 0½
Castlebar,	340 14 3	48 11 0	31 19 7	421 4 10	422	26,921	64	143	2 0¼	0 2	2 2¼
Claremorris,	373 19 3½	52 8 11¼	34 0 3	460 8 5¾	295	25,509	86	136	2 4	0 2¼	2 6¼
Killala,	289 12 0	23 1 0	42 0 0	354 13 0	150	17,621	117	94	2 5¾	0 4	2 9¾
Newport,	191 0 10	26 7 1	23 18 6	241 6 5	154	15,314	99	82	2 0	0 2½	2 2½
Swineford,	408 14 9	50 5 8	58 12 4	517 12 9	401	30,257	75	161	2 1½	0 3¼	2 4¾
Westport,	327 13 11	65 0 1	50 11 1	443 5 1	299	24,267	81	129	2 3¾	0 3½	2 6¾

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Co. Roscommon.												
Boyle, . . .	787 0 0	42 13 4	71 8 8	901 8 0	642	45,719	71	243	2 6½	0 2½	2 9
Castlerea, . .	523 1 10	75 0 1	77 8 2	675 10 1	476	32,422	68	172	2 7	0 4	2 11
Roscommon, . .	969 4 11	156 19 7	177 16 6	1,304 1 0	863	56,904	66	303	2 9¼	0 5¼	3 2½
Strokestown, . .	669 5 9	55 4 4	78 19 10	803 9 11	767	37,697	49	201	2 8¼	0 3½	2 11¾
Co. Sligo.											
Dromore, West, .	240 12 3	20 4 5	21 19 11	282 16 7	178	16,474	93	88	2 2½	0 2¼	2 4¾
Sligo, . . .	1,228 7 5	132 2 3	241 12 0	1,602 2 2	1,187	81,117	68	431	2 4¼	0 5	2 9¼
Tobercurry, . .	274 9 0	28 1 3	41 5 8	343 15 11	269	17,339	64	92	2 5¼	0 4	2 9¼
Total Connaught (29 Unions),	13,350 11 0½	1,747 5 5½	1,837 10 0¼	10,935 13 0¼	12,547	890,810	71	4,738	2 4½	0 3½	2 8

SUMMARY.

Ulster, . . .	20,830 5 8¾	3,590 10 9½	3,653 17 5¾	28,074 14 0	27,619	1,682,314	61	8,048	2 0½	0 3½	2 4
Munster, . .	48,234 6 0¾	5,114 7 8½	9,296 10 3½	62,645 4 6¾	52,121	3,149,071	60	16,750	2 4½	0 5	2 9½
Leinster, . .	44,276 1 2½	5,047 9 3	8,011 3 0	57,334 13 11½	46,901	2,089,523	57	14,306	2 6¾	0 5	2 11¾
Connaught, . .	13,350 11 0½	1,747 5 5½	1,837 16 6¼	16,935 13 0¼	12,547	890,810	71	4,738	2 4½	0 3½	2 8
Total Ireland (163 Unions),	126,691 4 6½	15,499 13 2½	22,799 7 9½	164,990 5 6½	139,186	8,411,718	60	44,742	2 4½	0 4½	2 9

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No. 9.—Statement (in pursuance of Sec. 20 of 12 & 13 Vic., c. 104) relative to the Audit of Union Accounts:—(in continuation of Statement in Fourteenth Annual Report, 1861, Appendix B., No. 10.)

i. Date up to which the Accounts of Unions have been audited.

The Accounts of all the Unions have been audited to 29th September, 1861.

ii. Sums Disallowed or found Due on Audit of the Accounts of Unions in Ireland, up to 29th September, 1861, and whether Recovered or in course of Recovery from the Parties Debited.

Unions.	Half-year ended.	Date of Audit.	Amount Disallowed or found Due.	Whether Paid or in course of Recovery.	Observations:—Nature of Sums Disallowed, &c.
			£ s. d.		
Ardee, . . .	29 Sep., 1861, .	17 Dec., 1861, .	2 4 10	Paid, ...	Value of provisions deficient. Charged to Workhouse Master.
,, . . .	,,	,,	1 10 0	Paid, ...	Value of wine deficient. Charged to Medical Officer.
Ballina, . .	,,	21 Nov., 1861, .	0 2 6	Charged to account of Relieving Officer,	Carriage of a pauper from Ballina Workhouse to Castlebar.
Ballyvaghan, .	25 Mar., 1861, .	21 Sep., 1861, .	11 11 3½	In course of recovery, .	Amount of clothing certified for by Clerk and Master, and not entered in Workhouse books or credited to the Union.
Belmullet, . .	,,	8 May, 1861, .	0 6 0	Charged to Clerk of Union,	Cost of a coffin for one who was not in receipt of relief at time of death.
Caherciveen, . .	29 Sep., 1861, .	17 Feb., 1862, .	24 16 7	Paid, ...	Interest charged by Union Treasurer.
Callan, . . .	,,	30 Nov., 1861, .	0 7 0	Paid, ...	Overcharge for out-door relief. Charged to Relieving Officer.
Carrick-on-Shannon,	25 Mar., 1861, .	20 May, 1861, .	2 14 11	Paid, ...	Interest charged by Union Treasurer.

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Cashel, . . .	29 Sep., 1861, .	19 Nov., 1861, .	0 5 7½	Paid, ...	Overcharged in the consumption of milk. Charged to Workhouse Master.
Celbridge, . .	25 Mar., 1861, .	9 Aug., 1861, .	16 19 10	Not paid, . . .	£6 12*s.* 9*d.* overcharged for maintenance of paupers; and £10 7*s.* 1*d.*, amount received for pigs sold and not accounted for. Charged to H. Wolfe, late Workhouse Master.
,, . .	29 Sep., 1861, .	7 Feb., 1862, .	32 11 7¾	Not paid, . . .	Value of provisions deficient. Charged to H. Wolfe, late Workhouse Master. [Owing to the insufficiency of the sureties held by the Guardians, these sums cannot be recovered.]
Clonakilty, . .	25 Mar., 1861, .	7 May, 1861, .	129 13 4	Paid, ...	Interest account on lodgments drawn by Guardians and lodged with Treasurer in the name of the Chairman.
Coleraine, . .	,,	6 Aug., 1861, .	1 10 0	Paid, ...	Interest charged by Union Treasurer.
,, . .	29 Sep., 1861, .	31 Jan., 1862, .	1 9 10	Paid, ...	Overpayment to Medical Officer of Articlave Dispensary District.
,, . .	,,	,,	1 0 0	Charged to account of Messrs. Marshall & Co.	Overpayment to Messrs. Marshall & Co. for medicines.
Cookstown, . .	25 Mar., 1861, .	16 Aug., 1861, .	3 1 4	Paid, ...	Interest charged by Union Treasurer. Debited to his account.
Delvin, . . .	29 Sep., 1861, .	20 Dec., 1861, .	1 12 5	In course of recovery, .	Amount of breadstuffs unaccounted for by late Master of the Workhouse. Surcharged to late Master, Bartholomew Murray.
Dingle, . . .	25 Mar., 1861, .	24 July, 1861, .	0 12 6	Paid, ...	Overcharge in the consumption of bread. Charged to Master.
Drogheda, . .	29 Sep., 1861, .	12 Dec., 1861, .	9 15 11	In course of recovery, .	Deficiency in provisions. Charged to James M'Donnell, late Workhouse Master.
Dungarvan, . .	25 Mar., 1861, .	27 April, 1861, .	1 0 0	Paid, ...	Charged by Medical Officer for Vaccination Report.

[*continued.*

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No. 9.—Statement (in pursuance of Sec. 20 of 12 & 13 Vic., c. 104) relative to the Audit of Union Accounts:—(in continuation of Statement in Fourteenth Annual Report, 1861, Appendix B., No. 10.)—*continued.*

Unions.	Half-year ended.	Date of Audit.	Amount Disallowed or found Due. £ s. d.	Whether Paid or in course of Recovery.	Observations:—Nature of Sums Disallowed, &c.
Dunmanway, .	29 Sep., 1861, .	10 Jan., 1862, .	1 0 0	Paid, ...	Out-door relief illegally given. Charged to Relieving Officer.
Edenderry, . .	,,	13 Feb., 1862, .	6 18 5	Not paid, . . .	Deficiency in fuel. Surcharged to Francis Louergan, Workhouse Master; but remitted on the ground that he had not taken sufficient credit for coal consumed in the Workhouse.
Granard, . .	,,	18 Dec., 1861, .	2 5 0	In course of recovery, .	Out-door relief illegally given. Guardians signing cheque debited therewith.
Kilkenny, . .	,,	26 Nov., 1861, .	1 0 0	Paid, ...	Overpayment to Contractor. Charged to Clerk of Union.
Killarney, . .	25 Mar., 1861, .	3 Aug., 1861, .	4 5 4	Paid, ...	Overpayment to Contractor for meat. Charged to Workhouse Master.
,, . .	29 Sep., 1861, .	22 Feb., 1862, .	1 0 0	Paid, ...	Overpayment to Contractor for meat. Charged to Workhouse Master.
Kilrush, . . .	25 Mar., 1861, .	8 Aug., 1861, .	12 12 6	In course of recovery, .	Value of farm produce sold by late Workhouse Master, and not accounted for.
Listowel, . .	29 Sep., 1861, .	4 Feb., 1862, .	62 0 0	In course of recovery, .	The sum of £12 disallowed, paid to Mr. Michael A. Stack, for temporary medical attendance at Listowel Dispensary District, he not having been duly qualified as a Surgeon to hold the office, and the consent to his appointment being refused by the Poor Law Commissioners. The sum of £50 disallowed, being the amount paid to the Medical Officer of Listowel Dispensary District for two quarters'

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					salary, Vaccinations included, it being illegal to combine payments for Vaccination with payments for salary as Medical Officer of the Dispensary; no return of Vaccination having ever been made by the Medical Officer as required by the Vaccination Order, and contrary to the provisions of the 21 & 22 Vic. c. 64, sec. 3, and the Order of the Poor Law Commissioners of the 16th December, 1853.
Longford, . .	29 Sep., 1861, .	17 Dec., 1861, .	0 3 6	Paid, ...	Out-door relief illegally given. Guardians authorizing same debited therewith.
Nenagh, . .	25 Mar., 1861, .	24 Aug., 1861, .	0 8 0	Paid, ...	Amount illegally paid to Medical Officer for Vaccination, being broken part of 20.
Newport, . .	,,	6 May, 1861, .	0 4 0	Paid, ...	Amount illegally paid to Medical Officer of the Newport Dispensary District, for Vaccination.
Rathdown, . .	29 Sep., 1861, .	27 Jan., 1862, .	6 11 7	In course of recovery, .	Deficiency in provisions. Debited to F. R. Leydan, Workhouse Master.
Swineford, . .	25 Mar., 1861, .	2 May, 1861, .	0 17 0	Paid, ...	Amount illegally paid to Medical Officer of the Foxford Dispensary District, for Vaccination.
Thurles, . .	,,	17 May, 1861, .	0 17 0	Paid, ...	Overcharge on petty disbursements. Debited to Clerk.
Tralee, . . .	29 Sep., 1861, .	14 Feb., 1862, .	2 7 2	Paid, ...	Interest charged by Union Treasurer. Debited to his account.
Tuam, . . .	25 Mar., 1861, .	15 June, 1861, .	1 12 0	Paid, ...	Amount illegally paid to Medical Officer of Abbey Dispensary District, for Vaccination.
Waterford, . .	29 Sep., 1861, .	14 Dec., 1861, .	30 9 4	In course of recovery, .	Deficiency in provisions. Charged to Mr. O'Grady, late Workhouse Master.
Youghal, . .	25 Mar., 1861, .	25 April, 1861, .	114 7 1	Not paid, . . .	Amount of costs incurred by the Guardians in Law proceedings. A decree obtained against the Guardians who signed the cheque. Payment not enforced.

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No. 10.—Classification of Persons relieved in the Union Workhouses in Ireland, during the Year ended 29th September, 1861.

	Classes of Persons Relieved in the Workhouses.			No. in the Half-year ended 25th March, 1861.	No. in the Half-year ended 29th September, 1861.
	ABLE-BODIED AND THEIR CHILDREN.				
1	Adults,	Married Couples,	Males,	1,077	1,421
2			Females,	1,077	1,421
3		Other Males,		18,130	23,128
4		Other Females,		31,517	36,006
5	Children under 15, of Able-bodied Inmates,		Illegitimate,	9,868	12,026
6			Other Children,	11,547	15,811
	NOT ABLE-BODIED.				
7	Adults,	Married Couples,	Males,	390	541
8			Females,	390	541
9		Other Males,		14,200	17,312
10		Other Females,		14,318	16,168
11	Children under 15,	Of Parents not able-bodied being Inmates	Illegitimate,	271	353
12			Other Children,	1,331	1,742
13		Orphans, or other Children, relieved without Parents,		9,634	10,449
	LUNATICS, INSANE PERSONS, AND IDIOTS.				
14	Adult Males,			910	968
15	Adult Females,			1,145	1,235
16	Children under 15,			75	66
17	Total number of Males,			34,707	43,370
18	Do. Females,			48,447	55,371
19	Do. Children under 15,			32,726	40,447
20	Grand Total,			115,880	139,188

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No. 11.—Classification of Persons relieved out of the Workhouses in Unions in Ireland, during the Year ended 29th September, 1861.

	Classes of Persons Relieved.	Number in the Half-year ended 25 March, 1861.	Number in the Half-year ended 29 Sept., 1861.
	RELIEVED UNDER 10 VIC., C. 31, SEC. 1.		
1	Adult Males permanently disabled by old age or infirmity,	471	532
2	Families of Adult Males under heading 1, ... Wives,	223	257
3	Families of Adult Males under heading 1, ... Children under 15,	112	115
4	Adult Males relieved in cases of their own sickness or accident,	1,202	1,222
5	Families of Adult Males under heading 4, ... Wives,	801	785
6	Families of Adult Males under heading 4, ... Children under 15,	1,989	1,797
7	Adult Women permanently disabled by old age or infirmity,	1,260	1,339
8	Children under 15, of Women under heading 7, ... Legitimate,	55	57
9	Children under 15, of Women under heading 7, ... Illegitimate,	5	6
10	Adult Women relieved in cases of sickness or accident,	909	974
11	Children under 15, of Women under heading 10, ... Legitimate,	598	688
12	Children under 15, of Women under heading 10, ... Illegitimate,	42	50
13	Able-bodied Widows, having two or more legitimate children dependent on them,	368	365
14	Children under 15, dependent on Widows under heading 13,	1,096	1,061
15	Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots, ... Males,	10	14
16	Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots, ... Females,	5	6
17	Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots, ... Children under 15,	6	2
	Total,	9,152	9,270
	PERSONS RELIEVED UNDER 10 VIC., C. 31, NOT RELIEVABLE UNDER SEC. 1.		
18	Adult Males, married or single, relieved on account of want of work,	–	1
19	Families of Adult Males under heading 18, ... Wives,	–	1
20	Families of Adult Males under heading 18, ... Children under 15,	–	5
21	Able-bodied Women, Unmarried,	–	–
22	Able-bodied Women, Widows not relievable under sec. 1,	–	–
23	Children of Women under headings 21 and 22, ... Legitimate,	–	–
24	Children of Women under headings 21 and 22, ... Illegitimate,	–	–
	Families relieved without Husband or Father.		
25	Husband or Father in Gaol, . Wives,	–	–
26	Husband or Father in Gaol, . Children under 15,	–	–
27	Husband or Father on service in Army or Navy, . . Wives,	–	–
28	Husband or Father on service in Army or Navy, . . Children under 15,	–	–
29	Deserted by Husband or Father, Wives,	–	–
30	Deserted by Husband or Father, Children under 15,	–	–
31	Orphans and children relieved without either parent,	–	–
	Total,	–	7
	Grand Total,	9,152	9,277

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No. 12.—Summary of Weekly Returns of Inmates in the Union Workhouses in Ireland, arranged in Provinces, from the 2nd March, 1861, to the 22nd February, 1862, both inclusive; distinguishing the several Classes, the number of Sick and Deaths in each Week, and the Weekly Rate of Mortality per 1,000; also the Average Weekly Cost of Maintenance per head.

Week ended Saturday.	Provinces.	Number of Paupers in Workhouses.											Average Weekly Cost of Maintenance per head (exclusive of Clothing.)	Deaths.	
		Able-bodied.			Healthy Children under 15 years of age.	Sick in Workhouse Hospitals.			All other Classes.			Total Number in Workhouses.		No. in the week.	Weekly Rate of Mortality per 1,000.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		Fever Patients.	Other Cases.	Total.	Males aged 15 and upwards.	Females aged 15 and upwards.	Total.				
1861.													s. d.		
2nd March,	Ulster,	605	1,885	2,490	3,320	277	2,517	2,794	783	991	1,774	10,378	2 1½	61	5·9
	Munster,	1,089	3,311	4,400	4,675	481	6,213	6,694	1,234	2,260	3,494	19,263	2 5¾	89	4·6
	Leinster,	900	2,614	3,514	4,050	357	5,671	6,028	1,071	1,894	2,965	16,557	2 6½	89	5·4
	Connaught,	157	781	938	1,562	62	1,817	1,879	355	451	806	5,185	2 4¾	27	5·2
	Total,	2,751	8,591	11,342	13,607	1,177	16,218	17,395	3,443	5,596	9,039	51,383	2 4¾	266	5·2
9th March,	Ulster,	617	1,898	2,515	3,355	269	2,541	2,810	765	1,004	1,769	10,449	2 1½	58	5·6
	Munster,	1,046	3,278	4,324	4,696	504	6,145	6,649	1,248	2,268	3,516	19,185	2 5¾	85	4·4
	Leinster,	874	2,617	3,491	4,004	387	5,715	6,102	1,123	1,859	2,982	16,579	2 6¾	82	4·9
	Connaught,	157	767	924	1,557	58	1,825	1,883	353	454	807	5,171	2 4¾	20	3·9
	Total,	2,694	8,560	11,254	13,612	1,218	16,226	17,444	3,489	5,585	9,074	51,384	2 4¾	245	4·8
16th March,	Ulster,	624	1,884	2,508	3,342	261	2,597	2,858	759	1,029	1,788	10,496	2 1½	66	6·3
	Munster,	1,089	3,239	4,328	4,670	542	6,114	6,656	1,213	2,306	3,519	19,173	2 5¾	64	3·3
	Leinster,	838	2,601	3,439	3,959	398	5,816	6,214	1,068	1,882	2,950	16,562	2 7	61	3·7
	Connaught,	152	770	922	1,559	56	1,838	1,894	341	445	786	5,161	2 4¾	16	3·1
	Total,	2,703	8,494	11,197	13,530	1,257	16,365	17,622	3,381	5,662	9,043	51,392	2 4¾	207	4·0

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23rd March,	Ulster,	623	1,883	2,506	3,348	279	2,580	2,859	801	1,051	1,852	10,565	2 1¼	58	5·5
	Munster,	1,162	3,352	4,514	4,778	550	6,213	6,763	1,239	2,313	3,552	19,607	2 5¾	81	4·1
	Leinster,	896	2,678	3,574	4,031	408	5,787	6,195	1,083	1,823	2,906	16,706	2 6¾	88	5·3
	Connaught,	159	776	935	1,591	61	1,841	1,902	347	450	797	5,225	2 4½	26	5·0
	Total,	2,840	8,689	11,529	13,748	1,298	16,421	17,719	3,470	5,637	9,107	52,103	2 4¾	253	4·9
30th March,	Ulster,	596	1,791	2,387	3,233	243	2,468	2,711	767	1,010	1,777	10,108	2 1½	66	6·5
	Munster,	1,126	3,299	4,425	4,748	513	6,092	6,605	1,221	2,274	3,495	19,273	2 5½	71	3·7
	Leinster,	864	2,640	3,504	4,029	401	5,624	6,025	1,061	1,772	2,833	16,391	2 7	89	5·4
	Connaught,	149	752	901	1,592	59	1,825	1,884	345	441	786	5,163	2 4¾	29	5·6
	Total,	2,735	8,482	11,217	13,602	1,216	16,009	17,225	3,394	5,497	8,891	50,935	2 4¾	255	5·0
6th April,	Ulster,	577	1,753	2,330	3,228	231	2,475	2,706	737	1,019	1,756	10,020	2 2¼	82	8·2
	Munster,	1,085	3,244	4,329	4,690	547	6,079	6,626	1,191	2,369	3,560	19,205	2 8¾	100	5·2
	Leinster,	830	2,585	3,415	3,996	399	5,575	5,974	1,044	1,777	2,821	16,206	2 9¼	81	5·0
	Connaught,	140	732	872	1,576	57	1,827	1,884	348	430	778	5,110	2 6½	20	3·9
	Total,	2,632	8,314	10,946	13,490	1,234	15,956	17,190	3,320	5,595	8,915	50,541	2 6¾	283	5·6
13th April,	Ulster,	565	1,712	2,277	3,216	244	2,433	2,677	755	1,001	1,756	9,926	2 1½	62	6·2
	Munster,	1,008	3,148	4,156	4,687	555	6,143	6,698	1,209	2,272	3,481	19,022	2 5	92	4·8
	Leinster,	782	2,467	3,249	3,960	440	5,546	5,986	1,023	1,763	2,786	15,981	2 7	77	4·8
	Connaught,	139	720	859	1,530	51	1,829	1,880	331	420	751	5,020	2 5	26	5·2
	Total,	2,494	8,047	10,541	13,393	1,290	15,951	17,241	3,318	5,456	8,774	49,949	2 4½	257	5·1
20th April,	Ulster,	534	1,613	2,147	3,081	242	2,402	2,644	744	982	1,726	9,598	2 1½	70	7·3
	Munster,	989	3,057	4,046	4,675	528	6,088	6,616	1,162	2,208	3,370	18,707	2 5	81	4·3
	Leinster,	709	2,367	3,076	3,839	435	5,502	5,937	980	1,695	2,675	15,527	2 6¾	66	4·3
	Connaught,	131	680	811	1,490	53	1,823	1,876	322	422	744	4,921	2 4¾	19	3·9
	Total,	2,363	7,717	10,080	13,085	1,258	15,815	17,073	3,208	5,307	8,515	48,753	2 4½	236	4·8

[*continued.*

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No. 12.—Summary of Weekly Returns of Inmates in Union Workhouses in Ireland—*continued.*

Week ended Saturday.	Provinces.	Number of Paupers in Workhouses.											Average Weekly Cost of Maintenance per head (exclusive of Clothing).	Deaths.	
		Able-bodied.			Healthy Children under 15 years of age.	Sick in Workhouse Hospitals.			All other Classes.			Total Number in Workhouses.		No. in the week.	Weekly Rate of Mortality per 1,000.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		Fever Patients.	Other Cases.	Total.	Males aged 15 and upwards.	Females aged 15 and upwards.	Total.				
1861.													s. d.		
27th April,	Ulster,	522	1,590	2,112	3,074	237	2,326	2,563	738	1,020	1,758	9,507	2 1½	52	5·5
	Munster,	967	2,966	3,933	4,551	549	6,023	6,572	1,145	2,202	3,347	18,403	2 4¾	99	5·4
	Leinster,	703	2,292	2,995	3,738	432	5,510	5,942	1,068	1,644	2,712	15,387	2 6¾	78	5·1
	Connaught,	118	678	796	1,502	58	1,791	1,849	319	454	773	4,920	2 4¾	28	5·7
	Total,	2,310	7,526	9,836	12,865	1,276	15,650	16,926	3,270	5,320	8,590	48,217	2 4¼	257	5·3
4th May,	Ulster,	514	1,552	2,066	3,052	228	2,290	2,518	757	996	1,753	9,389	2 1½	45	4·8
	Munster,	911	2,829	3,740	4,523	569	5,922	6,491	1,117	2,171	3,288	18,042	2 4½	81	4·5
	Leinster,	673	2,217	2,890	3,713	420	5,492	5,912	1,026	1,674	2,700	15,215	2 6¾	68	4·5
	Connaught,	116	666	782	1,490	56	1,790	1,846	320	435	755	4,873	2 4¾	27	5·5
	Total,	2,214	7,264	9,478	12,778	1,273	15,494	16,767	3,220	5,276	8,496	47,519	2 4¼	221	4·7
11th May,	Ulster,	517	1,520	2,037	2,994	201	2,286	2,487	755	988	1,743	9,261	2 1¼	53	5·7
	Munster,	907	2,845	3,752	4,477	580	5,869	6,449	1,102	2,162	3,264	17,942	2 4¼	96	5·4
	Leinster,	664	2,207	2,871	3,701	448	5,474	5,922	1,006	1,701	2,707	15,201	2 6½	70	4·6
	Connaught,	117	656	773	1,529	59	1,744	1,803	343	435	778	4,883	2 4½	16	3·3
	Total,	2,205	7,228	9,433	12,701	1,288	15,373	16,661	3,206	5,286	8,492	47,287	2 4	235	5·0

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18th May,	Ulster,	522	1,479	2,001	2,882	234	2,277	2,511	756	977	1,733	9,127	2 1¼	73	8·0
	Munster,	858	2,861	3,719	4,446	586	5,819	6,405	1,117	2,115	3,232	17,802	2 4¼	91	5·1
	Leinster,	633	2,177	2,810	3,764	445	5,355	5,800	995	1,714	2,709	15,083	2 6¼	80	5·3
	Connaught,	123	671	794	1,509	58	1,762	1,820	330	423	753	4,876	2 4½	17	3·5
	Total,	2,136	7,188	9,324	12,601	1,323	15,213	16,536	3,198	5,229	8,427	46,888	2 4	261	5·6
25th May,	Ulster,	520	1,479	1,999	2,943	212	2,257	2,469	773	957	1,730	9,141	2 1	58	6·3
	Munster,	876	2,802	3,678	4,431	577	5,685	6,262	1,112	2,115	3,227	17,598	2 4	69	3·9
	Leinster,	649	2,144	2,793	3,770	483	5,287	5,770	971	1,729	2,700	15,033	2 6	74	4·9
	Connaught,	110	651	761	1,480	64	1,724	1,788	325	413	738	4,767	2 4¼	28	5·9
	Total,	2,155	7,076	9,231	12,624	1,336	14,953	16,289	3,181	5,214	8,395	46,539	2 3¾	229	4·9
1st June,	Ulster,	523	1,483	2,006	2,924	210	2,224	2,434	770	974	1,744	9,108	2 1	56	6·1
	Munster,	844	2,780	3,624	4,352	536	5,603	6,139	1,104	2,100	3,204	17,319	2 3¾	71	4·1
	Leinster,	612	2,070	2,682	3,739	446	5,156	5,602	1,059	1,814	2,873	14,896	2 6¼	58	3·9
	Connaught,	114	661	775	1,483	59	1,735	1,794	332	421	753	4,805	2 4¼	13	2·7
	Total,	2,093	6,994	9,087	12,498	1,251	14,718	15,969	3,265	5,309	8,574	46,128	2 3¾	198	4·3
8th June,	Ulster,	548	1,450	1,998	2,943	202	2,225	2,427	791	971	1,762	9,130	2 0¾	55	6·0
	Munster,	839	2,718	3,557	4,379	535	5,533	6,068	1,096	2,125	3,221	17,225	2 3½	60	3·5
	Leinster,	627	2,087	2,714	3,776	397	5,045	5,442	1,095	1,751	2,846	14,778	2 6	58	3·9
	Connaught,	126	653	779	1,478	73	1,721	1,794	337	425	762	4,813	2 4	23	4·8
	Total,	2,140	6,908	9,048	12,576	1,207	14,524	15,731	3,319	5,272	8,591	45,946	2 3½	196	4·3
15th June,	Ulster,	538	1,429	1,967	2,893	191	2,218	2,409	802	974	1,776	9,045	2 0¼	56	6·2
	Munster,	825	2,706	3,531	4,390	463	5,548	6,011	1,142	2,122	3,264	17,196	2 3¾	71	4·1
	Leinster,	611	2,012	2,623	3,733	404	5,021	5,425	1,094	1,789	2,883	14,664	2 6	68	4·6
	Connaught,	120	651	771	1,507	88	1,689	1,777	336	420	756	4,811	2 4	14	2·9
	Total,	2,094	6,798	8,892	12,523	1,146	14,476	15,622	3,374	5,305	8,679	45,716	2 3½	209	4·6

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No. 12.—Summary of Weekly Returns of Inmates in Union Workhouses in Ireland—*continued.*

Week ended Saturday.	Provinces.	Number of Paupers in Workhouses.											Average Weekly Cost of Maintenance per head (exclusive of Clothing).	Deaths.	
		Able-bodied.			Healthy Children under 15 years of age.	Sick in Workhouse Hospitals.			All other Classes.			Total Number in Workhouses.		No. in the week.	Weekly Rate of Mortality per 1,000.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		Fever Patients.	Other Cases.	Total.	Males aged 15 and upwards.	Females aged 15 and upwards.	Total.		s. d.		
1861.															
22nd June,	Ulster,	529	1,438	1,967	2,931	192	2,160	2,352	786	989	1,775	9,025	2 0½	44	4·9
	Munster,	829	2,627	3,456	4,372	457	5,521	5,978	1,133	2,087	3,220	17,026	2 3½	60	3·5
	Leinster,	577	1,961	2,538	3,696	407	4,930	5,337	1,072	1,771	2,843	14,414	2 6¼	53	3·7
	Connaught,	123	638	761	1,488	92	1,670	1,762	333	423	756	4,767	2 4	20	4·2
	Total,	2,058	6,664	8,722	12,487	1,148	14,281	15,429	3,324	5,270	8,594	45,232	2 3½	177	3·9
29th June,	Ulster,	520	1,432	1,952	2,968	211	2,121	2,332	790	968	1,758	9,010	2 0¾	40	4·4
	Munster,	852	2,593	3,445	4,335	422	5,409	5,831	1,136	2,097	3,233	16,844	2 3½	73	4·3
	Leinster,	558	1,949	2,507	3,699	391	4,859	5,250	1,076	1,768	2,844	14,300	2 6	51	3·6
	Connaught,	127	641	768	1,465	100	1,697	1,797	317	447	764	4,794	2 3¾	15	3·1
	Total,	2,057	6,615	8,672	12,467	1,124	14,086	15,210	3,319	5,280	8,599	44,948	2 3½	179	4·0
6th July,	Ulster,	526	1,436	1,962	2,981	205	2,119	2,324	799	996	1,795	9,062	2 0½	38	4·2
	Munster,	822	2,539	3,361	4,310	425	5,312	5,737	1,091	2,095	3,186	16,594	2 3½	54	3·3
	Leinster,	527	1,854	2,381	3,644	372	4,870	5,242	1,074	1,749	2,823	14,090	2 5¾	54	3·8
	Connaught,	120	632	752	1,440	102	1,706	1,808	325	436	761	4,761	2 3¾	17	3·6
	Total,	1,995	6,461	8,456	12,375	1,104	14,007	15,111	3,289	5,276	8,565	44,507	2 3¼	163	3·7

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13th July,	Ulster,	528	1,422	1,950	2,902	216	2,098	2,314	778	966	1,744	8,910	2 0½	45	5·1
	Munster,	806	2,529	3,335	4,242	452	5,211	5,663	1,061	2,084	3,145	16,385	2 3½	62	3·8
	Leinster,	528	1,852	2,380	3,645	353	4,838	5,191	1,078	1,757	2,835	14,051	2 5¾	46	3·3
	Connaught,	122	631	753	1,485	90	1,653	1,743	326	447	773	4,754	2 3¾	18	3·8
	Total,	1,984	6,434	8,418	12,274	1,111	13,800	14,911	3,243	5,254	8,497	44,100	2 3¼	171	3·9
20th July,	Ulster,	545	1,415	1,960	2,874	217	2,055	2,272	772	956	1,728	8,834	2 0½	41	4·6
	Munster,	818	2,465	3,283	4,162	438	5,091	5,529	1,074	2,079	3,153	16,127	2 3½	47	2·9
	Leinster,	516	1,769	2,285	3,638	317	4,812	5,129	1,096	1,712	2,808	13,860	2 5¾	46	3·3
	Connaught,	120	622	742	1,465	80	1,648	1,728	340	453	793	4,728	2 3¾	14	3·0
	Total,	1,999	6,271	8,270	12,139	1,052	13,606	14,658	3,282	5,200	8,482	43,549	2 3¼	148	3·4
27th July,	Ulster,	536	1,397	1,933	2,847	220	2,020	2,240	751	968	1,719	8,739	2 0½	39	4·5
	Munster,	768	2,378	3,146	4,096	437	5,090	5,527	1,058	2,043	3,101	15,870	2 3¼	49	3·1
	Leinster,	526	1,758	2,284	3,603	314	4,813	5,127	1,029	1,720	2,749	13,763	2 5¾	46	3·3
	Connaught,	118	604	722	1,443	79	1,626	1,705	334	452	786	4,656	2 3¼	9	1·9
	Total,	1,948	6,137	8,085	11,989	1,050	13,549	14,599	3,172	5,183	8,355	43,028	2 3¼	143	3·3
3rd August,	Ulster,	531	1,343	1,874	2,858	220	1,990	2,210	753	978	1,731	8,673	2 0½	42	4·8
	Munster,	751	2,294	3,045	4,009	429	5,018	5,447	1,042	1,981	3,023	15,524	2 3½	56	3·6
	Leinster,	564	1,685	2,249	3,596	280	4,693	4,973	1,005	1,754	2,759	13,577	2 5¾	45	3·3
	Connaught,	119	600	719	1,460	62	1,595	1,657	330	450	780	4,616	2 3¼	17	3·7
	Total,	1,965	5,922	7,887	11,923	991	13,296	14,287	3,130	5,163	8,293	42,390	2 3¼	160	3·8
10th August,	Ulster,	515	1,278	1,793	2,783	211	1,968	2,179	735	996	1,731	8,486	2 0½	33	3·9
	Munster,	703	2,234	2,937	3,934	417	4,952	5,369	1,023	1,963	2,986	15,226	2 3½	48	3·2
	Leinster,	528	1,595	2,123	3,480	291	4,690	4,981	990	1,660	2,650	13,234	2 5½	35	2·6
	Connaught,	110	585	695	1,453	62	1,579	1,641	328	444	772	4,561	2 3½	8	1·8
	Total,	1,856	5,692	7,548	11,650	981	13,189	14,170	3,076	5,063	8,139	41,507	2 3¼	124	3·0

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No. 12.—SUMMARY of Weekly Returns of Inmates in Union Workhouses in Ireland—*continued.*

Week ended Saturday.	Provinces.	Number of Paupers in Workhouses.											Average Weekly Cost of Maintenance per head (exclusive of Clothing.)	Deaths.	
		Able-bodied.			Healthy Children under 15 years of age.	Sick in Workhouse Hospitals.			All other Classes.			Total Number in Workhouses.		No. in the week.	Weekly Rate of Mortality per 1,000.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		Fever Patients.	Other Cases.	Total.	Males aged 15 and upwards.	Females aged 15 and upwards.	Total.				
1861.													s. d.		
17th August,	Ulster,	508	1,261	1,769	2,730	181	1,931	2,112	747	975	1,722	8,333	2 0¾	30	3·6
	Munster,	698	2,122	2,820	3,886	408	4,768	5,176	1,012	1,903	2,915	14,797	2 3½	44	3·0
	Leinster,	515	1,488	2,003	3,391	286	4,624	4,910	969	1,598	2,567	12,871	2 5¾	52	4·0
	Connaught,	115	572	687	1,448	53	1,565	1,618	319	442	761	4,514	2 3½	9	2·0
	Total,	1,836	5,443	7,279	11,455	928	12,888	13,816	3,047	4,918	7,965	40,515	2 3¼	135	3·3
24th August,	Ulster,	498	1,246	1,744	2,685	172	1,927	2,099	749	967	1,716	8,244	2 0¾	33	4·0
	Munster,	723	2,152	2,875	3,893	371	4,736	5,107	975	1,887	2,862	14,737	2 3½	47	3·2
	Leinster,	489	1,462	1,951	3,349	275	4,603	4,878	945	1,596	2,541	12,719	2 5¾	49	3·9
	Connaught,	114	567	681	1,444	61	1,563	1,624	326	445	771	4,520	2 3	10	2·2
	Total,	1,824	5,427	7,251	11,371	879	12,829	13,708	2,995	4,895	7,890	40,220	2 3¼	139	3·5
31st August,	Ulster,	454	1,185	1,639	2,590	169	1,927	2,096	698	960	1,658	7,983	2 1	42	5·3
	Munster,	712	2,117	2,829	3,897	370	4,625	4,995	988	1,904	2,892	14,613	2 3½	56	3·8
	Leinster,	465	1,392	1,857	3,300	243	4,576	4,819	963	1,586	2,549	12,525	2 6	54	4·3
	Connaught,	119	547	666	1,419	64	1,557	1,621	309	444	753	4,459	2 3½	12	2·7
	Total,	1,750	5,241	6,991	11,206	846	12,685	13,531	2,958	4,894	7,852	39,580	2 3½	164	4·1

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7th September,	Ulster,	436	1,186	1,622	2,599	170	1,891	2,061	709	947	1,656	7,938	2	1¼	31	3·9
	Munster,	705	2,151	2,856	3,893	365	4,746	5,111	1,006	1,898	2,904	14,764	2	3¾	59	4·0
	Leinster,	475	1,448	1,923	3,345	237	4,516	4,753	962	1,634	2,596	12,617	2	5¼	44	3·5
	Connaught,	112	552	664	1,407	72	1,559	1,631	299	443	742	4,444	2	3¾	6	1·4
	Total,	1,728	5,337	7,065	11,244	844	12,712	13,556	2,976	4,922	7,898	39,763	2	3½	140	3·5
14th September,	Ulster,	458	1,175	1,633	2,619	158	1,902	2,060	708	958	1,666	7,978	2	1¼	30	3·8
	Munster,	712	2,198	2,910	3,941	361	4,744	5,105	1,009	1,907	2,916	14,872	2	3	45	3·0
	Leinster,	478	1,466	1,944	3,398	239	4,518	4,757	963	1,646	2,609	12,708	2	6	44	3·5
	Connaught,	108	570	678	1,427	73	1,542	1,615	310	441	751	4,471	2	3¾	11	2·5
	Total,	1,756	5,409	7,165	11,385	831	12,706	13,537	2,990	4,952	7,942	40,029	2	3½	130	3·2
21st September,	Ulster,	459	1,223	1,682	2,618	168	1,948	2,116	730	973	1,703	8,119	2	1¼	23	2·8
	Munster,	738	2,202	2,940	3,935	332	4,834	5,166	999	1,942	2,941	14,982	2	3¼	52	3·5
	Leinster,	491	1,512	2,003	3,451	231	4,535	4,766	969	1,653	2,622	12,842	2	6	41	3·2
	Connaught,	117	569	686	1,431	67	1,524	1,591	319	449	768	4,476	2	3¾	17	3·8
	Total,	1,805	5,506	7,311	11,435	798	12,841	13,639	3,017	5,017	8,034	40,419	2	3½	133	3·3
28th September,	Ulster,	460	1,311	1,771	2,710	151	1,951	2,102	734	990	1,724	8,307	2	1¼	36	4·3
	Munster,	775	2,285	3,060	4,026	314	4,882	5,196	1,011	1,974	2,985	15,267	2	3¼	56	3·7
	Leinster,	523	1,628	2,151	3,542	233	4,579	4,812	984	1,688	2,672	13,177	2	6	44	3·3
	Connaught,	124	585	709	1,443	66	1,523	1,589	314	455	769	4,510	2	3¾	14	3·1
	Total,	1,882	5,809	7,691	11,721	764	12,935	13,699	3,043	5,107	8,150	41,261	2	3½	150	3·6
5th October,	Ulster,	478	1,309	1,787	2,735	134	1,963	2,097	743	1,028	1,771	8,390	2	1¼	35	4·2
	Munster,	773	2,331	3,104	4,097	315	4,950	5,265	1,029	1,968	2,997	15,463	2	3½	39	2·5
	Leinster,	545	1,676	2,221	3,541	226	4,615	4,841	976	1,697	2,673	13,276	2	5¾	37	2·8
	Connaught,	121	598	719	1,454	56	1,558	1,614	321	467	788	4,575	2	4¼	10	2·2
	Total,	1,917	5,914	7,831	11,827	731	13,086	13,817	3,069	5,160	8,229	41,704	2	3½	121	2·9

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No. 12.—SUMMARY of Weekly Returns of Inmates in Union Workhouses in Ireland—*continued.*

Week ended Saturday.	Provinces.	Number of Paupers in Workhouses.											Average Weekly Cost of Maintenance per head (exclusive of Clothing).	Deaths.	
		Able-bodied			Healthy Children under 15 years of age.	Sick in Workhouse Hospitals.			All other Classes.			Total Number in Workhouses.		No. in the week.	Weekly Rate of Mortality per 1,000.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		Fever Patients.	Other Cases.	Total.	Males aged 15 and upwards.	Females aged 15 and upwards.	Total.				
1861.													s. d.		
12th October,	Ulster,	472	1,322	1,794	2,732	130	1,983	2,113	747	1,016	1,763	8,402	2 1	28	3·3
	Munster,	821	2,405	3,226	4,196	302	5,009	5,311	1,051	2,045	3,096	15,829	2 3½	45	2·8
	Leinster,	543	1,667	2,210	3,547	247	4,641	4,888	993	1,694	2,687	13,332	2 6	49	3·7
	Connaught,	121	606	727	1,490	63	1,580	1,643	331	472	803	4,663	2 4¼	16	3·4
	Total,	1,957	6,000	7,957	11,965	742	13,213	13,955	3,122	5,227	8,349	42,226	2 3½	138	3·3
19th October,	Ulster,	483	1,350	1,833	2,800	141	1,980	2,121	763	1,000	1,763	8,517	2 1	37	4·3
	Munster,	886	2,495	3,381	4,271	305	5,078	5,383	1,111	2,074	3,185	16,220	2 3¼	54	3·3
	Leinster,	586	1,702	2,288	3,597	253	4,740	4,993	1,001	1,695	2,696	13,574	2 6	48	3·5
	Connaught,	125	628	753	1,497	46	1,592	1,638	333	484	817	4,705	2 4¼	9	1·9
	Total,	2,080	6,175	8,255	12,165	745	13,390	14,135	3,208	5,253	8,461	43,016	2 3½	148	3·4
26th October,	Ulster,	469	1,369	1,838	2,874	141	1,955	2,096	771	1,009	1,780	8,588	2 1	28	3·3
	Munster,	881	2,600	3,481	4,430	298	5,103	5,401	1,129	2,102	3,231	16,543	2 3¼	42	2·5
	Leinster,	596	1,736	2,332	3,595	270	4,776	5,046	1,021	1,685	2,706	13,679	2 6	51	3·7
	Connaught,	125	648	773	1,521	44	1,601	1,645	343	486	829	4,768	2 4	22	4·6
	Total,	2,071	6,353	8,424	12,420	753	13,435	14,188	3,264	5,282	8,546	43,578	2 3½	143	3·3

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2nd November,	Ulster,	483	1,386	1,869	2,911	134	1,960	2,094	769	1,027	1,796	8,670	2 1¼	21	2·4
	Munster,	913	2,709	3,622	4,478	298	5,163	5,461	1,132	2,123	3,255	16,816	2 3½	51	3·0
	Leinster,	648	1,809	2,457	3,646	233	4,813	5,046	988	1,747	2,735	13,884	2 6¼	44	3·2
	Connaught,	140	674	814	1,562	41	1,572	1,613	353	488	841	4,830	2 4	21	4·3
	Total,	2,184	6,578	8,762	12,597	706	13,508	14,214	3,242	5,385	8,627	44,200	2 3¾	137	3·1
9th November,	Ulster,	520	1,464	1,984	2,995	140	2,109	2,249	798	1,028	1,826	9,054	2 1½	38	4·2
	Munster,	971	2,828	3,799	4,564	288	5,389	5,677	1,181	2,138	3,319	17,359	2 3½	61	3·5
	Leinster,	661	1,921	2,582	3,733	238	4,984	5,222	1,002	1,741	2,743	14,280	2 6¼	59	4·1
	Connaught,	140	697	837	1,588	52	1,610	1,662	384	491	875	4,962	2 4	20	4·0
	Total,	2,292	6,910	9,202	12,880	718	14,092	14,810	3,365	5,398	8,763	45,655	2 3¾	178	3·9
16th November,	Ulster,	553	1,576	2,129	3,118	159	2,250	2,409	827	1,086	1,913	9,569	2 1½	50	5·2
	Munster,	1,017	2,969	3,986	4,686	314	5,586	5,900	1,232	2,184	3,416	17,988	2 3¾	78	4·3
	Leinster,	715	2,044	2,759	3,811	272	5,105	5,377	1,048	1,771	2,819	14,766	2 6¼	61	4·1
	Connaught,	156	727	883	1,626	54	1,678	1,732	382	505	887	5,128	2 4¼	19	3·7
	Total,	2,441	7,316	9,757	13,241	799	14,619	15,418	3,489	5,546	9,035	47,451	2 3¾	208	4·4
23rd November,	Ulster,	605	1,697	2,302	3,287	165	2,346	2,511	847	1,104	1,951	10,051	2 1¼	52	5·2
	Munster,	1,119	3,178	4,297	4,962	323	5,654	5,977	1,284	2,224	3,508	18,744	2 3¾	85	4·5
	Leinster,	800	2,216	3,016	3,928	291	5,281	5,572	1,071	1,809	2,880	15,396	2 6¼	61	4·0
	Connaught,	175	757	932	1,678	53	1,764	1,817	401	523	924	5,351	2 4	29	5·4
	Total,	2,699	7,848	10,547	13,855	832	15,045	15,877	3,603	5,660	9,263	49,542	2 3¾	227	4·6
30th November,	Ulster,	642	1,789	2,431	3,444	179	2,423	2,602	891	1,140	2,031	10,508	2 1¼	49	4·7
	Munster,	1,195	3,334	4,529	5,127	324	5,746	6,070	1,307	2,257	3,564	19,290	2 3¾	75	3·9
	Leinster,	857	2,332	3,189	3,983	307	5,422	5,729	1,170	1,756	2,926	15,827	2 6	77	4·9
	Connaught,	190	798	988	1,735	69	1,813	1,882	412	544	956	5,561	2 4½	28	5·0
	Total,	2,884	8,253	11,137	14,289	879	15,404	16,283	3,780	5,697	9,477	51,186	2 3¾	229	4·5

[*continued.*

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No. 12.—SUMMARY of Weekly Returns of Inmates in Union Workhouses in Ireland—*continued.*

Week onded Saturday.	Provinces.	Number of Paupers in Workhouses.											Average Weekly Cost of Maintenance per head (exclusive of Clothing).	Deaths.	
		Able-bodied.			Healthy Children under 15 years of age.	Sick in Workhouse Hospitals.			All other Classes.			Total Number in Workhouses.		No. in the week.	Weekly Rate of Mortality per 1,000.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		Fever Patients.	Other Cases.	Total.	Males aged 15 and upwards.	Females aged 15 and upwards.	Total.		s. d.		
1861.															
7th December,	Ulster,	665	1,870	2,535	3,573	176	2,474	2,650	932	1,161	2,093	10,851	2 1	47	4·3
	Munster,	1,258	3,384	4,642	5,218	364	5,820	6,184	1,325	2,275	3,600	19,644	2 3¾	77	3·9
	Leinster,	936	2,383	3,319	3,976	337	5,521	5,858	1,159	1,810	2,969	16,122	2 6¼	68	4·2
	Connaught,	186	814	1,000	1,759	61	1,823	1,884	440	562	1,002	5,645	2 4¼	16	2·8
	Total,	3,045	8,451	11,496	14,526	938	15,638	16,576	3,856	5,808	9,664	52,262	2 3¾	208	4·0
14th December,	Ulster,	683	1,956	2,639	3,676	210	2,518	2,728	943	1,190	2,133	11,176	2 1	56	5·0
	Munster,	1,368	3,527	4,895	5,332	341	5,922	6,263	1,360	2,289	3,649	20,139	2 3½	72	3·6
	Leinster,	987	2,454	3,441	4,029	307	5,567	5,874	1,180	1,845	3,025	16,369	2 6¼	70	4·3
	Connaught,	198	836	1,034	1,786	68	1,845	1,913	446	564	1,010	5,743	2 4¼	18	3·1
	Total,	3,236	8,773	12,009	14,823	926	15,852	16,778	3,929	5,888	9,817	53,427	2 3½	216	4·0
21st December,	Ulster,	709	2,013	2,722	3,735	210	2,549	2,759	932	1,172	2,104	11,320	2 0¾	42	3·7
	Munster,	1,388	3,521	4,909	5,286	328	5,704	6,032	1,347	2,259	3,606	19,833	2 3¾	64	3·2
	Leinster,	1,038	2,457	3,495	3,956	303	5,601	5,904	1,183	1,852	3,035	16,390	2 6¼	59	3·6
	Connaught,	212	859	1,071	1,828	68	1,803	1,871	451	559	1,010	5,780	2 4	16	2·8
	Total,	3,347	8,850	12,197	14,805	909	15,657	16,566	3,913	5,842	9,755	53,323	2 3¾	181	3·4

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28th December,	Ulster,	743	2,044	2,787	3,799	206	2,600	2,806	949	1,187	2,136	11,528	2 2½	49	4·3
	Munster,	1,387	3,491	4,878	5,254	347	5,709	6,056	1,328	2,227	3,555	19,743	2 8¼	82	4·2
	Leinster,	1,033	2,458	3,491	3,997	302	5,602	5,904	1,226	1,797	3,023	16,415	2 10¼	84	5·1
	Connaught,	222	865	1,087	1,821	69	1,781	1,850	440	554	994	5,752	2 9¾	20	3·5
	Total,	3,385	8,858	12,243	14,871	924	15,692	16,616	3,943	5,765	9,708	53,438	2 7½	235	4·4
1862.															
4th January,	Ulster,	763	2,141	2,904	3,940	237	2,696	2,933	968	1,207	2,175	11,952	2 1¾	77	6·4
	Munster,	1,409	3,647	5,056	5,403	381	6,041	6,422	1,326	2,266	3,592	20,473	2 4¼	86	4·2
	Leinster,	1,081	2,530	3,611	4,020	377	5,823	6,200	1,220	1,801	3,021	16,852	2 7¼	104	6·2
	Connaught,	233	876	1,109	1,859	77	1,823	1,900	439	584	1,023	5,891	2 6	43	7·3
	Total,	3,486	9,194	12,680	15,222	1,072	16,383	17,455	3,953	5,858	9,811	55,168	2 4½	310	5·6
11th January,	Ulster,	782	2,180	2,962	4,013	246	2,752	2,998	985	1,220	2,205	12,178	2 0¾	67	5·5
	Munster,	1,490	3,855	5,345	5,554	419	6,224	6,643	1,382	2,325	3,707	21,249	2 3¾	86	4·0
	Leinster,	1,139	2,717	3,856	4,072	386	6,011	6,397	1,180	1,786	2,966	17,291	2 6½	106	6·1
	Connaught,	245	926	1,171	1,935	73	1,880	1,953	442	626	1,068	6,127	2 4¾	31	5·1
	Total,	3,656	9,678	13,334	15,574	1,124	16,867	17,991	3,989	5,957	9,946	56,845	2 3¾	290	5·1
18th January,	Ulster,	827	2,238	3,065	4,120	254	2,804	3,058	972	1,219	2,191	12,434	2 0¾	67	5·4
	Munster,	1,560	4,011	5,571	5,678	464	6,459	6,923	1,461	2,406	3,867	22,039	2 3¾	88	4·0
	Leinster,	1,181	2,720	3,901	4,207	423	6,122	6,545	1,223	1,831	3,054	17,707	2 6¾	77	4·3
	Connaught,	239	947	1,186	1,977	86	1,911	1,997	457	645	1,102	6,262	2 4½	28	4·5
	Total,	3,807	9,916	13,723	15,982	1,227	17,296	18,523	4,113	6,101	10,214	58,442	2 3¾	260	4·4
25th January,	Ulster,	829	2,305	3,134	4,136	252	2,842	3,094	1,025	1,237	2,262	12,626	2 0¾	73	5·8
	Munster,	1,686	4,187	5,873	5,813	465	6,683	7,148	1,500	2,462	3,962	22,796	2 3¾	85	3·7
	Leinster,	1,251	2,827	4,078	4,314	422	6,209	6,631	1,283	1,874	3,157	18,180	2 6¼	88	4·8
	Connaught,	261	959	1,220	2,026	85	1,974	2,059	461	645	1,106	6,411	2 4½	28	4·4
	Total,	4,027	10,278	14,305	16,289	1,224	17,708	18,932	4,269	6,218	10,487	60,013	2 3¾	274	4·6

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No. 12.—Summary of Weekly Returns of Inmates in Union Workhouses in Ireland—*continued.*

Week ended Saturday.	Provinces.	Number of Paupers in Workhouses.											Average Weekly Cost of Maintenance per head (exclusive of Clothing).	Deaths.	
		Able-bodied.			Healthy Children under 15 years of age.	Sick in Workhouse Hospitals.			All other Classes.			Total Number in Workhouses.		No. in the Week.	Weekly Rate of Mortality per 1,000.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		Fever Patients.	Other Cases.	Total.	Males aged 15 and upwards.	Females aged 15 and upwards.	Total.				
1862.													s. d.		
1st February,	Ulster,	871	2,331	3,202	4,177	248	2,930	3,178	1,004	1,250	2,254	12,811	2 0½	75	5·9
	Munster,	1,769	4,369	6,138	5,974	499	6,653	7,152	1,578	2,535	4,113	23,377	2 3¾	95	4·1
	Leinster,	1,211	2,852	4,063	4,455	435	6,304	6,739	1,330	1,933	3,263	18,520	2 6¼	112	6·0
	Connaught,	275	988	1,263	2,082	89	2,042	2,131	487	641	1,128	6,604	2 4½	29	4·4
	Total,	4,126	10,540	14,666	16,688	1,271	17,929	19,200	4,399	6,359	10,758	61,312	2 3½	311	5·1
8th February,	Ulster,	850	2,322	3,172	4,244	263	2,966	3,229	1,031	1,247	2,278	12,923	2 0½	77	6·0
	Munster,	1,646	4,289	5,935	5,932	511	6,727	7,238	1,558	2,565	4,123	23,228	2 3½	97	4·2
	Leinster,	1,208	2,778	3,986	4,394	422	6,301	6,723	1,311	1,959	3,270	18,373	2 6	89	4·8
	Connaught,	266	970	1,236	2,089	93	2,069	2,162	506	646	1,152	6,639	2 4½	31	4·7
	Total,	3,970	10,359	14,329	16,659	1,289	18,063	19,352	4,406	6,417	10,823	61,163	2 3½	294	4·8
15th February,	Ulster,	861	2,315	3,176	4,233	265	2,956	3,221	1,001	1,265	2,266	12,896	2 0½	85	6·6
	Munster,	1,629	4,178	5,807	5,786	593	6,880	7,473	1,549	2,566	4,115	23,181	2 3¾	132	5·7
	Leinster,	1,172	2,828	4,000	4,257	463	6,339	6,802	1,316	1,923	3,239	18,298	2 6¼	105	5·7
	Connaught,	257	966	1,223	2,110	113	2,093	2,206	503	620	1,123	6,662	2 4¼	32	4·8
	Total,	3,919	10,287	14,206	16,386	1,434	18,268	19,702	4,369	6,374	10,743	61,037	2 3½	354	5·8
22nd February,	Ulster,	862	2,303	3,165	4,159	274	3,031	3,305	1,020	1,243	2,263	12,892	2 0½	83	6·4
	Munster,	1,734	4,211	5,945	5,842	662	6,989	7,651	1,556	2,597	4,153	23,591	2 3¾	160	6·8
	Leinster,	1,127	2,789	3,916	4,304	490	6,311	6,801	1,301	1,945	3,246	18,267	2 6¼	106	5·8
	Connaught,	252	986	1,238	2,107	151	2,132	2,283	505	602	1,107	6,735	2 4¼	33	4·9
	Total,	3,975	10,289	14,264	16,412	1,577	18,463	20,040	4,382	6,387	10,769	61,485	2 3½	382	6·2

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No. 13.—Summary of Returns of the Number of Cases of Ophthalmia or other Inflammatory Diseases of the Eye, which were treated in Workhouses in Ireland during the Years 1860 and 1861.

i. Table showing the Number of Cases which occurred during each Month of the Years 1860 and 1861.

Year.	January.*	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1860, .	1,101	378	431	389	500	430	420	395	331	368	363	310	5,416
1861, .	1,129	411	395	475	456	476	398	433	448	457	373	315	5,766

ii. Table showing the Number of Adults and Children affected by Diseases of the Eye, the Number of Cases arising in the Workhouse, the Number labouring under the Disease when admitted, the average Duration of the Disease, and the Result of the Treatment adopted by the Medical Officers.

Year.	Persons above 15 years of age.		Children under 15 years of age.		Total.	Number of cases arising in Workhouse or Auxiliary Workhouse.	Number of cases labouring under the disease when admitted.	Duration of Disease.		RESULT.									Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				Average duration of disease.	Average period in Hospital.	Cured.	Sight partially injured.	One eye lost.	Both eyes lost.	Died from effects of disease.	Died from other causes while labouring under disease of the eyes.	Discharged from Workhouse while labouring under disease of the eyes.	Under treatment on 31st December, 1861.	No record of result.	
								Days.	Days.										
1860, .	1,199	2,232	849	1,136	5,416	2,613†	2,660†	38	33	3,804	252	73	49	4	22	474	681	57	5,416
1861, .	1,341	2,237	995	1,193	5,766	2,752†	2,807†	41	38	4,069	278	97	49	–	24	441	692	116	5,766

* The month of January includes cases which occurred in the previous year, and were still under treatment in January.

† The registry of cases in a few of the Unions does not distinguish whether the disease first arose in or out of the Workhouse; the numbers in these columns do not therefore agree with the numbers in the previous column, showing the total number of cases.

Note on Columns headed "One eye lost," "Both eyes lost."—These columns include many cases in which the sight was lost before admission into the Workhouse.

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No. 14.—Abstract of Returns from Clerks of Unions showing the Number of Persons admitted to the Workhouse during the year ended 29th September, 1861; distinguishing the Number admitted in Sickness; also the Number of Births and Deaths in the Workhouse during the Year.

Unions.	Area in Acres.	Estimated Population in 1861*.	Number of Persons admitted during the Year.							
			Number admitted in Sickness.				Number admitted who were not sick.	Total number admitted during the year.	No. of Births in the Workhouse during the year.	No. of Deaths in the Workhouse during the year.
			Suffering under Fever or other contagious diseases.	Suffering under other diseases.	Suffering from accidental injury.	Total number admitted in sickness.				
Province of Ulster:										
Co. of Antrim.										
Antrim, . .	116,392	41,150	28	88	12	128	636	764	9	76
Ballycastle, .	102,568	20,650	57	87	17	161	287	448	3	46
Ballymena, .	160,863	70,450	43	201	8	252	920	1,172	26	121
Ballymoney, .	127,116	41,770	24	43	3	70	473	543	5	45
Belfast, . .	47,592	144,400	272	1,320	69	1,661	2,202	3,863	77	410
Larne, . .	117,763	35,590	21	191	20	232	220	452	10	40
Lisburn, . .	119,792	67,750	70	163	4	237	912	1,149	21	95
Co. of Armagh.										
Armagh, . .	154,248	83,730	38	225	13	276	1,534	1,810	36	92
Lurgan, . .	79,236	64,960	76	724	17	817	1,853	2,670	54	160
Co. of Cavan.										
Bailieborough, .	65,909	23,460	43	100	7	150	292	442	1	32
Bawnboy, . .	104,504	25,920	26	62	14	102	376	478	6	34
Cavan, . .	160,662	59,290	127	213	7	347	726	1,073	15	62
Cootehill, . .	105,848	39,250	36	58	5	99	244	343	5	31
Co. of Donegal.										
Ballyshannon, .	132,082	33,060	27	78	6	111	211	322	8	30
Donegal, . .	160,158	31,730	14	24	5	43	185	228	6	13
Dunfanaghy, .	125,668	16,110	–	8	–	8	50	58	–	2
Glenties, . .	257,434	37,350	28	63	4	95	134	229	2	21
Inishowen, .	159,408	36,230	2	33	3	38	178	216	3	28
Letterkenny, .	101,207	19,220	10	38	4	52	239	291	1	16
Milford, . .	111,336	29,340	4	41	6	51	90	141	–	19
Stranorlar, . .	121,151	20,430	–	19	2	21	250	271	3	14
Co. of Down.										
Banbridge, . .	124,928	70,400	62	232	9	303	493	796	21	81
Downpatrick, .	147,361	59,620	5	148	2	155	834	989	24	90
Kilkeel, . .	81,829	23,150	8	63	7	78	287	365	5	14
Newry, . .	137,875	79,000	12	174	13	199	1,407	1,606	25	88
Newtownards, .	93,851	53,170	69	591	18	678	877	1,555	45	161
Co. of Fermanagh.										
Enniskillen, .	203,610	48,570	28	104	3	135	375	510	11	41
Irvinestown, .	75,916	23,350	30	65	9	104	191	295	9	25
Lisnaskea, . .	98,738	26,540	14	89	5	108	207	315	8	25
Co. of Londonderry										
Coleraine, . .	112,366	41,190	35	83	8	126	900	1,026	10	60
Londonderry, .	139,177	59,920	20	246	8	274	1,084	1,358	14	70
Magherafelt, .	155,904	61,930	38	43	22	103	327	430	7	58
Newtownlimavady,	152,398	32,290	16	45	10	71	414	485	6	23

* The population of Unions in 1861 not having yet been published by the Census Commissioners, a rough estimate has been made for the purposes of this Return, based on the population of Counties as published.

[*continued.*

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No. 14.—Abstract of Returns from Clerks of Unions—*continued.*

Unions.	Area in Acres.	Estimated Population in 1861.	Number of Persons admitted during the Year.						No. of Births in the Workhouse during the year.	No. of Deaths in the Workhouse during the year.
			Number admitted in Sickness.				Number admitted who were not sick.	Total number admitted during the year.		
			Suffering under Fever or other contagious diseases.	Suffering under other diseases.	Suffering from accidental injury.	Total number admitted in sickness.				
Province of Ulster—*con.*										
Co. of Monaghan.										
Carrickmacross,	60,664	25,070	–	96	7	103	475	578	4	26
Castleblayney,	94,213	41,530	28	135	6	169	521	690	9	38
Clones,	73,506	25,150	9	53	15	77	444	521	8	29
Monaghan,	112,739	43,680	20	41	9	70	718	788	14	35
Co. of Tyrone.										
Castlederg,	91,776	17,420	7	26	5	38	126	164	2	8
Clogher,	101,679	29,440	8	65	11	84	305	449	6	23
Cookstown,	96,477	36,120	24	73	11	108	193	301	12	44
Dungannon,	102,441	50,480	13	96	6	115	793	908	24	56
Gortin,	111,259	10,090	8	59	3	70	76	146	3	20
Omagh,	174,214	52,360	72	129	8	209	396	605	18	45
Strabane,	134,340	45,720	40	121	5	172	488	660	13	62
Total, Ulster (44 Unions),	5,308,198	1,904,030	1,518	6,556	426	8,500	24,003	32,503	589	2,509
Province of Munster:										
Co. of Clare.										
Ballyvaghan,	71,063	6,360	51	21	1	73	94	167	8	26
Corrofin,	61,386	7,300	44	56	2	102	70	172	3	20
Ennis,	112,505	31,450	127	198	–	325	382	707	9	73
Ennistymon,	99,281	24,610	82	180	11	273	164	437	13	42
Killadysert,	62,319	13,100	61	53	4	118	159	277	6	25
Kilrush,	136,788	40,000	68	388	15	471	202	673	19	68
Scariff,	86,320	17,130	53	126	27	206	403	609	11	42
Tulla,	84,723	15,000	84	278	15	377	355	732	11	52
Co. of Cork.										
Bandon,	101,345	27,200	13	244	8	265	335	600	11	51
Bantry,	106,854	16,000	8	119	4	131	110	241	4	18
Castletown,	73,445	14,990	18	152	12	182	220	402	2	24
Clonakilty,	80,465	25,800	6	124	9	139	337	476	8	32
Cork,	169,732	148,000	135	2,727	90	2,958	6,949	9,907	124	507
Dunmanway,	103,917	16,760	6	92	6	104	252	356	8	15
Fermoy,	148,268	36,850	80	426	30	536	597	1,133	26	85
Kanturk,	186,524	34,600	276	498	88	862	582	1,444	29	87
Kinsale,	79,651	23,740	18	250	5	273	707	980	10	33
Macroom,	179,108	30,660	80	223	17	320	368	688	11	45
Mallow,	154,358	34,570	121	532	15	668	716	1,384	23	67
Midleton,	109,260	36,140	109	367	28	504	1,319	1,823	11	69
Millstreet,	74,906	14,270	94	279	16	389	358	747	11	32
Mitchelstown,	86,957	22,370	15	267	12	294	822	1,110	16	48
Skibbereen,	115,024	31,220	35	335	9	379	225	604	3	24
Skull,	57,169	13,470	3	67	8	78	95	173	–	10
Youghal,	70,624	26,720	121	292	19	432	1,169	1,601	14	55
Co. of Kerry.										
Caherciveen,	197,545	25,340	79	199	13	291	164	455	3	24
Dingle,	125,279	23,160	3	297	12	312	614	926	10	48

[*continued.*

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No. 14.—Abstract of Returns from Clerks of Unions—*continued.*

Unions.	Area in Acres.	Estimated Population in 1861.	Number of Persons admitted during the Year.						No. of Births in the Workhouse during the year.	No. of Deaths in the Workhouse during the year.
			Number admitted in Sickness.				Number admitted who were not sick.	Total number admitted during the year.		
			Suffering under Fever or other contagious diseases.	Suffering under other diseases.	Suffering from accidental injury.	Total number admitted in sickness.				
Province of Munster—*con.*										
Co. of Kerry—con.										
Kenmare,	198,152	19,900	94	177	22	293	298	591	5	39
Killarney,	251,287	42,160	12	218	20	250	533	783	6	89
Listowel,	151,208	36,690	73	95	10	178	343	521	14	27
Tralee,	221,847	49,650	58	176	1	235	1,212	1,447	18	113
Co. of Limerick.										
Croom,	83,324	22,360	60	128	13	201	368	566	7	47
Glin,	60,666	15,330	41	60	2	103	82	185	1	16
Kilmallock,	140,357	40,090	293	339	22	654	1,328	1,982	42	126
Limerick,	177,951	61,000	81	1,693	20	1,794	4,119	5,913	83	357
Newcastle,	143,024	29,730	92	376	11	482	665	1,147	20	88
Rathkeale,	79,932	23,440	60	155	12	227	568	795	9	49
Co. of Tipperary.										
Borrisokane,	81,850	14,520	19	70	6	95	270	365	7	15
Carrick-on-Suir,	112,630	28,300	201	275	4	480	1,257	1,737	36	81
Cashel,	156,822	34,030	115	320	3	438	858	1,296	35	93
Clogheen,	118,427	24,960	92	112	7	211	297	508	11	56
Clonmel,	86,810	27,740	140	166	19	325	1,586	1,911	42	133
Nenagh,	183,088	37,870	133	346	20	499	973	1,472	18	96
Roscrea,	118,488	25,080	20	213	6	239	809	1,048	13	65
Thurles,	143,351	36,400	84	114	2	200	1,128	1,328	18	59
Tipperary,	179,988	45,270	227	311	23	561	1,470	2,031	37	152
Co. of Waterford.										
Dungarvan,	94,044	24,990	81	153	2	236	1,208	1,444	15	56
Kilmacthomas,	64,478	14,980	74	211	7	292	536	828	15	35
Lismore,	97,140	21,660	123	114	5	242	311	553	16	61
Waterford,	125,719	58,230	167	641	24	832	3,133	3,965	61	220
Total, Munster (50 Unions),	6,005,405	1,521,190	4,130	15,256	743	20,129	41,120	61,249	933	3,695
Province of Leinster:										
Co. of Carlow.										
Carlow,	185,856	53,500	271	102	5	378	906	1,284	16	89
Co. of Dublin.										
Balrothery,	75,139	25,500	30	190	15	235	1,196	1,431	8	37
Dublin, North,	40,769	133,000	53	2,237	60	2,350	1,702	4,052	60	430
Dublin, South,	48,089	193,200	132	3,146	111	3,389	3,814	7,203	85	552
Rathdown,	61,514	50,040	100	547	40	687	1,926	2,613	23	85
Co. of Kildare.										
Athy,	160,254	32,510	11	202	16	226	1,137	1,366	14	51
Celbridge,	86,838	20,000	38	190	13	241	1,551	1,792	16	49
Naas,	216,622	39,800	32	196	16	247	1,212	1,459	13	80

[*continued.*

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No. 14.—Abstract of Returns from Clerks of Unions—*continued.*

Unions.	Area in Acres.	Estimated Population in 1861.	Number of Persons admitted during the Year.						No. of Births in the Workhouse during the year.	No. of Deaths in the Workhouse during the year.
			Number admitted in Sickness.				Number admitted who were not sick.	Total number admitted during the year.		
			Suffering under Fever or other contagious diseases.	Suffering under other diseases.	Suffering from accidental injury.	Total number admitted in sickness.				
Province of Leinster—*con.*										
Co. of Kilkenny.										
Callan, . .	104,011	25,880	99	266	24	389	1,029	1,418	25	80
Castlecomer, .	57,820	14,600	186	102	8	296	702	998	6	41
Kilkenny, . .	110,944	35,000	235	501	33	769	1,301	2,070	28	145
Thomastown, .	107,577	21,560	65	171	11	247	653	900	11	43
Urlingford, .	76,149	15,540	40	102	2	144	481	625	8	38
King's County.										
Edenderry, .	172,407	23,530	31	106	22	159	1,043	1,202	28	48
Parsonstown, .	220,437	39,230	55	30	5	90	583	673	11	54
Tullamore, . .	155,395	32,520	97	528	27	652	795	1,447	19	93
Co. of Longford.										
Ballymahon, .	100,126	22,830	2	48	2	52	533	585	3	17
Granard, . .	134,003	36,100	12	160	8	180	843	1,023	14	50
Longford, . .	109,961	32,280	16	297	19	332	1,154	1,486	10	65
Co. of Louth.										
Ardee, . .	96,210	27,000	77	339	31	447	835	1,282	8	82
Drogheda, . .	99,045	40,250	124	439	1	564	2,254	2,818	22	134
Dundalk, . .	104,434	44,520	18	97	5	120	1,120	1,240	13	51
Co. of Meath.										
Dunshaughlin, .	108,339	13,470	27	81	–	108	702	810	5	30
Kells, . .	108,982	24,630	61	211	5	277	895	1,172	6	52
Navan, . .	94,466	21,750	112	286	11	409	1,598	2,007	9	66
Oldcastle, . .	85,912	23,000	55	95	18	168	330	498	11	36
Trim, . . .	119,519	23,270	45	71	18	134	1,013	1,147	4	42
Queen's County.										
Abbeyleix, . .	107,167	22,750	39	17	12	68	501	569	10	52
Donaghmore, .	51,060	10,000	49	43	10	102	230	332	4	27
Mountmelick, .	200,633	40,800	160	365	34	559	1,155	1,714	35	108
Co. of Westmeath.										
Athlone, . .	150,768	38,220	11	77	8	96	838	934	16	68
Delvin, . .	74,775	12,750	13	74	13	100	796	896	6	21
Mullingar, . .	208,401	41,780	39	199	12	250	1,249	1,499	13	71
Co. of Wexford.										
Enniscorthy, .	196,690	42,940	172	293	14	479	517	996	12	67
Gorey, . .	129,705	24,940	40	108	8	156	338	494	20	47
New Ross, . .	177,231	45,000	99	539	13	651	873	1,524	17	108
Wexford, . .	126,301	42,150	293	251	–	544	588	1,132	31	94
Co. of Wicklow.										
Baltinglass, .	139,107	23,770	56	94	4	154	785	939	13	72
Rathdrum, .	227,541	41,700	63	117	37	217	1,370	1,587	43	86
Shillelagh, . .	110,122	21,040	56	59	7	122	113	235	6	42
Total, Leinster (40 Unions,)	4,940,319	1,472,350	3,114	12,979	698	16,791	40,661	57,452	702	3,403

[*continued.*

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No. 14.—Abstract of Returns from Clerks of Unions—*continued.*

Unions.	Area in Acres.	Estimated Population in 1861.	Number of Persons admitted during the Year.						No. of Births in the Workhouse during the year.	No. of Deaths in the Workhouse during the year.
			Number admitted in Sickness.				Number admitted who were not sick.	Total number admitted during the year.		
			Suffering under Fever or other contagious diseases.	Suffering under other diseases.	Suffering from accidental injury.	Total number admitted in sickness.				
Province of Connaught:										
Co. of Galway.										
Ballinasloe,	160,507	31,140	21	184	95	300	209	509	12	70
Clifden,	192,965	21,670	23	65	14	102	152	254	5	21
Galway,	197,467	49,150	–	288	6	294	660	954	15	63
Glennamaddy,	100,319	20,360	5	109	–	114	212	326	9	21
Gort,	107,919	22,830	42	115	3	160	236	396	9	25
Loughrea,	198,832	33,040	32	176	10	218	469	687	17	52
Mount Bellew,	102,383	19,440	2	27	2	31	194	225	5	16
Oughterard,	172,745	16,120	5	24	5	34	96	130	–	12
Portumna,	77,046	16,840	9	144	7	160	119	279	9	24
Tuam,	190,649	43,700	16	149	5	170	520	690	16	44
Co. of Leitrim.										
Carrick-on-Shan.,	100,736	32,850	26	75	–	101	357	458	5	21
Manorhamilton,	144,847	32,650	28	111	10	149	249	398	6	32
Mohill,	92,955	29,660	42	54	9	105	204	309	7	35
Co. of Mayo.										
Ballina,	150,415	32,660	33	173	2	208	284	492	13	38
Ballinrobe,	144,894	34,750	3	144	19	166	378	544	7	45
Belmullet,	177,933	16,100	8	21	3	32	132	164	4	16
Castlebar,	140,998	33,340	40	179	7	226	256	482	9	23
Claremorris,	110,788	30,600	24	83	6	113	146	259	8	26
Killala,	104,882	13,320	–	55	3	58	55	113	1	13
Newport,	170,412	15,150	5	29	1	35	100	135	3	13
Swineford,	152,594	43,500	12	69	15	96	329	425	4	28
Westport,	175,508	33,560	–	127	16	143	137	280	4	28
Co. of Roscommon.										
Boyle,	159,696	42,800	15	213	21	249	475	724	5	40
Castlerea,	162,363	42,100	16	185	28	229	314	543	5	42
Roscommon,	114,057	30,800	55	213	17	285	599	884	6	41
Strokestown,	90,036	27,300	37	258	37	332	614	946	4	31
Co. of Sligo.										
Dromore West,	96,985	19,000	1	43	2	46	102	148	3	27
Sligo,	143,523	57,100	3	230	4	237	1,149	1,386	17	77
Tobercurry,	125,774	25,400	3	44	3	50	299	349	3	19
Total, Connaught (29 Unions),	4,060,228	866,930	506	3,587	350	4,443	9,046	13,489	211	943
SUMMARY.										
ULSTER,	5,308,198	1,904,030	1,518	6,556	426	8,500	24,003	32,503	589	2,509
MUNSTER,	6,005,405	1,521,190	4,130	15,256	743	20,129	41,120	61,249	933	3,695
LEINSTER,	4,940,319	1,472,350	3,114	12,979	698	16,791	40,661	57,452	702	3,403
CONNAUGHT,	4,060,228	866,930	506	3,587	350	4,443	9,046	13,489	211	943
TOTAL, IRELAND, (163 Unions.)	20,314,150	5,764,500	9,268	38,378	2,217	49,863	114,830	164,693	2,435	10550

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No. 15.—Abstract of Returns showing the Number of Sick Persons who received Medical treatment in the Workhouse Hospitals and Fever Hospitals of Unions in Ireland during the year ended 29th September, 1861.

Unions.	Under treatment at the commencement of the year.				New Cases.				Total Cases treated in the Hospitals during the year.			
	Fever or other contagious diseases.	Other diseases.	Accidentally injured.	Total.	Fever or other contagious diseases.	Other diseases.	Accidentally injured.	Total.	Fever or other contagious diseases.	Other diseases.	Accidentally injured.	Total.
Province of Ulster:												
Co. of Antrim.												
Antrim,	3	32	–	35	61	332	12	405	64	364	12	440
Ballycastle,	4	22	2	28	57	109	13	179	61	131	15	207
Ballymena,	3	53	–	56	62	227	8	297	65	280	8	353
Ballymoney,	1	25	–	26	33	121	3	157	34	146	3	183
Belfast,	84	411	4	499	561	1,910	75	2,546	645	2,321	79	3,045
Larne,	–	25	2	27	26	305	22	353	26	330	24	380
Lisburn,	12	59	–	71	76	460	4	540	88	519	4	611
Co. of Armagh.												
Armagh,	2	36	1	39	106	426	16	548	108	462	17	587
Lurgan,	1	50	2	53	191	1,219	17	1,427	192	1,269	19	1,480
Co. of Cavan.												
Bailieborough,	–	21	–	21	66	167	7	240	66	188	7	261
Bawnboy,	11	41	–	52	26	110	14	150	37	151	14	202
Cavan,	10	33	1	44	225	284	7	516	235	317	8	560
Cootehill,	–	26	1	27	38	104	5	147	38	130	6	174
Co. of Donegal.												
Ballyshannon,	2	23	–	25	52	162	6	220	54	185	6	245
Donegal,	–	18	–	18	19	31	3	53	19	49	3	71
Dunfanaghy,	–	9	–	9	–	24	–	24	–	33	–	33
Glenties,	–	26	2	28	32	101	3	136	32	127	5	164
Inishowen,	–	19	–	19	2	68	3	73	2	87	3	92
Letterkenny,	–	35	–	35	16	77	7	100	16	112	7	135
Milford,	–	8	–	8	5	123	9	137	5	131	9	145
Stranorlar,	–	6	–	6	–	28	2	30	–	34	2	36
Co. of Down.												
Banbridge,	3	34	–	37	105	397	9	511	108	431	9	548
Downpatrick,	7	59	–	66	30	195	2	227	37	254	2	293
Kilkeel,	2	20	2	24	9	105	8	122	11	125	10	146
Newry,	7	25	–	32	40	430	20	490	47	455	20	522
Newtownards,	30	29	4	63	822	536	33	1,391	852	565	37	1,454
Co. of Fermanagh.												
Enniskillen,	3	59	–	62	75	441	15	531	78	500	15	593
Irvinestown,	1	18	1	20	52	111	10	173	53	129	11	193
Lisnaskea,	–	24	–	24	14	152	6	172	14	176	6	196
Co. of Londonderry.												
Coleraine,	1	25	–	26	38	464	18	520	39	489	18	546
Londonderry,	3	40	1	44	74	421	9	504	77	461	10	548
Magherafelt,	–	12	3	15	54	81	32	167	54	93	35	182
Newtownlimavady,	–	12	–	12	16	93	10	119	16	105	10	131
Co. of Monaghan.												
Carrickmacross,	–	20	–	20	–	102	1	103	–	122	1	123
Castleblayney,	–	40	–	40	37	226	8	271	37	266	8	311
Clones,	–	18	1	19	9	139	17	165	9	157	18	184
Monaghan,	5	19	3	27	29	143	10	182	34	162	13	209

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No. 15.—Abstract of Returns showing the Number of Sick Persons—*continued.*

Unions.	Under treatment at the commencement of the year.				New Cases.				Total Cases treated in the Hospitals during the year.			
	Fever or other contagious diseases.	Other diseases.	Accidentally injured.	Total.	Fever or other contagious diseases.	Other diseases.	Accidentally injured.	Total.	Fever or other contagious diseases.	Other diseases.	Accidentally injured.	Total.
Province of Ulster—*con.*												
Co. of Tyrone.												
Castlederg,	–	6	1	7	7	54	6	67	7	60	7	74
Clogher,	3	23	1	27	30	76	12	118	33	99	13	145
Cookstown,	–	21	2	23	24	203	11	238	24	224	13	261
Dungannon,	2	19	1	22	38	364	6	408	40	383	7	430
Gortin,	2	24	–	26	8	81	3	92	10	105	3	118
Omagh,	4	47	2	53	90	273	8	371	94	320	10	424
Strabane,	2	67	5	74	49	216	9	274	51	283	14	348
Total, Ulster (44 Unions),	208	1,639	42	1,889	3,304	11,691	499	15,494	3,512	13,330	541	17,383
Province of Munster:												
Co. of Clare.												
Ballyvaghan,	34	23	–	57	64	87	2	153	98	110	2	210
Corrofin,	1	27	–	28	64	86	2	152	65	113	2	180
Ennis,	6	170	–	176	227	429	3	659	233	599	3	835
Ennistymon,	3	88	6	97	109	280	11	400	112	368	17	497
Killadysert,	5	48	–	53	57	114	2	173	62	162	2	226
Kilrush,	1	96	7	104	83	466	17	566	84	562	24	670
Scariff,	7	47	–	54	89	320	14	423	96	367	14	477
Tulla,	15	69	1	85	110	367	17	494	125	436	18	579
Co. of Cork.												
Bandon,	–	78	6	84	29	345	8	382	29	423	14	466
Bantry,	–	67	1	68	8	154	4	166	8	221	5	234
Castletown,	3	46	–	49	23	201	15	239	26	247	15	288
Clonakilty,	–	44	2	46	10	201	11	222	10	245	13	268
Cork,	9	673	15	697	463	5,337	120	5,920	472	6,010	135	6,617
Dunmanway,	1	22	2	25	11	136	6	153	12	158	8	178
Fermoy,	8	84	3	95	101	590	35	726	109	674	38	821
Kanturk,	9	114	24	147	351	599	114	1,064	360	713	138	1,211
Kinsale,	6	45	3	54	54	245	7	306	60	290	10	360
Macroom,	11	65	–	76	93	254	17	364	104	319	17	440
Mallow,	8	44	3	55	153	659	19	831	161	703	22	886
Midleton,	4	62	3	69	172	606	28	806	176	668	31	875
Millstreet,	10	83	1	94	188	450	19	657	198	533	20	751
Mitchelstown,	–	45	1	46	13	473	17	503	13	518	18	549
Skibbereen,	18	108	3	129	60	410	7	477	78	518	10	606
Skull,	–	36	1	37	10	81	5	96	10	117	6	133
Youghal,	8	84	–	92	158	618	19	795	166	702	19	887
Co. of Kerry.												
Caherciveen,	2	51	1	54	79	221	13	313	81	272	14	367
Dingle,	–	112	–	112	13	361	16	390	13	473	16	502
Kenmare,	12	48	1	61	159	385	22	566	171	433	23	627
Killarney,	7	110	3	120	53	409	20	482	60	519	23	602
Listowel,	7	31	2	40	110	147	12	269	117	178	14	309
Tralee,	6	87	3	96	174	918	13	1,105	180	1,005	16	1,201

[*continued.*

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No. 15.—Abstract of Returns showing the Number of Sick Persons—*continued.*

Unions.	Under treatment at the commencement of the year.				New Cases.				Total Cases treated in the Hospitals during the year.			
	Fever or other contagious diseases.	Other diseases.	Accidentally injured.	Total.	Fever or other contagious diseases.	Other diseases.	Accidentally injured.	Total.	Fever or other contagious diseases.	Other diseases.	Accidentally injured.	Total.
Province of Munster—*con.*												
Co. of Limerick.												
Croom,	4	39	–	43	64	188	13	265	68	227	13	308
Glin,	–	26	–	26	43	176	3	222	43	202	3	248
Kilmallock,	32	101	2	135	496	544	30	1,070	528	645	32	1,205
Limerick,	9	365	2	376	332	2,475	28	2,835	341	2,840	30	3,211
Newcastle,	12	112	2	126	135	413	11	559	147	525	13	685
Rathkeale,	–	16	2	18	63	276	12	354	63	295	14	372
Co. of Tipperary.												
Borrisokane,	1	40	–	41	19	113	6	138	20	153	6	179
Carrick-on-Suir,	17	91	–	108	236	690	4	930	253	781	4	1,038
Cashel,	16	56	1	73	234	596	6	836	250	652	7	909
Clogheen,	6	44	–	50	127	418	10	555	133	462	10	605
Clonmel,	10	98	2	110	175	459	19	653	185	557	21	763
Nenagh,	11	113	2	126	177	656	20	853	188	769	22	979
Roscrea,	–	51	2	53	32	538	6	576	32	589	8	629
Thurles,	12	90	–	102	125	755	2	882	137	845	2	984
Tipperary,	67	75	4	146	573	383	23	979	640	458	27	1,125
Co. of Waterford.												
Dungarvan,	8	42	–	50	83	521	2	606	91	563	2	656
Kilmacthomas,	11	24	–	35	153	344	–	497	164	368	–	532
Lismore,	8	52	–	60	125	219	5	349	133	271	5	406
Waterford,	28	251	2	281	225	1,646	53	1,924	253	1,897	55	2,205
Total, Munster (50 Unions),	453	4,393	113	4,959	6,705	27,362	868	34,935	7,158	31,755	981	39,894
Province of Leinster.												
Co. of Carlow.												
Carlow,	25	41	2	68	334	348	11	693	359	389	13	761
Co. of Dublin.												
Balrothery,	2	19	2	23	51	272	16	339	53	291	18	362
Dublin, North,	8	971	7	986	108	4,441	90	4,639	116	5,412	97	5,625
Dublin, South,	9	981	10	1,000	467	4,555	157	5,179	476	5,536	167	6,179
Rathdown,	13	132	5	150	292	872	40	1,204	305	1,004	45	1,354
Co. of Kildare.												
Athy,	–	41	1	42	2	322	9	333	2	363	10	375
Celbridge,	8	38	1	47	96	488	18	602	104	526	19	649
Naas,	6	53	–	59	53	273	17	343	59	326	17	402
Co. of Kilkenny.												
Callan,	2	63	1	66	170	567	24	761	172	630	25	827
Castlecomer,	10	32	1	43	253	185	8	446	263	217	9	489
Kilkenny,	18	209	2	229	259	523	33	815	277	732	35	1,044
Thomastown,	1	47	1	49	87	308	12	407	88	355	13	456
Urlingford,	2	51	–	53	49	210	2	261	51	261	2	314

[*continued.*

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No. 15.—Abstract of Returns showing the Number of Sick Persons—*continued.*

Unions.	Under treatment at the commencement of the year.				New Cases.				Total Cases treated in the Hospitals during the year.			
	Fever or other contagious diseases.	Other diseases.	Accidentally injured.	Total.	Fever or other contagious diseases.	Other diseases.	Accidentally injured.	Total.	Fever or other contagious diseases.	Other diseases.	Accidentally injured.	Total.
Province of Leinster—*con.*												
King's Co.												
Edenderry,	2	72	1	75	105	392	22	519	107	464	23	594
Parsonstown,	22	48	–	70	209	253	13	475	231	301	13	545
Tullamore,	4	101	1	106	125	584	27	736	129	685	28	842
Co. of Longford.												
Ballymahon,	–	39	1	40	2	171	2	175	2	210	3	215
Granard,	1	49	2	52	25	369	8	402	26	418	10	454
Longford,	–	51	–	51	17	596	19	632	17	647	19	683
Co. of Louth.												
Ardee,	12	72	10	94	122	522	35	679	134	594	45	773
Drogheda,	8	74	–	82	186	637	2	825	194	711	2	907
Dundalk,	1	26	–	27	18	135	5	158	19	161	5	185
Co. of Meath.												
Dunshaughlin,	4	15	1	20	45	137	3	185	49	152	4	205
Kells,	4	46	–	50	120	450	5	575	124	496	5	625
Navan,	4	75	–	79	139	442	21	602	143	517	21	681
Oldcastle,	7	92	3	102	171	353	19	543	178	445	22	645
Trim,	2	13	1	16	58	314	19	391	60	327	20	407
Queen's Co.												
Abbeyleix,	27	29	–	56	85	131	12	228	112	160	12	284
Donaghmore,	5	25	–	30	56	69	10	135	61	94	10	165
Mountmelick,	5	52	1	58	273	743	40	1,056	278	795	41	1,114
Co. of Westmeath.												
Athlone,	1	96	–	97	20	386	8	414	21	482	8	511
Delvin,	4	47	–	51	15	300	7	322	19	347	7	373
Mullingar,	4	154	3	161	44	313	17	374	48	467	20	535
Co. of Wexford.												
Enniscorthy,	10	54	4	68	186	557	14	757	196	611	18	825
Gorey,	6	84	–	90	72	324	8	404	78	408	8	494
New Ross,	16	127	–	143	119	680	13	812	135	807	13	955
Wexford,	14	67	–	81	293	683	–	976	307	750	–	1,057
Co. of Wicklow.												
Baltinglass,	7	86	–	93	131	248	4	383	138	334	4	476
Rathdrum,	4	52	–	56	145	472	37	654	149	524	37	710
Shillelagh,	9	30	1	40	119	102	7	228	128	132	8	268
Total, Leinster (40 Unions),	287	4,354	62	4,703	5,121	23,727	814	29,662	5,408	28,081	876	34,365
Province of Connaught.												
Co. of Galway.												
Ballinasloe,	9	73	1	83	53	349	11	413	62	422	12	496
Clifden,	1	22	4	27	25	104	11	140	26	126	15	167
Galway,	–	94	8	102	–	595	6	601	–	689	14	703

[*continued.*

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No. 15.—Abstract of Returns showing the Number of Sick Persons—*continued*

Unions.	Under treatment at the commencement of the year.				New Cases.				Total Cases treated in the Hospitals during the year.			
	Fever or other contagious diseases.	Other diseases.	Accidentally injured.	Total.	Fever or other contagious diseases.	Other diseases.	Accidentally injured.	Total.	Fever or other contagious diseases.	Other diseases.	Accidentally injured.	Total.
Province of Connaught—*con.*												
Co. Galway—con.												
Glennamaddy,	–	37	–	37	41	170	–	211	41	207	–	248
Gort,	6	29	–	35	55	175	12	242	61	204	12	277
Loughrea,	3	38	–	41	41	283	13	337	44	321	13	378
Mount Bellew,	–	30	–	30	13	89	3	105	13	119	3	135
Oughterard,	6	6	5	17	11	103	–	114	17	109	5	131
Portumna,	–	20	–	20	12	222	12	246	12	242	12	266
Tuam,	10	36	2	48	38	341	5	384	48	377	7	432
Co. of Leitrim.												
Carrick-on-Shan.,	1	40	–	41	65	180	–	245	66	220	–	286
Manorhamilton,	3	19	–	22	28	193	10	231	31	212	10	253
Mohill,	3	44	3	50	84	156	9	249	87	200	12	299
Co. of Mayo.												
Ballina,	15	95	2	112	58	408	15	481	73	503	17	593
Ballinrobe,	–	37	2	39	45	191	19	255	45	228	21	294
Belmullet,	2	29	–	31	8	64	5	77	10	93	5	108
Castlebar,	–	46	–	46	40	189	7	236	40	235	7	282
Claremorris,	9	43	1	53	39	115	7	161	48	158	8	214
Killala,	–	42	2	44	–	64	3	67	–	106	5	111
Newport,	3	31	2	36	14	92	1	107	17	123	3	143
Swineford,	–	42	–	42	15	139	15	169	15	181	15	211
Westport,	–	44	1	45	–	176	5	181	–	220	6	226
Co. of Roscommon.												
Boyle,	–	68	5	73	19	323	25	367	19	391	30	440
Castlerea,	–	63	3	66	19	319	28	366	19	382	31	432
Roscommon,	11	128	3	142	79	259	22	360	90	387	25	502
Strokestown,	9	66	4	79	59	312	39	410	68	378	43	489
Co. of Sligo.												
Dromore, West,	–	47	–	47	4	114	2	120	4	161	2	167
Sligo,	–	114	–	114	13	586	6	605	13	700	6	719
Tobercurry,	–	37	–	37	3	90	3	96	3	127	3	133
Total, Connaught (29 Unions),	91	1,420	48	1,559	881	6,401	294	7,576	972	7,821	342	9,135

SUMMARY.

ULSTER,	208	1,639	42	1,889	3,304	11,691	499	15,494	3,512	13,330	541	17,383
MUNSTER,	453	4,393	113	4,959	6,705	27,362	868	34,935	7,158	31,755	981	39,894
LEINSTER,	287	4,354	62	4,703	5,121	23,727	814	29,662	5,408	28,081	876	34,365
CONNAUGHT,	91	1,420	48	1,559	881	6,401	294	7,576	972	7,821	342	9,135
TOTAL, IRELAND, (163 Unions),	1,039	11,806	265	13,110	16,011	69,181	2,475	87,667	17,050	80,987	2,740	100,777

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APPENDIX C.

CIRCULARS OF INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED UNDER THE MEDICAL CHARITIES ACT, AND CORRESPONDENCE.

I.—Circulars.

No. 1.—Annual Appointment of Dispensary Committees and Wardens. Circular to Boards of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
March 23, 1861.

Sir,

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland enclose herewith, for the information and guidance of the Board of Guardians, a copy of their Circular of the 22nd March, 1856, relating to the appointment of qualified ratepayers to complete the Committees of Management of Dispensary Districts in the several Unions in Ireland, together with an extract from their Circular of the 30th March, 1852, in reference to the appointment of Wardens under the provisions of the 50th section of 1 and 2 Vic., cap. 56.

The Commissioners desire to call your attention to your duties in regard to these appointments, as pointed out in paragraph 2 of the enclosed Circular; and they request that you will make out and place before the Board, a complete and correct list of the Guardians entitled, under the 7th section of the Medical Charities Act, to be members of the several Committees, showing the Committees upon which each Guardian is entitled to serve.

The Commissioners also desire that you will, on the Guardians proceeding to the selection of qualified ratepayers to complete the Dispensary Committees—and the appointment of Wardens—draw their special attention to paragraphs 5 and 6 of the Circular.

As soon as the Committee shall have been completed for any district, *the Guardians should fix a day for the first meeting of such Committee (for the special purpose of appointing their honorary officers for the current year*, in accordance with Articles 5 and 6 of the Dispensary Regulations), and notice of this special meeting should be given *by you* to each member of the new Committee, in accordance with Articles 2 and 10 of the Dispensary Regulations.

The Commissioners further request your attention to Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, and 27, of the Regulations, copies of which are appended to the enclosed Circular.

The Commissioners enclose Forms for the Return of the Officers, &c., for each Dispensary District in the Union, which they request that you will have filled up with the requisite particulars, and forwarded to this office, duly signed by the Honorary Secretary of the Committee, in each case, as soon as practicable after the completion of the new Committee.

By Order of the Commissioners,

B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk of the Board of Guardians
of each Union.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
March 22, 1856.

Sir,

1. The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, desire to call the attention of the Board of Guardians to the provisions of section 7 of the Dispensaries Act, 14 & 15 Vic., c. 68, under which the requisite number of members to complete the Committee of Management of each Dispensary District, is to be appointed, in each year, as soon as practicable after the annual election of Guardians in each Union. The section directs that "at the first meeting of the Guardians after such annual election,

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or as soon thereafter as conveniently may be, the Committee of Management for the said Dispensary District shall be appointed" in manner provided therein, "for the ensuing year, and so likewise in each succeeding year."

2. Under the provisions of this section, the Guardians who are returned in the annual election of Guardians for the Union become members of the Committees of Management of the respective Dispensary Districts therein, in which they are *resident* or are *owners or occupiers of property situate in such districts* respectively; and under the same section, the Board of Guardians will have to elect a sufficient number of ratepayers, *resident* in each district and *liable to pay poor rates* in respect of property therein of the *net annual value of* £30 at the least, so as (with the ex-officio and elected Guardians resident or being the owners or occupiers of property in the district, who are thereby qualified and entitled to act on the Committee of each district), to complete the number of members of whom the Committee of such district is to consist, as fixed by the Commissioners' Order in that behalf. *You should therefore, by a careful examination of the Rate Books of the Union, and the Register of Statements of Claim to Vote, make out a correct list showing the several Dispensary Districts of the Union in which each Guardian is duly entitled to act on the Committee of Management, and submit the same to the Board of Guardians, for their information and guidance, before they proceed to the election of qualified ratepayers to complete the Committees of Management.*

3. In case the full number of Guardians be not returned in the annual election, so that any vacancies appear on the Returning Officer's return of the election of Guardians for the Union, the Commissioners, in due course after the receipt of that return, will issue an Order providing for a supplemental election to fill such vacancies in the Board of Guardians; and as the Guardians so to be elected will be entitled to act on the Dispensary Committees of the respective districts, according to the provisions of the Act above referred to, the Board of Guardians should elect only such number of qualified ratepayers as would be necessary if the number of Guardians eligible for the Union were now complete; so that the Guardians to be elected to supply vacancies may become members of the respective Dispensary Committees upon which they may be qualified and entitled to act.

4. The Commissioners at the same time desire to call the attention of the Board of Guardians to the annexed extract from the Circular of the 30th March, 1852, relating to the appointment of Wardens who, as well as members of the Dispensary Committees and Relieving Officers, are authorized by § 9 of the Dispensaries Act, to issue tickets for Medical Relief under that Act. It will be observed that it is provided, that the appointment of Wardens should be made within one month after the annual election of Guardians.

5. It is desirable that the parties authorized to issue tickets for Medical Relief in a Dispensary District should be selected for each district, as far as practicable, from different localities in the several parts of the district, so that sufficient facility for obtaining such relief, with due convenience to the sick poor resident in all parts of the district, may be afforded, by means of persons distributed over the whole district according to its requirements, having regard to the amount of population in its various parts and other local circumstances: and the Commissioners suggest to the Guardians the propriety of keeping this consideration in view in the selection of ratepayers for the Dispensary Committees, and of Wardens. It will, therefore, be desirable for the Board, in making such selection, to have before them a list of the Guardians and Relieving Officers entitled to issue tickets for Medical Relief, showing their respective places of residence; and to make their selection of Ratepayers and Wardens accordingly, from persons resident in localities least provided with facility for obtaining such tickets from other resident persons authorized to give them.

6. The Commissioners *also recommend the Guardians to select for Members of the Dispensary Committees such qualified ratepayers as will be likely to be able and willing to assist in the due administration of the Dispensaries Act, by attending the meetings of the Committee of Management of their District at the prescribed times*, so as to insure, as far as practicable, regular meetings of a sufficient number of the Committee for the due management of the Dispensary, and the transaction of the business arising under the Act, in accordance with the General Rules issued in pursuance thereof. It is the more important that this consideration should be kept in view in the selection of ratepayers to complete the Dispensary Committees at the present time, inasmuch as those Committees are required by § 19 of the Act, to give their aid, in their respective districts, in carrying into effect the sanitary directions and regulations issued under the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts, an object which demands the vigilant and continued attention of all the local authorities, with a view to the adoption and enforcement of sanitary measures in the abatement of nuisances and the removal of causes injurious to health.

7. Your attention, as Clerk of the Union, is requested to your duties under Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, and 27 (annexed hereto), of the General Dispensary Regulations of 16th December, 1853, in pursuance of which you will, as soon as the new Committees are completed by the Board of Guardians, make a return to the Commissioners of the names and addresses of all the members of each Committee, in the Form (No. 1,) prescribed for the purpose; and you will take care to forward such return to this office in due course, as soon as the new Committees are constituted.

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8. You will likewise forward the prescribed notice (Form No. 3,) to each member of the respective Committees so constituted, and the list of their names and addresses (in Form No. 5,) to the Medical Officers of the respective districts, in accordance with the regulations. Herewith is enclosed a Form of Letter which you can use in transmitting to each Medical Officer the list for his district. Where there is more than one Medical Officer for any district, a copy of the entire list for the district is to be transmitted to each Medical Officer thereof.

9. You will also take care that each of the persons authorized to issue Tickets for Medical Relief shall be supplied with "Medical Relief Ticket Check Books," in the Forms (E 1 & 2,) prescribed by the General Regulations of 16th December, 1853, for the purpose.

10. In case any of the members of the present Dispensary Committees, or Wardens, be not reappointed on the expiration of their present term of office, and consequently cease thereupon to have authority to issue tickets for Medical Relief, you will transmit to them the notice prescribed in such case (Form No. 6).

11. You should immediately take the necessary steps for obtaining, if you have not already done so, the requisite supply of the Forms above referred to (Nos. 1, 3, 5, & 6; and Forms of Ticket Books E 1 & E 2), which should be procured from the printer in the ordinary manner, without delay, in pursuance of Article 27 of the Regulations.

By Order of the Commissioners,

W. STANLEY, Secretary.

EXTRACT from CIRCULAR of 30th March, 1852, as to APPOINTMENT of WARDENS, referred to in paragraph 4 of the foregoing Circular of 22nd March, 1856.

1. The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland desire to call the attention of the Board of Guardians to the provisions of the 50th section of the Irish Poor Relief Act, 1 & 2 Vic., c. 56, under which the Board of Guardians of every Union in Ireland is required "within one month after the annual election of Guardians, to appoint a fit person in each parish or townland, or any part thereof, respectively, included in such Union, to be and he styled the Warden for such parish, townland, or part thereof." It appears that in some Unions the provisions of this section have not been duly and regularly complied with; and the Commissioners request the attention of the Guardians to the subject, in reference to the due administration of Medical Relief to the sick poor under the Medical Charities Act, 14 & 15 Vic., c. 68, under section 9 of which Wardens, as well as members of Dispensary Committees and Relieving Officers, are the parties empowered to afford Medical Relief, by the issue of tickets for the same as therein provided, after the necessary arrangements for the purpose shall have been made.

2. With regard to the districts which it may be advisable to assign to the Wardens, it will be observed that a Warden may be appointed for a parish, or townland, or any part thereof. The Commissioners apprehend that it will not generally be necessary to appoint a separate Warden for each townland, or a subdivision thereof; and difficulty might arise in selecting so many persons willing to act, as would be requisite for the appointment of these officers for such districts, which would in many cases be of very small extent. As the Guardians are enabled to appoint a Warden for a parish, or any part of a parish, the Commissioners suggest for their consideration whether it may not be advisable for them so to arrange the Wardens' districts, as to appoint one at least for each parish, or portion of a parish, included in each Electoral Division. The Commissioners, however, are desirous that this suggestion should not be understood as intended to limit the Guardians to this number of Wardens, or to interfere with their discretion in regard to the districts for which they may think it desirable from local circumstances to appoint them in accordance with the Act.

EXTRACT from GENERAL ORDER of 16th December, 1853, containing the GENERAL REGULATIONS for DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, referred to in paragraph 7 of foregoing Circular of 22nd March, 1856.

"ARTICLE 1.—Immediately on the completion of a new Committee of Management for each Dispensary District after each annual election of Guardians in the Union, the Clerk of the Union shall make a return, in the Form No. 1, annexed to this Order, to us the said Commissioners, of the names and addresses of the respective members of the Committee; and in like manner on any election by the Board of Guardians of a ratepayer or ratepayers to fill any vacancy or vacancies in any such Committee, the Clerk shall make a return to us, in the Form No. 2, annexed to this Order.

"ARTICLE 2.—The Clerk of the Union shall, on the appointment of a new Committee after each annual election of the Guardians of the said Union, send to each member of the Committee for every Dispensary District, a notice in the annexed Form No. 3; and on the election of any ratepayer to supply a vacancy at any time in any of the said Committees, the Clerk shall send to him a notice in the annexed Form No. 4.

"ARTICLE 3.—Immediately upon the annual completion of any new Committees as aforesaid, the Clerk of the Union shall furnish each Medical Officer of the respective dis-

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tricts with a list, according to the annexed Form No. 5, of the names and addresses of the members of the Committee of the District of which he is a Medical Officer; and also of the names and residences of every Relieving Officer and Warden acting as such for any Electoral Division included in such district; and the Medical Officer shall lay such list before the Committee of Management at their first meeting after receipt thereof. And the Clerk shall in like manner notify, from time to time, any changes from death, or otherwise, of members of the Committee of Management, Relieving Officers, or Wardens, in any districts, to the respective Medical Officers thereof, who shall lay such notification before the Committee of Management at their first meeting after receipt thereof.

"Article 4.—Whenever any person ceases to be a member of the Committee, or a Warden, on the expiration of a period for which he is appointed, the Clerk of the Union shall transmit to him a notice in the Form No. 6, hereto annexed, apprizing him of the cessation of his power to issue tickets for Medical Relief, and requiring him to return to the Board of Guardians any forms of the tickets for Medical Relief, which had been issued to him in the Medical Relief Ticket Check Books (Forms E 1 and E 2, hereinafter mentioned), and which may not have been used."

"Article 27.—The Board of Guardians shall from time to time, as may be necessary, cause to be provided a sufficient supply of books, stationery, and forms prescribed by this or any other Order under our Seal, and all other requisites, for the use of each Committee of Management; and shall also cause a sufficient number of Check Books of Medical Relief Tickets according to the annexed Forms E 1 and E 2, to be provided, and cause a sufficient supply of such Check Books to be furnished to each member of every Dispensary Committee in the Union, and to each Relieving Officer and Warden therein."

No. 2.—Manner in which the Services of Midwives are to be made available.—Circular to Dispensary Committees.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
August 2, 1861.

Sir,

The attention of the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland has been drawn to the circumstance that a difference of practice prevails in different Dispensary Districts where a Midwife has been appointed, as to the manner in which the services of the Midwife are brought into action, and also to the fact that, in some districts, evil results have ensued from the practice adopted.

With a view to the prevention of such evils, the Commissioners think it right to call the attention of the Committee of Management to the subject, and to point out that a visiting ticket issued in the usual form in a case of midwifery casts on the Medical Officer receiving it a full and undivided responsibility, notwithstanding the fact that a Midwife is officially employed in the district. The services of the Midwife are not intended to relieve the Medical Officer from his responsibility under the Medical Charities' Act and the Commissioners' Regulations, issued in pursuance of that Act; but they are placed at his disposal for the purpose of enabling him to relieve himself, where he can do so with safety, from the necessity of attendance in cases of natural labour in which no difficulty exists to demand a continued attendance on his part. The services of the Midwife are placed at the disposal of the Medical Officer, but the Midwife is not substituted for the Medical Officer, and he is entirely responsible as to the extent to which her services are to be relied on in each case.

In accordance with these views, the Commissioners desire that the following course may be adopted in all cases in which Dispensary relief is required by ticket for women in labour.

The ticket should, as in other cases, be addressed to the Medical Officer, and not to the Midwife.

The ticket should be presented to the Medical Officer, who should register it, and ascertain by minute inquiry—or, if it should appear necessary, by visit to the patient—that the case is one of natural labour.

If it should appear on such inquiry or visit that the case is likely to be attended with any difficulty or danger, the Medical Officer will of course take charge of the case himself; but if he is satisfied that it is one of natural labour, he should send written or printed instructions to the Midwife, requiring her attendance on the case so long as it shall proceed naturally, and directing her, that should any thing out of the course of nature, or dangerous, arise in the case, she is immediately to call for his assistance.

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If in any case the Midwife finds it necessary to call for the assistance of the Medical Officer, in pursuance of such instruction, and should intimate the same to him, he must immediately take charge of the case, and continue in charge of the patient until her recovery, or the termination of the case.

On the termination of those cases in which the assistance of the Medical Officer has not been called for, the Midwife should report the result to the Medical Officer for registration.

By Order of the Commissioners,

B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

To the Hon. Secretary,
Dispensary District.

No. 3.—Manner in which Services of Midwives are to be made available.—Circular to Dispensary Medical Officers.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
August 2, 1861.

Sir,

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland transmit herewith, for your information and guidance, a copy of a circular which they have addressed to the Committees of Management of those Dispensary Districts in which Midwives are employed, on the subject of the course to be adopted in bringing the services of the Midwife into action in cases of natural labour, and pointing out the Medical Officer's responsibility in regard to midwifery cases.

By Order of the Commissioners,

B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

To the Medical Officer,
Dispensary District.

II.—Correspondence relating to the Contracts for Supplying Medicines for use in the Dispensary Districts and the Union Workhouses.

No. 1.—Letter from the Commissioners to the Chief Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
November 22, 1861.

Sir,

Adverting to the letter addressed to you on the 22nd ultimo, by Mr. Patrick Hughes, and referred by you to this department, calling attention to an investigation which had been held by Dr. Purcell, Medical Inspector, regarding the quality of the medicines supplied for use at the dispensaries in Cork Union, the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland desire to acquaint you, for the information of their Excellencies the Lords Justices, that it clearly appears by the evidence that some of the medicines supplied were of a very inferior quality, and that the Dispensary Medical Officers had frequently had occasion to complain of them; one of the Medical Officers states in his evidence that he has not the smallest confidence in the medicine supplied, and that in serious cases he never thinks of using it, but uses his own medicines.

The Commissioners have communicated the result of the inquiry to the Cork Board of Guardians, and have suggested that in the event of the Guardians contemplating the annulling of the contract, they should be guided by legal advice. This subject, however, is one of general importance in the administration both of the Poor Law and the Medical Charities Act, for the Commissioners entertain no doubt, from experience, that some contractors for the supply of medicines take advantage of the desire of Boards of Guardians to make cheap contracts, and that under such contracts medicines of very inferior quality are often supplied, the more respectable class of contractors being driven from the field by the low prices for which the supply is tendered. This evil is not one of recent

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occurrence only, but is known to have prevailed in a still worse degree under the old dispensary system.

The remedy which the Commissioners contemplate, is one dependent to some extent on the sanction of the Lords of the Treasury, with whose sanction it is proposed to engage the services of one or more professional referees, to whom samples of medicine complained of can be sent for examination as to quality; and it is further proposed that the Boards of Guardians shall, in their contracts, stipulate that the contractor shall take back and replace any medicine condemned by the referee appointed by the Commissioners. The fee of the referee payable in each case would not be large, and it is proposed to pay such fees from the Contingent Fund of this department. It is not anticipated that it will be necessary to make many references, but that the form of contract itself will keep the abuse complained of effectually in check; and the Commissioners see no occasion to make the proposed additional charge on their office fund a separate head of expenditure in their estimate.

The Commissioners trust that their Excellencies will give to this proposal a favourable consideration, and recommend it to the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

By Order of the Commissioners,

B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

To the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P.,
Dublin Castle.

No. 2.—Letter from the Lords of the Treasury to the Chief Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant.

Treasury Chambers,
January 6, 1862.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of 29th November, 1861, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, that while their Lordships fully concur with the Poor Law Commissioners in the expediency of providing a reference with a view of ascertaining the quality of medicines supplied for the use of dispensaries, it seems to my Lords, that as the actual cases of reference are considered by the Commissioners as likely to be but few, an arrangement might be made, by which the Medical Poor Law Inspectors might undertake the examination of such medicines, when references are made, without additional charge to the public.

I am, &c.,

George A. Hamilton.

The Chief Secretary, Ireland.

No. 3.—Letter from the Commissioners to the Chief Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
January 16, 1862.

Sir,

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland acknowledge the receipt of the file of correspondence referred to this office on the 7th instant, on the subject of the expediency of providing a reference with a view to ascertaining the quality of medicines supplied for the use of Workhouse Hospitals and Dispensaries in Ireland.

In reference to the view expressed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that an arrangement might be made by which the Medical Poor Law Inspectors might undertake the examination of such medicines when references are made, without additional charge to the public, and to the minute thereon as to whether the Inspectors under the Medical Charities Act can perform, in all cases, the duty in question, the Commissioners desire to state, that they would readily have imposed the duty on their Medical Inspectors, or have taken it on themselves—one of their body being a duly qualified medical man—

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had they thought it probable that the decisions so arrived at upon contracts made between Boards of Guardians and Contractors for drugs and medicines, would be of equal weight and authority with those of referees selected with regard to a high degree of competence and experience in judging of the qualities and prices of the articles in question.

The qualifications of physicians and surgeons, of however long standing, are not such as insure a discriminative knowledge of the quality of medicines at all comparable to that possessed by persons, sometimes of less rank in the medical profession, who are specially skilled in chemical analysis, and who are known by the public to have devoted themselves to the successful study of this branch of medical science.

The Commissioners consider further, that the peculiar position in which they stand towards Boards of Guardians of Unions, would somewhat tend to diminish the confidence of contractors in their decisions, and so prejudice the free action of the system of tender, under which the contracts are invariably made.

The Commissioners trust, therefore, they will not be considered importunate in requesting, through His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, a further consideration of the subject from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury; and in doing so, they beg to point out that the contracts in question affect the due medical treatment, not only of the inmates of Workhouses in Ireland, which seldom exceed in number about 50,000, but also the vast body of persons who receive external medical relief through the Dispensaries, amounting to nearly 800,000 patients in the course of each year.

The file of correspondence is herewith returned.

By Order of the Commissioners,

B. Banks, Chief Clerk.

The Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, &c., &c.,
Dublin Castle.

No. 4.—Letter from the Under Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant to the Commissioners.

Dublin Castle,
February 4, 1862.

Gentlemen,

With reference to your letter of the 16th ultimo, and former correspondence on the subject of providing a reference with a view to ascertaining the quality of the medicines supplied for the use of the Workhouse Hospitals and Dispensaries in Ireland, I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you that a communication has been received from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, stating that their Lordships are prepared to sanction the arrangement proposed by you, as a temporary measure, for one year; and they request that they may be furnished, at the expiration of that period, with a statement showing the number of cases in which the services of the referees have been required, and the amount of the fees paid.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Thos. A. Larcom.

The Poor Law Commissioners.

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APPENDIX D.

TABULAR RETURNS IN CONNEXION WITH RELIEF UNDER THE MEDICAL CHARITIES ACT.

[NOTE.—In this series of Tables, the Unions are classed in the Counties and Provinces in which the chief or central place of the respective Unions is situate; but many of the Unions comprise parts of more than one County or Province. The total of Population and Area of the Unions in the respective Counties and Provinces, as arranged in these Tables, will not, therefore, agree with the summaries of those Counties and Provinces in the Census Returns. An Alphabetical Index List of the Dispensary Districts is annexed (No. 6), showing the name of the Union in which each District is situate, and referring to the table and page in which the particulars relating to each District are to be found.]

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No. 1.—STATEMENT of ALTERATIONS in DISPENSARY DISTRICTS in Unions in Ireland (arranged in Provinces and Counties), according to the Orders issued by the Commissioners, in pursuance of § 6 of 14 and 15 Vic., c. 68:—(*in continuation of Table No.* 1, *in App.* (*D*) *to Ninth Annual Report*).

NAME OF UNION.	NAMES OF DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	No. of Electoral Divisions in each.	Population: 1851.	Area: in Statute Acres.	Poor Law Valuation.	No. of Members of Committee of Management.	No. of Medical Officers authorized by Order.	Number of Apothecaries.	Number of Midwives.	Date of Order.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.				A. R. P.	£ s. d.					
COUNTY OF ARMAGH.										
ARMAGH,	Markethill,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	15th May, 1861.
LURGAN,	Lurgan,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	15th January, 1862.
COUNTY OF DOWN.										
KILKEEL,	Kilkeel,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	12th September, 1861.
COUNTY OF FERMANAGH.										
LISNASKEA,	Derrylin,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	19th July, 1861.
LOWTHERSTOWN,	Lowtherstown,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5th April, 1861.
Name changed to Irvinestown.										
COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY.										
LONDONDERRY,	Muff,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11th July, 1861.
Name changed to Eglinton.										
COUNTY OF TYRONE.										
DUNGANNON,	Dungannon,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	24th July, 1861.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.										
COUNTY OF CORK.										
MALLOW,	Buttevant,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3rd July, 1861.

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	County of Kerry.									
Dingle,	Dingle,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	23rd August, 1861.
	County of Limerick.									
Kilmallock,	Kilfinnane,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	27th June, 1861.
	PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.									
	County of Kildare.									
Celbridge,	Maynooth,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	31st December, 1861.
	County of Louth.									
Dundalk,	Dundalk,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	12th April, 1861.
	County of Wexford.									
New Ross,	Carrickbyrne,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	27th March, 1861.
	PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.									
	County of Leitrim.									
Manorhamilton.	Manorhamilton,	6	10,985	36,701 0 28	11,697 2 0	–	–	–	–	}[a]26th March, 1861.
	Lurganboy,	6	7,371	45,800 0 6	10,763 5 0	–	–	–	–	

[a] The Electoral Division of Ballaghameehan was transferred by this Order from the Dispensary District of Manorhamilton to Lurganboy Dispensary District. In other respects the Districts of the Union remain the same as shown in First Annual Report, Appendix B, page 116.

SUMMARY OF DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, ACCORDING TO TABLE, APPENDIX (B), No. 1, OF PREVIOUS REPORTS, AS ALTERED BY THE FOREGOING TABLE.

Provinces.	Number of Unions.	Number of Dispensary Districts.	Number of Electoral Divisions.	Population: 1861.	Area: in Statute Acres.	Poor Law Valuation.	Number of Medical Officers, authorized by Order.	Number of Apothecaries.	Number of Midwives.
						£			
Ulster,	44	216	875	1,910,408	5,308,198	3,435,741	224	4	32
Munster,	50	203	1,023	1,503,260	6,005,403	3,279,890	224	19	5
Leinster,	40	202	944	1,439,596	4,940,319	4,384,196	227	10	18
Connaught,	29	97	596	911,339	4,060,230	1,342,683	103	7	–
Total,	163	718	3,438	5,764,543	20,314,150	12,442,510	778	40	55

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No. 2.—Financial and Relief Returns.—List, in pursuance of § 20 of the Medical Charities Act (14 & 15 Vic., c. 68), of all Dispensary Districts in the several Unions in Ireland (arranged in Provinces and Counties):—showing the Number of Dispensaries in each, and the Expenses of each Dispensary District for the Year ended 29th September, 1861; with a Return,—for the Year ended 30th September, 1861,—of the Number of Cases of Medical Relief afforded to Patients at the Dispensary and at their own Homes, respectively; the Number of Tickets for Medical Relief Cancelled by the Committee of Management, under § 9 of the Act; Number of Cases of Vaccination; Number of Dangerous Lunatics certified; of Patients attended in Bridewells, &c.

Note on Table, No. 2.

Columns 1 to 3, 5 and 6 inclusive, are abstracted from the sealed Orders of the Commissioners.
Columns 4 and 7 to 13, inclusive, are abstracted from Returns received from the Clerks of Unions.
Columns 14 to 21, inclusive, are abstracted from Returns received from the Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts.
Column 8:—In various instances in which Rent does not appear in this Table as part of the Annual Expenses, the Dispensary of the District is held in a house which was used for a Dispensary under the late system, or in a court-house, or other public building; the use of which is obtained by the Guardians for the purpose, or in a house granted by the proprietor, rent free, or at a nominal rent.
Columns 5 and 10:—In some instances two Dispensary Districts, in different but adjoining Unions, are attended by the same Medical Officer.

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Med. Officers.	Apothecaries.	Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1861. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, and Printing.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Apothecaries.	Vaccination Expenses. Amnt. of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Act.	Fuel and Attendance, Midwives' Salaries, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 29th Sept., 1861.	Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1861. Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendances given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.																						
County of Antrim.																						
Antrim, .	1. Antrim, .	2	1	1	–	43 8 6	10 10 0	1 14 11	75 0 0	–	3 0	–	2 18 5	136 11 10	759	375	1,134	–	103	1	12	6
	2. Crumlin, .	4	1	1	–	26 15 10	4 0 0	1 1 9	75 0 0	–	1 0	–	4 0 5	111 18 0	837	168	1,005	–	70	1	–	–
	3. Templepatrick	3	1	1	–	8 16 2	5 0 0	1 1 8	75 0 0	–	6 0	–	4 4 7	100 2 5	248	158	406	–	110	–	–	–
	4. Doagh, . .	3	1	1	–	12 12 8	6 0 0	1 13 3	75 0 0	–	2 0	–	6 15 5	104 1 4	389	169	558	–	75	–	–	–
	5. Connor, .	3	1	1	–	7 19 7	5 0 0	1 8 2	75 0 0	–	1 0	–	5 0 1	95 7 10	257	111	368	–	60	–	–	–
	6. Randalstown,	4	1	1	–	12 10 8	–	1 7 9	75 0 0	–	15 0	–	11 10 1	115 8 6	665	173	838	–	162	–	–	–
		19	6	6	–	112 3 5	30 10 0	8 7 6	450 0 0	–	28 0	–	34 9 0	663 9 11	3,155	1,154	4,309	–	580	2	12	6

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BALLYCASTLE	1. Ballycastle,	7	1	1	–	38 8 2	–	2 13 4	100 0 0	–	6 0	2 15 6	7 1 0	156 18 0	342	165	507	12	67	–	–	–
	2. Croagh,	4	1	1	–	21 4 9	4 0 0	2 10 4	90 0 0	–	4 0	2 10 6	5 4 2	129 9 9	187	134	321	–	102	–	–	–
	3. Cushendall,	4	1	1	–	0 0 9	7 0 0	2 13 8	80 0 0	–	2 0	1 15 0	1 14 6	95 3 11	142	170	312	3	–	–	–	–
		15	3	3	–	59 13 8	11 0 0	7 17 4	270 0 0	–	12 0	7 1 0	13 19 8	381 11 8	671	469	1,140	15	169	–	–	–
BALLYMENA,	1. Ballymena,	2	1	1	–	26 3 7	16 0 0	1 19 3	75 0 0	–	7 0	–	6 13 0	132 16 4	1,658	265	1,923	–	167	3	18	21
	2. Galgorm,	2	2	1	–	3 10 8	14 0 0	3 17 4	70 0 0	–	20 0	–	5 17 8	117 11 8	423	210	633	–	428	1	–	–
	3. Ahoghill,	3	1	1	–	20 14 10	7 0 0	1 15 3	78 0 6	–	9 0	–	2 3 4	118 13 11	392	155	547	–	124	2	–	–
	4. Portglenone,	3	1	1	–	22 7 8	12 0 0	1 14 3	70 0 0	–	8 0	–	0 4 2	114 6 1	694	261	955	4	213	2	–	–
	5. Clogh,	4	1	1	–	11 0 0	10 0 0	1 12 0	70 0 0	–	–	0 15 0	0 16 0	94 3 0	473	136	609	2	59	–	–	–
	6. Broughshane,	3	2	1	–	10 10 5	13 0 0	2 8 5	70 0 0	–	13 0	1 0 0	0 1 0	109 19 10	430	172	602	1	224	–	–	–
	7. Glenwhirry,	3	2	1	–	8 2 9	16 0 0	1 11 0	70 0 0	–	2 0	–	0 1 0	97 14 9	257	146	403	–	90	–	–	–
	8. Toome,	3	1	1	–	11 1 6	12 5 0	1 9 9	70 0 0	–	10 0	–	5 6 2	110 2 5	328	157	485	–	39	–	–	–
		23	11	8	–	113 17 5	100 5 0	16 7 3	573 0 6	–	69 0	1 15 0	21 2 10	895 8 0	4,655	1,502	6,157	7	1,344	8	18	21
BALLYMONEY	1. Ballymoney,	4	1	1	–	31 12 1	13 10 0	0 18 7	95 0 0	–	5 0	1 8 0	5 13 1	156 1 9	862	313	1,175	–	122	2	21	7
	2. Dervock,	4	1	1	–	–	6 0 0	0 17 10	75 0 0	–	2 0	–	5 12 0	89 9 10	168	158	326	–	86	1	–	–
	3. Castlequarter,	5	1	1	–	26 13 7	0 0 0	0 3 5	75 0 0	–	2 0	0 10 6	4 0 0	114 7 6	155	98	253	–	53	–	–	–
	4. Dirraw,	5	1	1	–	14 3 0	8 0 0	1 7 0	85 0 0	–	1 0	–	4 0 0	113 10 0	265	108	373	3	34	–	–	–
	5. Kilrea,	4	2	1	–	17 19 5	6 0 0	1 8 2	90 0 0	–	6 0	–	4 10 0	125 17 7	749	176	925	5	48	–	–	–
		22	6	5	–	93 8 1	39 10 0	4 15 0	420 0 0	–	16 0	1 18 6	23 15 1	599 0 8	2,199	853	3,052	8	343	3	21	7
BELFAST,	1. Belfast,	1	2	0	2	425 17 1	75 0 0	29 0 2	454 4 0	207 14 0	78 0	29 6 8	63 19 11	1363 1 10	10,543	3,795	14,338	14	2,191	7	–	–
	2. Ballygomartin,	2	2	1	–	9 8 5	21 13 0	1 1 4	100 0 0	–	4 0	2 10 0	1 11 0	140 3 9	425	128	553	1	76	–	–	–
	3. Whitehouse,	2	1	1	–	29 10 9	20 0 0	0 11 0	100 0 0	–	6 0	–	4 0 0	160 1 9	1,063	445	1,508	–	124	2	–	–
	4. Carnmoney,	2	1	1	–	7 14 2	6 0 0	1 11 3	70 0 0	–	1 0	0 15 0	2 17 8	89 18 1	429	132	561	–	62	–	–	–
	5. Ballymacarrett	2	1	1	–	33 13 2	30 0 0	3 19 5	120 0 0	–	7 0	4 0 0	18 12 3	217 4 10	1,912	458	2,370	4	141	2	–	–
	6. Hollywood,	3	1	1	–	32 14 1	15 0 0	0 17 0	90 0 0	–	6 0	2 10 0	5 6 3	152 7 4	322	276	598	–	44	1	–	–
		12	8	11	2	538 17 8	167 13 0	37 0 2	934 4 0	207 14 0	102 0	39 1 8	96 7 1	2122 17 7	14,694	5,234	19,928	19	2,638	12	–	–
LARNE,	1. Glenarm,	3	1	1	–	10 6 2	12 5 0	1 4 7	90 0 0	–	4 0	0 10 6	7 5 6	125 11 9	106	188	294	–	90	–	–	–
	2. Larne,	4	1	1	–	19 4 8	10 0 0	1 8 10	90 0 0	–	5 0	3 10 6	6 1 6	135 5 6	736	190	926	–	136	1	–	–
	3. Ballynure,	3	1	1	–	1 6 11	5 0 0	1 6 10	70 0 0	–	9 0	0 10 6	2 18 10	90 3 1	35	68	103	1	162	–	–	–
	4. Ballycarry,	2	1	1	–	1 7 0	4 0 0	1 11 5	70 0 0	–	5 0	1 10 6	3 11 10	87 0 9	72	131	203	–	106	–	–	–
	5. Carrickfergus,	1	1	1	–	46 7 3	10 0 0	1 18 10	90 0 0	–	5 0	0 10 6	15 9 6	169 6 1	804	302	1,106	5	74	–	–	–
		13	5	5	–	78 12 0	41 5 0	7 10 6	410 0 0	–	28 0	6 12 6	35 7 2	607 7 2	1,753	879	2,632	6	568	1	–	–

[*continued.*

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No. 2.—DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, with the EXPENSES, and AMOUNT of MEDICAL RELIEF afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Med. Officers.	Apothecaries.	Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1861. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, and Printing.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Apothecaries.	Vaccination Expenses. Amnt. of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Act.	Fuel and Attendance, Midwives' Salaries, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 29th Sept., 1861.	Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1861. Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*continued.*																						
COUNTY OF ANTRIM—*con.*																						
LISBURN, .	1. Lisburn, .	4	1	1	–	18 18 3	10 0 0	3 10 8	80 0 0	–	1 0	1 0 0	–	114 8 11	1,013	351	1,394	1	62	1	–	–
	2. Hillsborough,	4	1	1	–	16 16 6	10 0 0	2 9 8	80 0 0	–	10 0	–	–	119 6 2	411	356	767	–	209	–	–	–
	3. Knocknadona,	4	1	1	–	8 6 1	7 0 0	2 10 11	60 0 0	–	9 0	–	–	86 17 0	179	279	458	–	183	–	–	–
	4. Glenavy, .	4	1	1	–	7 14 7	10 0 0	2 4 1	70 0 0	–	5 0	1 0 0	–	95 18 8	556	158	714	1	175	–	–	–
	5. Dunmurry, .	3	1	1	–	38 7 10	10 0 0	2 13 8	70 0 0	–	5 0	–	4 0 0	130 1 6	539	169	708	1	136	–	–	–
	6. Ballylesson, .	2	1	1	–	20 18 2	10 10 0	3 5 3	60 0 0	–	6 0	–	5 8 6	106 1 11	403	296	699	3	69	2	–	–
	7. Saintfield, .	3	1	1	–	21 10 11	8 0 0	1 18 1	60 0 0	–	10 0	2 16 0	5 13 10	109 18 10	511	184	695	–	88	–	–	–
	8. Annahilt, .	3	1	1	–	21 6 0	6 0 0	3 1 4	60 0 0	–	20 0	–	–	110 7 4	839	385	1,224	8	185	–	–	–
		27	8	8	–	153 18 4	71 10 0	21 13 8	540 0 0	–	66 0	4 16 0	15 2 4	873 0 4	4,481	2,178	6,659	14	1,107	3	–	–
COUNTY OF ARMAGH.																						
ARMAGH, .	1. Armagh, .	3	1	a1	–	45 18 0	15 0 0	4 3 0	120 0 0	–	9 0	2 4 6	33 6 0	229 11 6	1,601	721	2,322	6	180	1	–	–
	2. Blackwatertown	3	2	1	–	26 19 7	14 10 0	1 16 6	100 0 0	–	3 0	0 1 6	1 5 6	147 13 1	806	113	919	1	90	–	–	–
	3. Caledon, .	1	1	1	–	20 19 10	7 0 0	1 7 0	40 0 0	–	2 0	0 1 0	–	71 7 10	406	107	513	–	41	1	–	–
	4. Tynan, .	3	1	1	–	36 16 11	8 10 0	1 8 0	100 0 0	–	11 0	0 5 6	–	158 0 5	349	183	532	–	232	–	–	–
	5. Keady, .	5	1	1	–	22 13 10	7 0 0	3 0 0	100 0 0	–	13 0	2 16 6	3 0 0	151 10 4	534	201	735	–	296	–	–	–
	6. Markethill, .	4	1	a1	–	28 17 6	9 0 0	0 13 6	100 0 0	–	5 0	2 7 6	4 9 6	150 13 0	860	299	1,159	1	134	–	–	–
	7. Richhill, .	3	1	1	–	13 5 7	6 0 0	1 13 0	100 0 0	–	4 0	5 2 0	1 15 9	131 16 4	878	294	1,172	–	125	1	–	–
	8. Loughgall, .	4	1	1	–	18 11 3	6 0 0	1 9 0	100 0 0	–	1 0	3 0 6	3 0 0	133 0 9	734	240	974	–	146	–	–	–
		26	9	8	–	214 2 6	73 0 0	15 15 0	760 0 0	–	8 0	15 19 0	46 16 9	1173 13 3	6,168	2,158	8,326	8	1,253	3	–	–
LURGAN, .	1. Lurgan, .	4	2	b1	–	31 0 5	17 0 0	0 14 0	100 0 0	–	4 0	–	2 15 3	155 9 8	750	565	1,315	–	86	2	11	6
	2. Aghalee, .	3	1	1	–	1 13 4	8 0 0	0 7 0	70 0 0	–	2 0	–	2 17 4	84 17 8	232	217	449	2	43	–	–	–
	3. Moira, .	3	1	1	–	11 7 11	6 0 0	0 14 0	62 10 0	–	5 0	4 0 0	4 18 7	94 10 6	510	303	813	–	40	–	–	–
	4. Waringstown,	3	1	1	–	12 17 0	8 0 0	6 10 6	68 14 7	–	1 0	4 10 0	2 13 10	104 5 11	325	321	646	1	140	–	–	–
	5. Portadown, .	3	1	1	–	30 7 10	11 0 0	0 16 6	100 0 0	–	5 0	2 0 0	7 5 11	156 10 3	1,636	642	2,278	1	174	–	–	–
	6. Tartaraghan,	3	1	1	–	8 18 11	10 0 0	9 8 6	77 10 0	–	27 0	2 0 0	7 13 2	142 10 7	423	223	646	–	518	–	–	–
		19	7	6	–	96 5 5	60 0 0	18 10 6	478 14 7	–	44 0	12 10 0	26 4 1	738 4 7	3,876	2,271	6,147	4	1,001	2	11	6

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COUNTY OF CAVAN.																									
BALLIEBORO',	1. Dallieborough,	5	1	1	–	44 18 7	10 0 0	4 10 7	90 0 0	–	7 0	3 10 6	–	159 19 8	344	236	580	2	74	–	4	2
	2. Shercock, .	2	1	1	–	19 13 2	7 10 0	2 9 6	53 0 0	–	–	0 10 6	–	83 3 2	364	75	439	–	10	–	–	–
	3. Kingscourt, .	3	1	1	–	20 7 4	6 0 0	1 2 8	77 10 0	–	3 0	0 10 6	8 9 0	116 19 6	517	197	714	3	50	–	–	–
	4. Crossbane, .	1	1	1	–	10 7 8	6 0 0	0 13 10	30 0 0	–	2 0	0 10 6	–	49 12 0	246	52	298	–	–	–	–	–
	5. Termon, .	1	1	1	–	11 5 0	6 0 0	0 19 4	30 0 0	–	1 0	2 10 6	1 6 8	53 1 6	177	34	211	–	59	–	–	–
		12	5	5	–	106 11 9	35 10 0	9 15 11	280 10 0	–	13 0	7 12 6	9 15 8	462 15 10	1,648	594	2,242	5	193	–	4	2
BAWNBOY, .	1. Ballyconnell,	7	1	1	–	20 18 0	5 10 0	2 12 5	75 14 6	–	1 0	–	5 4 10	111 0 6	450	123	573	15	75	–	–	–
	2. Ballinamore,	6	1	1	–	39 19 9	8 0 0	3 2 2	80 0 0	–	1 0	–	4 19 4	137 1 3	282	147	429	–	5	–	–	–
	3. Swanlinbar, .	6	1	1	–	37 2 1	7 10 0	2 12 5	73 15 0	–	3 0	–	3 0 0	126 19 6	236	72	308	–	141	–	–	–
	4. Newtowngore,	6	1	1	–	11 6 6	5 0 0	3 9 5	66 18 3	–	2 0	0 10 0	3 0 0	92 4 2	375	144	519	6	54	–	–	–
		25	4	4	–	109 7 1	26 0 0	11 16 5	296 7 9	–	7 0	0 10 0	16 4 2	467 5 5	1,343	486	1,829	21	275	–	–	–
CAVAN, .	1. Arvagh, .	4	1	1	–	14 6 6	6 0 0	2 0 2	65 0 0	–	1 0	1 10 6	2 16 6	92 13 8	316	91	407	3	29	–	–	–
	2. Bellananagh,	4	1	1	–	21 19 9	5 0 0	2 0 2	60 0 0	–	–	0 10 6	5 1 0	94 11 5	326	84	410	–	4	–	–	–
	3. Ballyhaise, .	5	1	1	–	45 0 11	9 0 0	2 14 10	65 0 0	–	2 0	1 10 6	7 17 5	133 3 8	459	262	721	15	114	1	–	–
	4. Belturbet, .	5	1	1	–	38 17 4	–	2 0 2	65 0 0	–	3 0	6 15 6	7 12 1	128 5 1	479	129	608	8	59	1	–	–
	5. Cavan, . .	4	1	1	–	26 7 9	8 0 0	2 0 2	80 0 0	–	2 0	0 15 0	4 10 0	123 12 11	367	208	575	3	53	–	–	–
	6. Killeshandra,	3	1	1	–	14 8 6	5 0 0	3 6 2	65 0 0	–	2 0	3 10 6	4 19 7	98 4 9	567	188	755	3	79	–	–	–
	7. Kilnaleck, .	4	1	1	–	18 3 10	6 0 0	2 0 2	60 0 0	–	5 0	0 10 6	–	86 14 6	595	277	872	–	142	–	–	–
	8. Stradone, .	4	1	1	–	27 5 0	6 10 0	2 0 2	65 0 0	–	5 0	0 10 6	2 16 0	109 1 8	554	114	668	13	98	–	–	–
		33	8	8	–	201 9 7	45 10 0	18 2 0	525 0 0	2	20 0	15 13 6	35 12 7	861 7 8	3,663	1,353	5,016	45	578	2	–	–
COOTEHILL,	1. Cootehill, .	4	2	1	–	25 14 3	16 10 0	0 12 6	85 0 0	–	11 0	–	–	138 16 9	745	285	1,030	–	249	–	–	–
	2. Dawsongrove,	4	1	1	–	25 10 8	12 0 0	0 6 5	70 0 0	–	10 0	–	–	117 17 1	304	116	420	–	67	–	–	–
	3. Drum, . .	6	2	1	–	35 17 11	13 0 0	0 12 6	85 0 0	–	15 0	–	1 10 0	151 0 5	766	191	957	10	202	–	–	–
	4. Tullyvin, .	5	1	1	–	23 16 8	5 10 0	0 12 5	70 0 0	–	6 0	–	3 0 0	108 19 1	573	134	707	–	64	–	–	–
		19	6	4	–	110 19 6	47 0 0	2 3 10	310 0 0	–	42 0	–	4 10 0	516 13 4	2,388	726	3,114	10	582	–	–	–
COUNTY OF DONEGAL.																						
BALLYSHANNON, .	1. Ballyshannon,	5	1	1	–	23 2 8	–	1 7 5	70 0 0	–	–	–	16 2 11	110 13 0	498	89	587	–	–	3	–	–
	2. Ballintra, .	1	1	1	–	6 13 7	–	0 2 4	25 0 0	–	–	–	4 11 0	36 6 11	150	24	174	1	57	–	–	–
	3. Belleek, .	5	1	1	–	17 19 11	–	0 5 11	70 0 0	–	1 0	–	4 0 0	93 5 10	238	40	278	1	11	1	–	–
	4. Church Hill,	3	1	1	–	5 9 3	8 0 0	0 13 4	30 0 0	–	1 0	–	1 6 3	46 8 10	158	21	179	–	33	–	–	–
	5. Kinlough, .	7	1	1	–	28 1 3	6 0 0	1 1 3	60 0 0	–	4 0	–	5 8 0	104 10 6	1,092	73	1,165	–	110	–	–	–
		21	5	5	–	81 6 3	14 0 0	3 10 3	255 0 0	–	6 0	–	31 8 2	391 5 1	2,136	247	2,383	2	211	4	–	–

[a] Armagh Union: Armagh and Markethill Districts.—A Midwife authorized for each of these Districts in addition to the Medical Officer.
[b] Lurgan Union: Lurgan District.—An additional Medical Officer has been authorized for this District, by Order dated 15th January, 1862.

[*continued.*

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No. 2.—DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, with the EXPENSES, and AMOUNT of MEDICAL RELIEF afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Med. Officers.	Apothecaries.	Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1861. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, and Printing.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Apothecaries.	Vaccination Expenses. Amnt. of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Act.	Fuel and Attendance, Midwives' Salaries, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 29th Sept., 1861.	Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1861. Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*continued.*						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
COUNTY OF DONEGAL—*con.*																						
DONEGAL, .	1. Pettigoe, .	3	1	1	–	–	3 0 0	–	40 0 0	–	4 0	2 0 0	3 9 11	52 9 11	212	32	244	5	7	–	–	–
	2. Lahy, . .	3	1	1	–	14 15 8	5 0 0	0 7 4	60 0 0	–	2 0	1 0 0	5 17 6	89 0 6	459	95	554	10	74	–	–	–
	3. Donegal, .	5	1	1	–	31 9 0	9 10 0	–	60 0 0	–	–	–	5 9 0	106 8 0	790	147	937	–	26	1	3	3
	4. Mountcharles,	4	1	1	–	–	4 0 0	–	60 0 0	–	–	–	4 15 0	68 15 0	483	77	560	–	8	–	–	–
	5. Dunkineely, .	3	1	1	–	20 7 2	5 0 0	–	70 0 0	–	1 0	–	4 0 0	100 7 2	418	68	486	–	9	–	–	–
		18	5	5	–	66 11 10	26 10 0	0 7 4	290 0 0	–	7 0	3 0 0	23 11 5	417 0 7	2,362	419	2,781	15	124	1	3	3
DUNFANAGHY, .	1. Dunfanaghy, .	5	2	1	–	31 19 10	9 5 0	–	75 18 8	–	–	–	5 9 0	122 12 6	219	82	301	3	48	–	–	–
	2. Crossroads, .	5	2	1	–	19 19 3	9 0 0	0 8 6	100 0 0	–	1 0	–	3 18 3	134 6 0	445	90	535	4	852	2	–	–
		10	4	2	–	51 19 1	18 5 0	0 8 6	175 18 8	–	1 0	–	9 7 3	256 18 6	664	172	836	7	900	2	–	–
GLENTIES,	1. Dungloe, .	8	1	1	–	36 11 2	6 0 0	0 2 2	70 0 0	–	7 0	–	5 2 0	124 15 4	513	197	710	–	65	3	–	–
	2. Glenties, .	5	2	1	–	7 10 1	9 10 0	0 2 3	60 0 0	–	–	–	0 4 2	77 6 6	295	641	936	–	–	3	20	3
	3. Carrick, .	7	2	1	–	16 15 7	10 0 0	0 2 2	70 0 0	–	–	–	6 0 0	102 17 9	150	54	204	–	–	–	–	–
	4. Ardara, . .	5	1	1	–	23 15 3	6 0 0	0 2 3	70 0 0	–	6 0	–	–	105 17 6	213	181	394	25	–	1	–	–
	5. Killybegs, .	2	1	1	–	17 16 4	6 0 0	0 2 2	40 0 0	–	15 0	–	4 0 0	82 18 6	599	74	673	8	9	–	–	–
		27	7	5	–	102 8 5	37 10 0	0 11 0	310 0 0	–	28 0	–	15 6 2	493 15 7	1,770	1,147	2,917	33	74	7	20	3
INISHOWEN,	1. Carndonagh, .	4	2	1	–	18 5 5	11 16 6	–	90 0 0	–	4 0	0 10 6	4 11 6	129 3 11	523	120	643	–	120	2	–	–
	2. Clonmany, .	3	1	1	–	28 14 0	5 0 0	–	90 0 0	–	11 0	2 8 6	0 17 0	137 19 6	383	134	517	31	134	–	–	–
	3. Moville, .	6	2	[a]1	–	31 9 7	12 12 0	–	113 6 8	–	20 0	–	0 2 10	177 11 1	826	226	1,052	–	88	3	–	–
	4. Malin, . .	4	2	1	–	12 12 1	14 0 0	0 2 8	96 13 4	–	6 0	0 10 6	0 6 6	130 5 1	562	93	655	3	111	1	–	–
	5. Buncrana, .	4	1	1	–	30 13 5	6 10 0	–	90 0 0	–	5 0	0 10 6	2 5 0	134 18 11	531	240	771	–	139	2	7	2
		21	8	5	–	121 14 6	49 18 6	0 2 8	480 0 0	–	46 0	4 0 0	8 2 10	709 18 6	2,825	813	3,638	34	592	8	7	2

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LETTERKENNY,	1. Letterkenny,	5	1	1	–	28 4 6	12 0 0	1 0 6	100 0 0	–	–	–	–	141 5 0	822	181	1,003	–	67	2	6	3
	2. Manorcunningham	3	1	1	–	28 3 0	0 4 0	0 15 0	80 0 0	–	–	2 0 0	4 4 0	115 6 0	597	201	798	1	29	1	–	–
	3. Church Hill,	6	1	1	–	26 13 8	6 0 0	0 15 0	80 0 0	–	–	–	6 0 0	119 8 8	298	132	430	15	61	1	–	–
		14	3	3	–	83 1 2	18 4 0	2 10 6	260 0 0	–	–	2 0 0	10 4 0	375 19 8	1,717	514	2,231	16	157	4	6	3
MILFORD,	1. Rathmelton,	3	1	b1	–	42 4 4	8 0 0	5 19 0	98 0 0	–	–	0 5 6	19 18 3	174 7 1	532	247	779	4	–	–	–	–
	2. Rathmullan,	3	1	1	–	27 1 0	5 0 0	2 10 10	77 14 2	–	–	–	0 19 6	113 6 3	340	69	409	3	18	–	–	–
	3. Kilmacrenan and Milford,	4	2	1	–	9 5 6	10 0 0	0 14 4	80 0 0	–	4 0	–	6 8 6	110 8 4	571	97	668	1	43	3	–	–
	4. Fannett,	5	1	1	–	19 5 3	4 0 0	4 14 0	75 0 0	–	5 0	–	6 17 9	114 17 0	482	176	658	79	–	–	–	–
	5. Rosguill,	4	1	1	–	18 13 4	5 0 0	0 13 8	65 0 0	–	13 0	–	0 3 9	102 10 9	315	72	387	–	221	–	–	–
		19	6	5	–	116 10 2	32 0 0	14 11 10	395 14 2	–	22 0	0 5 6	34 7 9	615 9 5	2,240	661	2,901	87	282	3	–	–
STRANORLAR	1. Killygordon,	4	2	1	–	–	10 0 0	1 2 0	70 0 0	–	6 0	–	3 13 3	90 15 3	254	87	341	–	298	4	–	–
	2. Stranorlar,	3	2	1	–	54 7 2	12 0 0	3 2 0	70 0 0	–	10 0	–	–	149 9 2	775	251	1,026	2	202	1	–	–
	3. Cloghan,	4	2	c1	–	12 16 0	10 0 0	0 9 6	65 0 0	–	–	–	7 7 1	95 12 7	192	56	248	–	–	–	–	–
		11	6	3	–	67 3 2	32 0 0	4 13 6	205 0 0	–	16 0	–	11 0 4	335 17 0	1,221	394	1,615	2	500	5	–	–
COUNTY OF DOWN.																						
BANBRIDGE,	1. Banbridge,	4	1	1	–	20 18 7	10 0 0	1 7 7	100 0 0	–	12 0	0 7 6	7 10 1	152 3 9	1,834	362	2,196	1	414	8	–	–
	2. Dromore,	3	1	1	–	25 12 2	10 0 0	0 14 4	84 14 6	–	1 0	0 7 6	7 2 10	129 11 4	561	423	984	6	32	–	–	–
	3. Crosgar,	3	1	1	–	13 5 6	0 6 0	0 8 7	80 0 0	–	1 0	0 11 0	5 8 6	100 19 7	389	169	558	1	28	–	–	–
	4. Ballyward,	4	1	1	–	10 1 5	8 0 0	1 12 6	80 0 0	–	9 0	2 7 0	2 16 0	113 16 11	366	288	654	4	124	–	–	–
	5. Loughbrickland	5	1	1	–	5 11 6	7 0 0	1 9 6	70 0 0	–	2 0	2 11 0	4 0 0	92 12 0	160	161	321	–	121	–	–	–
	6. Tanderagee,	4	1	1	–	18 6 6	6 0 0	0 14 10	80 0 0	–	2 0	0 12 0	3 9 8	111 3 0	517	295	812	2	65	1	–	–
		23	6	6	–	93 15 8	41 6 0	6 7 4	494 14 6	–	27 0	6 16 0	30 7 1	700 6 7	3,827	1,698	5,525	14	784	9	–	–
DOWNPATRICK,	1. Downpatrick,	3	1	1	–	32 10 2	10 0 0	0 14 2	80 0 0	–	14 0	4 3 6	14 8 10	155 16 8	876	368	1,244	–	128	–	–	–
	2. Clough,	4	2	1	–	18 9 6	11 7 0	0 10 0	90 0 0	–	9 0	–	1 10 0	130 16 6	851	270	1,121	–	120	–	–	–
	3. Ballynahinch,	4	3	1	–	29 4 9	15 0 0	1 7 8	100 0 0	–	10 0	–	4 10 0	160 2 5	716	405	1,121	–	211	–	–	–
	4. Killyleagh,	4	2	1	–	30 16 2	13 0 0	1 1 2	90 0 0	–	22 0	0 6 0	4 7 0	161 10 4	605	247	852	–	288	–	–	–
	5. Killough,	3	1	1	–	28 4 1	5 10 0	0 3 6	80 0 0	–	1 0	0 5 0	0 11 6	115 14 1	728	178	906	2	94	–	–	–
	6. Strangford,	3	1	1	–	23 13 0	5 0 0	0 12 10	146 0 0	–	2 0	1 11 6	5 2 3	183 19 7	342	169	511	5	67	1	–	–
	7. Portaferry,	3	1	1	–	23 14 6	8 10 0	0 10 6	80 0 0	–	10 0	1 11 6	2 16 6	127 3 0	650	274	924	1	189	–	–	–
		24	11	7	–	186 12 2	68 7 0	4 19 10	666 0 0	–	68 0	7 17 6	33 6 1	1,035 2 7	4,768	1,911	6,670	8	1,097	1	–	–
KILKEEL,	1. Kilkeel,	5	2	d1	e–	36 15 11	10 0 0	1 3 8	120 0 0	–	13 0	0 12 6	16 9 8	198 1 9	706	470	1,176	–	211	3	–	–
	2. Bryansford,	3	1	1	–	15 13 6	4 0 0	1 5 6	80 0 0	–	2 0	0 10 6	6 1 1	109 10 7	459	175	634	–	57	–	–	–
	3. Rostrevor,	2	1	1	–	24 18 6	10 0 0	1 15 0	69 18 9	–	3 0	1 13 0	5 3 6	116 9 6	351	208	559	1	78	1	–	–
		10	4	3	–	77 7 11	24 0 0	4 4 11	269 18 9	–	18 0	2 16 0	27 14 3	424 1 10	1,516	853	2,369	1	346	4	–	–

[*continued.*

a Inishowen Union: Moville District.—A Midwife authorized for this District in addition to the Medical Officer.
b Milford Union: Rathmelton District.—A Midwife authorized for this District in addition to the Medical Officer.
c Stranorlar Union: Cloghan District.—A Midwife authorized for this District in addition to the Medical Officer.
d Kilkeel Union: Kilkeel District.—A Midwife authorized for this District in addition to the Medical Officer.
e Kilkeel Union: Kilkeel District.—An Apothecary has been authorized for this District, by Order dated 12th September, 1861.

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No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Med. Officers.	Apothecaries.	Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1861. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, and Printing.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Salaries. Apothecaries.	Vaccination Expenses. Amnt. of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Vaccination Expenses. Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Act.	Fuel and Attendance, Midwives' Salaries, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 29th Sept., 1861.	Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1861. Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5	6.	7.	8.	0.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*continued*						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
County of Down—*con.*																						
Newry,	1. Newry,	2	1	2	–	55 19 1	14 0 0	5 16 11	150 0 0	–	14 0	0 10 6	8 17 6	249 4 0	1,059	609	1,668	3	276	1	6	6
	2. Warrenpoint,	2	1	a1	–	22 18 2	10 0 0	0 10 0	80 0 0	–	–	0 12 0	15 4 0	129 4 2	553	316	869	1	72	1	–	–
	3. Rathfriland,	4	1	1	–	8 13 6	9 0 0	0 3 6	75 0 0	–	10 0	0 13 0	10 16 0	114 6 0	306	136	442	–	232	–	–	–
	4. Mullaghglass,	3	1	a1	–	19 7 11	8 0 0	0 18 0	80 0 0	–	10 0	–	12 14 6	131 0 5	260	363	623	–	188	1	–	–
	5. Mountnorris,	3	2	1	–	19 2 9	15 0 0	0 1 9	80 0 0	–	6 0	–	5 15 3	125 19 9	354	152	506	–	134	–	–	–
	6. Meigh,	2	1	1	–	14 10 8	8 0 0	0 15 3	80 0 0	–	4 0	–	6 0 0	113 5 11	774	284	1,058	–	112	–	–	–
	7. Forkhill,	2	1	1	–	11 17 0	8 10 0	–	80 0 0	–	5 0	–	3 15 6	109 2 6	523	174	697	–	107	–	–	–
	8. Donaghmore,	3	1	1	–	11 4 6	11 0 0	0 11 9	83 0 0	–	–	1 0 0	0 5 1	107 1 4	559	152	711	–	51	–	–	–
	9. Pointzpass,	1	1	1	–	2 3 9	8 0 0	–	70 0 0	–	3 0	0 1 9	0 8 10	83 14 4	338	132	470	3	59	–	–	–
		22	10	10	–	165 17 4	91 10 0	8 17 2	778 0 0	–	52 0	2 17 3	63 16 8	1,162 18 5	4,726	2,318	7,044	7	1,231	3	6	8
Newtownards,	1. Newtownards,	3	1	1	–	66 2 4	10 0 0	6 16 1	117 13 4	–	–	0 17 4	2 3 0	203 12 1	3,024	963	3,987	2	50	–	–	–
	2. Comber,	3	1	1	–	29 9 11	8 0 0	3 1 1	75 0 0	–	5 0	0 3 6	3 13 7	124 8 1	1,019	193	1,212	–	152	3	–	–
	3. Kilmood,	3	1	1	–	17 17 4	9 10 0	1 13 4	73 7 3	–	7 0	1 3 6	2 8 3	112 19 8	395	153	548	–	140	–	–	–
	4. Grey Abbey,	4	2	1	–	56 0 0	9 0 0	2 10 10	90 0 0	–	8 0	0 12 6	6 8 8	172 12 0	1,338	366	1,704	6	242	–	–	–
	5. Donaghadee,	2	1	1	–	31 15 6	7 0 0	2 11 2	80 0 0	–	9 0	0 17 6	4 12 6	135 16 8	621	409	1,030	2	147	–	–	–
	6. Bangor,	1	1	1	–	45 10 2	10 0 0	3 10 10	90 0 0	–	5 0	0 14 0	4 10 7	159 5 7	1,001	260	1,261	–	67	–	–	–
		16	7	6	–	246 15 3	53 10 0	20 3 4	526 0 7	–	34 0	4 8 4	23 16 7	908 14 1	7,398	2,344	9,742	10	798	3	–	–
County of Fermanagh.																						
Enniskillen,	1. Enniskillen,	7	1	1	–	44 17 7	12 0 0	5 2 8	100 0 0	–	3 0	0 14 0	6 10 1	172 4 4	762	389	1,151	–	120	1	–	–
	2. Tempo,	6	2	1	–	20 12 5	10 10 0	3 1 2	80 0 0	–	–	0 10 6	–	114 14 1	298	141	439	2	50	–	–	–
	3. Lisbellaw,	3	1	1	–	5 13 10	7 10 0	1 19 2	60 0 0	–	1 0	0 10 6	–	76 13 6	238	73	311	6	70	–	–	–
	4. Ely,	8	1	1	–	13 11 6	9 15 0	4 0 6	80 0 0	–	3 0	0 10 6	2 10 0	113 7 6	433	76	509	5	67	–	–	–
	5. Holywell,	10	1	1	–	19 9 7	6 0 0	2 15 2	80 0 0	–	–	0 10 6	–	108 15 3	586	124	710	25	2	–	–	–
	6. Florencecourt	8	1	1	–	19 7 11	10 0 0	3 6 2	80 0 0	–	2 0	1 6 0	5 10 11	121 11 0	387	81	468	31	70	–	–	–
		42	7	6	–	123 12 10	55 15 0	20 4 10	480 0 0	–	9 0	4 2 0	14 11 0	707 5 8	2,704	884	3,588	69	379	1	–	–

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IRVINESTOWN,[b]	1. Irvinestown,[b]	7	3	2	–	72 1 3	12 5 0	1 19 2	120 0 0	–	16 0	0 10 6	8 11 10	231 7 9	1,005	399	1,404	20	363	–	–	–
	2. Ederney,	8	1	1	–	41 18 3	5 0 0	1 5 6	86 13 4	–	2 0	2 12 6	9 2 3	148 11 10	624	57	681	14	58	–	–	–
	3. Clonelly,	2	1	1	–	–	3 0 0	1 5 6	35 0 0	–	–	2 0 0	2 12 3	43 17 9	237	42	279	–	–	–	–	–
		17	5	4	–	113 19 6	20 5 0	4 10 2	241 13 4	–	18 0	5 3 0	20 6 4	423 17 4	1,866	498	2,364	34	421	–	–	–
LISNASKEA,	1. Brookeborough	6	1	1	–	23 19 10	10 0 0	1 2 6	100 0 0	–	9 0	–	0 7 6	144 9 10	616	188	804	–	222	–	–	–
	2. Lisnaskea,	5	1	1	–	44 15 0	10 0 0	1 8 10	87 8 1	–	–	–	–	143 11 11	379	142	521	–	150	–	–	–
	3. Derrylin,	6	1	c1	–	12 2 5	10 0 0	1 16 10	90 0 0	–	–	–	1 7 0	115 6 3	397	155	552	–	28	–	–	–
	4. Maguiresbridge,	3	1	1	–	24 11 7	10 0 0	1 6 8	65 0 0	–	2 0	–	–	102 18 3	306	185	491	4	51	–	–	–
		20	4	4	–	105 8 10	40 0 0	5 14 10	342 8 1	–	11 0	–	1 14 6	506 6 3	1,698	670	2,368	4	451	–	–	–
COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY.																						
COLERAINE,	1. Coleraine,	3	2	1	–	15 14 8	18 12 3	0 15 6	90 0 0	–	–	–	12 0 0	137 2 5	866	485	1,351	5	14	–	4	4
	2. Bushmills,	4	2	1	–	20 15 10	18 10 0	1 4 9	80 0 0	–	1 0	–	1 7 0	122 17 7	262	247	509	–	46	–	–	–
	3 Articlave,	4	1	1	–	27 1 0	10 0 0	1 0 10	95 14 0	–	3 0	–	–	136 15 10	416	220	636	2	161	–	–	–
	4. Aghadowey,	5	1	1	–	24 19 1	13 0 0	1 0 5	90 0 0	–	4 0	–	–	132 19 6	665	364	1,029	2	72	–	–	–
	5. Garvagh,	4	1	1	–	34 6 5	10 0 0	1 0 3	80 0 0	–	–	–	–	125 6 8	349	210	559	1	78	–	–	–
		20	7	5	–	122 17 0	70 2 3	5 1 9	435 14 0	–	8 0	–	13 7 0	655 2 0	2,558	1,526	4,084	10	371	–	4	4
LONDONDERRY,	1. City of Londonderry,	2	1	e1	1	60 2 4	14 0 0	2 4 4	120 0 0	41 7 0	16 0	3 0 0	65 15 5	322 9 1	999	982	1,981	1	224	–	–	–
	2. Glendermot,	3	1	e1	–	44 18 10	4 0 0	1 12 8	100 0 0	–	3 0	2 0 0	20 4 6	175 16 0	983	404	1,387	8	66	–	–	–
	3. Eglinton,[d]	3	2	e	–	21 1 0	4 0 0	0 19 8	94 9 0	–	–	1 10 0	16 6 0	138 5 8	825	299	1,124	–	32	–	–	–
	4. Claudy,	4	2	1	–	50 6 9	1 0 0	1 2 8	83 2 1	–	8 0	–	3 15 3	147 6 9	1,693	167	1,860	1	29	–	–	–
	5. Kilderry,	4	2	e1	–	31 5 11	11 0 0	1 16 9	100 0 0	–	21 0	–	17 0 0	182 2 8	897	294	1,191	6	109	–	–	–
	6. Burt,	3	3	1	–	1 0 8	5 17 0	0 19 2	95 0 0	–	–	–	4 17 3	107 14 1	571	152	723	–	29	1	–	–
	7. Killea,	3	1	e1	–	18 4 2	8 0 0	0 14 8	87 4 6	–	–	–	14 10 0	128 13 4	524	173	697	–	19	–	–	–
		22	12	7	1	226 19 8	47 17 0	9 9 11	679 15 7	41 7 0	48 0	6 10 0	142 8 5	1,202 7 7	6,492	2,471	8,963	16	508	1	–	–
MAGHERAFELT,	1. Magherafelt,	5	2	1	–	34 7 2	2 0 0	1 8 1	80 0 0	–	–	–	13 7 8	131 2 11	1,249	205	1,454	20	22	–	–	–
	2. Bellaghy,	4	2	1	–	21 16 3	14 10 0	1 9 2	80 0 0	–	7 0	–	3 10 0	128 5 5	428	307	735	–	50	–	–	–
	3. Maghera,	5	2	1	–	22 18 11	14 0 0	1 2 0	80 0 0	–	8 0	1 17 6	5 0 0	132 18 5	508	98	606	1	209	–	–	–
	4. Draperstown,	5	1	1	–	8 8 0	–	0 18 1	80 0 0	–	14 0	3 0 0	7 17 2	114 3 3	1,133	196	1,329	1	194	3	–	–
	5. Moneymore,	6	1	1	–	34 15 11	–	1 17 0	80 0 0	–	9 0	0 5 0	5 11 2	131 9 1	739	209	948	3	266	–	–	–
		25	8	5	–	122 6 3	30 10 0	6 14 4	400 0 0	–	38 0	5 2 6	35 6 0	637 19 1	4,057	1,015	5,072	25	741	3	–	–

[*continued.*

[a] Newry Union: Warrenpoint and Mullaghglass Districts.—A Midwife authorized for each of these Districts in addition to the Medical Officers.
[b] Irvinestown Union.—Name of Union and Dispensary District altered from Lowtherstown to Irvinestown, by Order dated 5th April, 1861.
[c] Lisnaskea Union: Derrylin District.—A Midwife authorized for this District in addition to the Medical Officer.
[d] Londonderry Union.—Name of Dispensary District changed from Muff to Eglinton, by Order dated 11th July, 1861.
[e] Londonderry Union: City of Londonderry, Glendermot, Eglinton, Kilderry, and Killea Districts.—A Midwife is authorized for each of these Districts in addition to the Medical Officer.

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No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Med. Officers.	Apothecaries.	Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1861. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, and Printing.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Apothecaries.	Vaccination Expenses. Amnt. of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Act.	Fuel and Attendance, Midwives' Salaries, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 29th Sept., 1861.	Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1861. Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination during the year	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*continued.*						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
Co. of Londonderry—*con.*																						
Newtown-Limavady,	1. N.T Limavady,	4	1	1	–	21 13 2	7 0 0	0 16 0	85 0 0	–	–	–	3 9 9	117 18 11	689	99	788	–	18	–	4	4
	2. Ballykelly,	4	1	1	–	22 1 6	–	0 10 0	80 0 0	–	1 0	–	3 3 9	107 1 3	664	141	805	–	54	–	–	–
	3. Bellarena,	4	2	1	–	24 0 2	–	0 16 6	80 0 0	–	3 0	–	8 9 6	116 6 2	542	171	713	–	101	–	–	–
	4. Dungiven,	4	1	[a]1	–	32 8 11	8 0 0	0 9 6	80 0 0	–	7 0	–	0 7 6	128 5 11	693	87	780	1	83	–	–	–
	5. Feany,	3	1	1	–	3 10 3	6 0 0	0 9 6	80 0 0	–	–	–	0 1 3	90 1 0	444	71	515	9	9	–	–	–
		19	6	5	–	103 14 0	21 0 0	3 7 6	405 0 0	–	11 0	–	15 11 9	559 13 3	3,032	569	3,601	10	265	–	4	4
County of Monaghan.																						
Carrickmacross,	1. Carrickmacross	5	1	[b]1	–	18 11 10	10 10 0	1 14 2	94 6 0	–	3 0	5 0 6	17 5 4	150 7 10	409	161	570	–	186	3	6	6
	2. Donaghmoyne,	5	1	[b]1	–	30 10 8	10 10 0	1 7 4	83 5 7	–	9 0	1 10 6	13 7 9	149 11 10	254	117	371	5	113	–	–	–
	3. Raferagh,	4	1	[b]1	–	28 1 9	6 5 0	1 3 4	56 3 7	–	3 0	1 10 6	12 1 5	108 5 7	407	90	497	1	43	1	–	–
		14	3	3	–	77 4 3	27 5 0	4 4 10	233 15 2	–	15 0	8 1 6	42 14 6	408 5 3	1,070	368	1,438	6	342	4	6	6
Castleblayney,	1. Castleblayney,	6	1	1	–	27 11 8	10 0 0	4 6 2	100 0 0	–	–	0 4 0	0 17 0	142 18 10	799	201	1,000	–	145	3	2	2
	2. Ballybay,	7	1	1	–	17 6 10	8 0 0	5 2 6	100 0 0	–	4 0	0 7 6	6 18 11	141 15 9	528	313	841	3	99	–	–	–
	3. Crossmaglen,	8	2	1	–	38 17 2	12 0 0	4 6 1	100 0 0	–	20 0	0 4 0	12 11 0	187 18 3	1,161	282	1,443	7	281	2	–	–
		21	4	3	–	83 15 8	30 0 0	13 14 9	300 0 0	–	24 0	0 15 6	20 6 11	472 12 10	2,488	796	3,284	10	525	5	2	2
Clones,	1. Clones,	4	2	1	–	13 2 2	13 0 0	0 13 2	100 0 0	–	7 0	0 10 6	6 0 0	140 5 10	801	189	990	–	143	2	7	4
	2. Newtownbutler	7	1	1	–	14 14 4	5 0 0	0 3 2	90 0 0	–	1 0	0 10 6	5 5 4	116 13 4	690	189	879	–	34	–	–	–
	3. Rosslea,	5	1	1	–	15 15 11	8 0 0	0 5 8	80 0 0	–	7 0	4 7 6	–	115 9 1	418	126	544	–	142	–	–	–
		16	4	3	–	43 12 5	26 0 0	1 2 0	270 0 0	–	15 0	5 8 6	11 5 4	372 8 3	1,909	504	2,413	–	319	2	7	4

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MONAGHAN,	1. Monaghan,	3	1	1	–	9 12 0	13 10 0	1 18 8	80 0 0	–	12 0	2 0 0	3 17 6	122 18 2	1,362	349	1,711	–	234	–	–	–
	2. Glasslough,	5	2	1	–	17 10 3	15 0 0	0 7 11	100 0 0	–	–	–	–	132 18 2	1,026	143	1,169	–	102	1	–	–
	3. Castleshane,	4	2	1	–	10 6 7	7 4 0	0 18 2	80 0 0	–	4 0	–	11 8 6	113 17 3	766	135	901	14	72	–	–	–
	4. Scotstown,	5	1	1	–	12 5 1	6 0 0	0 17 4	80 0 0	–	7 0	2 0 0	6 18 0	115 0 5	1,107	210	1,317	11	65	1	–	–
	5. Kilmore,	4	2	1	–	18 5 4	10 0 0	1 9 4	80 0 0	–	2 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	115 14 8	473	66	539	–	18	–	–	–
		21	8	5	–	67 19 3	51 14 0	5 11 5	420 0 0	–	25 0	6 0 0	24 4 0	600 8 8	4,734	903	5,637	25	491	2	–	–
COUNTY OF TYRONE.																						
CASTLEDERG	1. Castlederg and Killeter,	10	2	1	–	16 5 4	11 10 0	0 8 0	100 0 0	–	7 0	–	21 3 9	156 7 1	321	92	413	–	182	–	–	–
	2. Drumquin,	4	1	1	–	20 15 1	4 0 0	0 4 0	25 0 0	–	3 0	–	7 2 0	60 1 1	125	36	161	–	66	–	–	–
		14	3	2	–	37 0 5	15 10 0	0 12 0	125 0 0	–	10 0	–	28 5 9	216 8 2	446	128	574	–	248	–	–	–
CLOGHER,	1. Fivemiletown,	4	1	1	–	11 8 4	6 0 0	0 14 2	70 0 0	–	2 0	–	2 7 7	92 10 1	157	130	287	–	63	–	–	–
	2. Clogher,	5	2	1	–	8 14 8	8 0 0	0 13 1	90 0 0	–	7 0	–	1 7 6	115 15 3	388	114	502	2	131	1	–	–
	3. Ballygawley,	4	1	1	–	12 11 10	33 0 0	0 8 4	70 0 0	–	3 0	–	5 0 0	124 0 2	186	95	281	–	104	–	–	–
	4. Aughnacloy,	5	1	1	–	10 19 7	10 0 0	0 9 1	80 0 0	–	3 0	1 4 0	6 10 0	112 2 8	375	73	448	–	67	–	–	–
		18	5	4	–	43 14 5	57 0 0	2 4 8	310 0 0	–	15 0	1 4 0	15 5 1	444 8 2	1,106	412	1,518	2	365	1	–	–
COOKSTOWN,	1. Cookstown,	6	1	1	–	30 2 2	9 15 0	2 4 6	100 0 0	–	6 0	–	5 7 8	153 9 4	845	289	1,134	2	148	1	–	–
	2. Pomeroy,	5	1	1	–	28 19 5	8 8 0	3 7 6	80 0 0	–	11 0	–	4 5 6	136 0 5	591	226	817	–	285	–	–	–
	3. Coagh,	2	1	1	–	9 0 5	7 0 0	0 12 0	60 0 0	–	10 0	–	1 10 0	88 2 5	557	248	805	5	188	–	–	–
	4. Stewartstown,	3	1	1	–	19 9 0	10 0 0	1 0 0	65 0 0	–	8 0	–	4 13 6	108 2 0	510	243	753	1	172	3	–	–
		16	4	4	–	87 11 0	35 3 0	7 4 0	305 0 0	–	35 0	–	15 16 8	485 14 8	2,503	1,006	3,509	8	793	4	–	–
DUNGANNON	1. Dungannon,	5	1	[c]1	–	32 16 8	13 10 0	3 13 10	100 0 0	–	12 0	4 0 0	5 18 0	171 18 6	633	492	1,125	2	271	4	9	7
	2. Benburb,	3	1	1	–	17 4 4	10 0 0	1 5 8	90 0 0	–	7 0	2 0 0	6 3 0	133 13 0	428	117	545	–	151	–	–	–
	3. Coal Island,	4	1	1	–	33 1 6	10 0 0	3 2 2	100 0 0	–	7 0	2 0 0	6 5 9	161 9 5	534	556	1,090	2	100	1	–	–
	4. Clonavaddy,	5	1	[c]1	–	33 6 2	12 0 0	4 11 8	100 0 0	–	7 0	–	19 18 3	176 10 1	614	238	852	3	172	2	–	–
	5. Ballymagran,	2	1	1	–	11 1 4	8 0 0	0 10 4	40 0 0	–	1 0	–	1 0 6	61 12 2	154	75	229	10	68	–	–	–
		19	5	5	–	127 10 0	53 10 0	13 3 8	430 0 0	–	34 0	8 0 0	39 5 6	705 9 2	2,363	1,478	3,841	17	762	7	9	7
GORTIN,	1. Gortin,	6	1	[d]1	–	34 7 6	10 0 0	3 4 7	70 15 6	–	1 0	2 10 0	21 0 7	142 18 2	361	131	492	–	43	1	–	–
	2. Plumb Bridge,	7	2	1	–	11 6 10	10 10 0	0 11 9	76 1 0	–	3 0	–	2 10 0	103 19 7	461	97	558	73	75	–	–	–
		13	3	2	–	45 14 4	20 10 0	3 16 4	146 16 6	–	4 0	2 10 0	23 10 7	246 17 9	822	228	1,050	73	118	1	–	–

[*continued.*

[a] Newtownlimavady Union: Dungiven District.—A Midwife authorized for this District in addition to the Medical Officer.
[b] Carrickmacross Union: Carrickmacross, Donaghmoyne, and Raforagh Districts.—A Midwife authorized for each District in addition to the Medical Officer.
[c] Dungannon Union: Clonavaddy and Dungannon Districts.—A Midwife authorized for each of these Districts in addition to the Medical Officer.
[d] Gortin Union: Gortin District.—A Midwife authorized for this District in addition to the Medical Officer.

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No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Med. Officers.	Apothecaries.	Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1861. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, and Printing.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Apothecaries.	Vaccination Expenses. Amnt. of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Act.	Fuel and Attendance, Midwives' Salaries, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 29th Sept., 1861.	Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1861. Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 16.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*continued.* County of Tyrone—*con.*																						
Omagh,	1. Omagh,	9	2	a1	–	40 12 5	17 0 0	4 4 3	115 0 0	–	20 0	4 18 5	22 5 0	224 0 1	1,149	431	1,580	–	378	1	–	–
	2. Fintona,	7	1	1	–	20 13 6	7 10 0	1 13 8	90 0 0	–	10 0	2 6 4	3 10 0	135 13 6	810	187	997	5	235	5	–	–
	3. Dromore,	4	1	1	–	12 1 8	5 0 0	1 4 6	80 0 0	–	6 0	1 0 0	4 6 0	109 12 2	348	138	486	1	96	4	–	–
	4. Drumquin,	4	2	1	–	25 1 4	6 10 0	2 3 10	80 0 0	–	4 0	2 0 0	4 9 9	124 4 11	284	115	399	–	115	–	–	–
	5. Sixmilecross,	9	2	1	–	4 2 7	0 0 0	3 1 3	90 0 0	–	4 0	–	–	110 3 10	560	225	785	1	191	–	–	–
		33	8	5	–	102 11 6	45 0 0	12 7 6	455 0 0	–	44 0	10 4 9	34 10 9	703 14 6	3,151	1,096	4,247	7	1,015	10	–	–
Strabane,	1. Dunnamanagh	5	2	b1	–	17 9 2	9 6 0	0 16 3	80 0 0	–	13 0	0 10 0	4 4 0	125 5 5	509	127	636	–	180	2	–	–
	2. Strabane,	4	1	b1	–	40 2 4	–	2 0 6	80 0 0	–	13 0	1 0 0	20 7 8	156 10 6	472	254	726	1	158	2	–	–
	3. Newtn. Stewart	5	1	b1	–	27 14 5	8 0 0	0 6 5	80 0 0	–	–	–	–	116 0 10	471	266	737	–	52	–	–	–
	4. Castle Finn,	5	2	b1	–	31 4 2	12 10 0	2 5 11	80 0 0	–	6 0	1 7 0	12 12 6	145 19 7	834	242	1,076	1	122	–	–	–
	5. Raphoe,	5	2	b1	–	15 10 6	14 5 0	4 16 2	80 0 0	–	1 0	–	7 12 6	123 4 2	374	186	560	–	14	–	–	–
		24	8	5	–	132 0 7	44 1 0	10 5 3	400 0 0	–	33 0	2 17 0	44 16 8	667 0 6	2,660	1,075	3,735	2	526	4	–	–
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER. County of Clare.																						
Ballyvaghan,	1. Ballyvaghan,	11	2	1	–	–	4 10 0	–	70 0 0	–	–	–	–	74 10 0	338	103	441	–	–	–	–	–
		11	2	1	–	–	4 10 0	–	70 0 0	–	–	–	–	74 10 0	338	103	441	–	–	–	–	–
Corrofin,	1. Corrofin,	9	2	1	–	31 2 3	4 0 0	–	79 0 1	–	4 0	–	2 13 5	120 15 9	952	169	1,121	–	167	–	1	–
		9	2	1	–	31 2 3	4 0 0	–	79 0 1	–	4 0	–	2 13 5	120 15 9	952	169	1,121	–	167	–	1	–

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Ennis,	1. Ennis,	4	2	2	–	91 11 9	8 5 6	2 11 0	200 0 0	–	3 0	–	1 9 7	306 17 4	2,793	544	3,337	–	220	6	–	–
	2. Crusheen,	5	2	1	–	32 0 10	8 0 0	2 11 0	90 14 11	–	1 0	–	12 11 8	146 18 5	394	107	441	–	24	–	–	–
	3. Killaniv,	5	1	1	–	10 7 11	5 0 0	1 18 10	90 0 0	–	2 0	–	3 11 8	112 18 5	434	55	489	–	39	–	–	–
	4. Newmarket,	6	2	1	–	29 16 4	23 0 0	2 11 0	102 17 8	–	5 0	–	7 6 2	170 11 2	1,090	290	1,380	–	74	–	2	1
		20	7	5	–	163 16 10	44 5 0	9 11 10	483 12 7	–	11 0	–	24 19 1	737 5 4	4,651	996	5,647	–	357	6	2	1
Ennistymon	1. Roadford,	8	2	1	–	19 13 10	16 0 0	–	80 0 0	–	3 0	0 10 6	9 4 0	128 8 4	739	224	963	5	75	–	–	–
	2. Ennistymon,	6	2	1	–	23 5 3	11 0 0	–	80 0 0	–	3 0	0 10 6	10 7 0	128 2 9	908	167	1,075	–	102	2	–	–
	3. Miltown Malbay	6	2	1	–	26 4 6	18 10 0	3 2 6	90 10 0	–	–	0 10 6	18 4 0	157 1 6	770	224	994	–	10	–	–	–
		20	6	3	–	69 3 7	45 10 0	3 2 6	250 10 0	–	6 0	1 11 6	37 15 0	413 12 7	2,417	615	3,032	5	187	2	–	–
Killadysert,	1. Labasheeda,	5	1	1	–	33 6 10	8 0 0	0 18 0	80 0 0	–	–	1 0 6	0 14 0	123 19 4	456	187	643	–	–	–	–	–
	2. Ballynacally,	6	2	1	–	33 13 5	4 0 0	0 18 0	85 0 0	–	–	0 10 6	0 8 8	124 10 7	1,119	136	1,255	–	11	–	–	–
		11	3	2	–	67 0 3	12 0 0	1 16 0	165 0 0	–	–	1 11 0	1 2 8	248 9 11	1,575	323	1,898	–	11	–	–	–
Kilrush,	1. Kilrush,	3	2	1	–	18 0 1	–	0 9 7	80 0 0	–	4 0	0 10 6	2 19 11	106 0 1	848	219	1,067	–	50	–	–	–
	2. Kilmihil,	6	2	1	–	33 8 3	5 3 6	0 10 1	80 0 0	–	–	0 10 6	3 15 6	123 7 10	328	86	414	–	–	–	–	–
	3. Cragaknock,	7	2	1	–	19 16 0	5 0 0	0 5 1	84 4 0	–	–	0 10 6	2 18 3	112 13 10	1,250	482	1,732	–	28	–	–	–
	4. Kilkee,	6	1	1	–	16 2 0	6 19 0	0 5 1	90 0 0	–	6 0	0 10 6	2 8 6	122 5 1	719	157	876	–	178	–	–	–
	5. Carrigaholt,	5	1	1	–	17 12 6	8 0 0	0 11 0	80 0 0	–	8 0	1 10 6	3 2 0	118 16 0	1,023	217	1,240	–	242	1	–	–
		27	8	5	–	104 18 10	25 2 6	2 0 10	414 4 0	–	18 0	3 12 6	15 4 2	583 2 10	4,168	1,161	5,329	–	498	1	–	–
Scariff,	1. Mountshannon	5	2	1	–	23 10 7	14 10 0	3 10 6	60 0 0	–	–	0 18 0	4 18 0	107 7 1	252	94	346	–	7	–	–	–
	2. Feakle,	8	1	1	–	7 4 2	8 10 0	3 9 10	80 0 0	–	3 0	2 0 6	1 15 0	105 19 6	409	178	587	1	42	–	–	–
	3. Annacarriga,	4	2	1	–	15 15 11	13 0 0	3 8 10	60 0 0	–	3 0	1 10 6	4 7 1½	101 2 4½	540	217	757	–	59	2	20	8
		17	5	3	–	46 10 8	36 0 0	10 9 2	200 0 0	–	6 0	4 9 0	11 0 1½	314 8 11½	1,201	489	1,690	1	108	2	20	8
Tulla,	1. Tulla,	7	2	1	–	17 15 7	7 0 0	3 4 1	80 0 0	–	1 0	0 13 2	5 12 6	115 5 4	522	119	641	–	56	4	16	7
	2. Quin,	6	2	1	–	12 19 10	9 0 0	3 2 10	80 0 0	–	1 0	0 13 2	6 2 6	112 18 4	260	101	361	–	33	–	–	–
	3. Kilkishen,	5	2	1	–	20 19 0	7 10 0	4 5 10	80 0 0	–	2 0	0 13 2	6 2 6	121 10 6	650	117	767	–	126	–	–	–
		18	6	3	–	51 14 5	23 10 0	10 12 0	240 0 0	–	4 0	1 19 6	17 17 6	349 14 2	1,432	337	1,769	–	215	4	16	7
County of Cork.																						
Bandon,	1. Bandon,	3	1	1	1	35 6 6	8 6 2	6 19 6	80 0 0	29 0 0	10 0	0 10 6	8 14 0	169 16 8	1,582	287	1,869	1	84	–	–	–
	2. Innishannon,	4	1	1	–	24 17 1	8 0 0	1 17 8	80 0 0	–	6 0	0 10 6	1 18 2	123 3 5	413	155	568	–	134	–	–	–
	3. Templemartin,	4	1	1	–	22 11 2	8 0 0	–	80 0 0	–	3 0	0 19 9	3 14 6	118 5 5	233	92	325	17	81	–	–	–
	4. Murragh,	5	1	1	–	31 6 8	12 0 0	1 15 2	84 4 0	–	7 0	4 10 6	3 8 10	144 5 2	382	149	531	12	109	–	–	–
	5. Kilbrittain,	4	2	1	–	8 9 8	9 10 0	0 14 4	70 0 0	–	5 0	0 10 6	1 4 0	95 8 6	182	116	298	4	89	–	–	–
		20	6	5	1	122 11 1	45 16 2	11 6 8	394 4 0	20 0 0	31 0	7 1 9	18 19 6	650 19 2	2,792	799	3,591	34	497	–	–	–

[a] Omagh Union: Omagh District.—A Midwife authorized for this District in addition to the Medical Officer.
[b] Strabane Union.—Two Midwives authorized for each District in addition to the respective Medical Officers.

[*continued.*

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No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District	No of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Med. Officers.	Apothecaries.	Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1861. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, and Printing.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Apothecaries.	Vaccination Expenses. Amnt of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Act.	Fuel and Attendance, Midwives' Salaries, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 29th Sept., 1861.	Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1861. Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 18.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER —*continued.*						£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d								
County of Cork—*con.*																						
Bantry,	1. Bantry,	4	1	1	–	13 4 9	4 0 0	1 8 2	70 0 0	–	5 0	–	7 14 2	101 7 1	808	198	1,006	–	70	1	7	6
	2. Glengarriff,	5	1	1	–	20 2 3	5 0 0	0 12 2	70 0 0	–	2 0	–	6 10 0	104 4 5	478	97	575	1	117	–	–	–
	3. Durrus and Kilcrohane,	5	1	1	–	15 7 6	4 0 0	0 10 10	70 0 0	–	–	–	6 10 0	96 8 4	334	48	382	–	376	–	–	–
		14	3	3	–	48 14 6	13 0 0	2 11 2	210 0 0	–	7 0	–	20 14 2	301 19 10	1,620	343	1,963	1	563	1	7	6
Castletown	1. Castletown,	4	2	1	–	16 5 2	7 0 0	2 11 9	80 0 0	–	11 0	–	5 17 10	122 14 9	1,311	277	1,588	2	278	–	–	–
	2. Kilcatherine,	3	2	1	–	29 18 3	4 17 3	2 11 9	80 0 0	–	44 0	–	3 9 0	164 16 3	1,421	222	1,643	–	24	–	–	–
		7	4	2	–	46 3 5	11 17 3	5 3 6	160 0 0	–	55 0	–	9 6 10	287 11 0	2,732	499	3,231	2	302	–	–	–
Clonakilty,	1. Rosscarbery,	6	1	1	–	20 13 9	5 0 0	–	70 0 0	–	–	0 10 0	8 18 3	105 2 0	756	195	951	–	33	2	–	–
	2. Clonakilty,	7	1	1	–	6 9 5	2 0 0	–	70 0 0	–	1 0	0 10 0	1 17 0	81 16 5	423	187	610	1	109	1	–	–
	3. Timoleague,	7	1	1	–	13 1 6	3 0 0	–	70 0 0	–	28 0	1 2 6	5 4 10	120 8 10	165	163	328	–	572	–	–	–
		20	3	3	–	40 4 8	10 0 0	–	210 0 0	–	29 0	2 2 6	16 0 1	307 7 3	1,344	545	1,889	1	714	3	–	–
Cork,	1. Dripsey,	3	1	1	–	25 3 9	6 0 0	1 18 5	100 0 0	–	6 0	0 10 6	5 4 6	144 17 2	976	293	1,269	3	201	1	–	–
	2. Blarney,	4	2	1	–	37 9 5	14 0 0	1 11 11	90 0 0	–	–	0 10 6	13 6 6	156 18 4	842	135	977	–	156	–	–	–
	3. Carrignavar,	7	4	2	–	41 11 6	22 0 0	3 6 11	195 0 0	–	3 0	0 10 6	20 15 0	286 3 11	1,478	333	1,811	–	189	3	–	–
	4. Whitechurch,	2	2	1	–	13 11 6	10 0 0	0 16 5	80 0 0	–	5 0	0 10 6	18 18 6	128 16 11	439	94	533	–	60	–	–	–
	5. Cork,	1	5	8	2	456 19 11	66 0 0	38 2 4	646 13 4	149 10 0	45 0	0 10 6	61 14 1	1464 10 2	23,021	5,211	28,232	1	1,756	12	–	–
	6. Carrigaline,	2	2	1	–	30 17 4	14 6 0	2 14 7	100 0 0	–	7 0	0 10 6	2 16 0	158 4 5	905	243	1,148	–	107	–	–	–
	7. Douglas,	2	1	1	–	20 9 7	6 0 0	2 17 2	80 0 0	–	1 0	0 10 6	7 2 6	117 19 9	790	140	930	–	65	–	–	–
	8. Ballygarvan,	3	1	1	–	8 12 9	7 0 0	1 7 9	80 0 0	–	–	1 10 6	2 18 5	101 9 5	161	105	266	2	43	–	–	–
	9. Ballincollig,	3	1	1	–	15 16 6	5 0 0	1 11 11	100 0 0	–	5 0	0 10 6	5 1 0	132 19 11	812	219	1,031	1	121	–	–	–
	10. Queenstown,	1	1	1	1	42 12 7	10 0 0	2 12 11	100 0 0	80 0 0	6 0	0 10 6	21 3 11	262 19 11	1,359	477	1,836	4	123	4	5	2
		28	20	18	3	593 4 10	160 6 0	57 0 4	1571 13 4	229 10 0	78 0	6 5 0	159 0 5	2954 19 11	30,783	7,250	38,033	11	2,821	20	5	2

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DUNMANWAY,	1. Dunmanway,	4	1	1	–	26 12 1	4 0 0	1 4 0	70 0 0	–	1 0	2 4 0	9 4 8	114 4 9	833	215	1,048	–	29	–	2	1
	2. Coolmountain,	6	2	1	–	7 0 7	8 0 0	0 14 0	100 0 0	–	1 0	0 7 0	9 12 2	126 13 9	394	105	499	–	10	–	–	–
	3. Ballineen, .	5	1	1	–	6 3 6	7 0 0	1 0 3	90 0 0	–	2 0	1 7 0	8 11 7	116 2 4	354	100	454	3	140	2	–	–
		15	4	3	–	39 16 2	19 0 0	2 18 3	260 0 0	–	4 0	3 18 0	27 8 5	357 0 10	1,581	420	2,001	3	179	2	2	1
FERMOY, .	1. Fermoy, .	3	2	1	–	25 8 3	11 4 0	0 0 6	112 10 0	–	8 0	–	9 17 1	166 19 10	590	354	944	–	96	–	–	–
	2. Rathcormack,	4	2	1	–	18 18 8	6 5 0	0 2 5	90 0 0	–	10 0	–	7 7 8	132 11 9	946	254	1,200	2	219	–	–	–
	3. Ballyhooly, .	6	2	1	–	8 10 3	15 0 0	0 17 8	102 0 0	–	16 0	–	1 3 8	143 11 7	598	190	788	–	78	1	–	–
	4. Kilworth, .	6	2	1	–	16 2 2	12 4 0	–	115 10 0	–	9 0	–	9 15 0	162 11 2	892	260	1,152	–	97	–	–	–
	5. Ballynoe, .	5	2	1	–	13 1 2	7 15 0	–	90 0 0	–	10 0	–	9 11 1	130 7 3	445	154	599	–	245	–	–	–
		24	10	5	–	81 18 6	52 8 0	1 0 7	510 0 0	–	53 0	–	37 14 6	736 1 7	3,471	1,212	4,683	2	735	1	–	–
KANTURK, .	1. Newmarket, .	8	2	1	–	19 18 8	13 0 0	2 0 6	90 0 0	–	3 0	–	5 10 0	133 9 2	1,887	179	2,066	–	280	–	–	–
	2. Kanturk, .	11	2	[a]1	1	26 15 9	9 0 0	2 0 6	90 0 0	25 0 0	14 0	1 0 0	30 3 10	198 0 1	974	226	1,200	–	258	–	4	2
	3. Milford, .	7	2	[a]1	–	43 16 7	12 0 0	3 10 6	90 0 0	–	–	–	27 0 6	176 7 7	1,766	113	1,879	–	360	–	–	–
	4. Boherboy, .	7	2	1	–	28 0 6	10 12 6	2 0 6	90 0 0	–	11 0	–	–	141 13 6	653	171	824	–	169	–	–	–
		33	8	4	1	118 11 6	44 12 6	9 12 0	360 0 0	25 0 0	28 0	1 0 0	62 14 4	649 10 4	5,280	689	5,969	–	1,067	–	4	2
KINSALE, .	1. Courceys, .	4	1	1	–	19 15 6	8 0 0	0 3 6	70 0 0	–	1 0	–	5 6 7	104 5 7	150	91	241	–	31	–	–	–
	2. Kinsale, .	1	1	1	–	21 15 4	–	–	70 0 0	–	12 0	0 6 0	3 11 6	107 12 10	1,380	254	1,634	2	178	2	–	–
	3. Ballymartle, .	4	1	1	–	2 12 6	5 0 0	1 11 7	80 0 0	–	6 0	–	9 19 4	105 3 5	140	86	226	–	23	–	–	–
	4. Carrigaline, .	4	1	1	–	18 12 1	–	0 2 8	86 16 0	–	5 0	–	2 12 3	113 3 0	266	96	362	–	23	1	–	–
	5. Ballyfeard, .	6	1	1	–	3 18 6	5 0 0	–	70 0 0	–	10 0	1 10 0	2 3 6	92 12 0	302	116	418	3	65	–	–	–
		19	5	5	–	66 13 11	18 0 0	1 17 9	376 16 0	–	34 0	1 16 0	23 13 2	522 16 10	2,238	643	2,881	5	320	3	–	–
MACROOM, .	1. Macroom, .	5	1	1	–	23 16 2	10 0 0	3 4 2	100 0 0	–	1 0	–	12 11 3	150 11 7	674	192	866	–	440	–	–	–
	2. Clonmoyle, .	5	1	1	–	24 13 6	6 0 0	1 14 6	100 0 0	–	8 0	–	3 0 0	143 8 0	1,034	182	1,216	–	133	3	–	–
	3. Shevereagh, .	5	2	1	–	24 5 5	5 5 0	1 14 6	100 0 0	–	8 0	–	3 8 9	142 13 8	1,129	139	1,268	–	121	–	–	–
	4. Inchigeelagh,	5	1	1	–	16 14 2	4 15 0	1 19 6	90 0 0	–	2 0	–	3 13 4	119 2 0	291	103	394	–	28	1	–	–
	5. Cannaway, .	5	1	1	–	13 4 11	5 0 0	1 14 6	102 0 0	–	1 0	–	3 9 8	126 9 1	524	121	645	–	25	1	–	–
		25	6	5	–	102 14 2	31 0 0	10 7 2	492 0 0	–	20 0	–	26 3 0	682 4 4	3,652	737	4,389	–	747	5	–	–
MALLOW, .	1. Kilshannig, .	2	2	1	–	14 14 1	9 5 0	2 12 6	70 0 0	–	–	–	4 8 9	101 0 4	437	93	530	–	45	–	–	–
	2. Mallow, . .	2	1	1	–	34 17 5	8 0 0	3 1 2	78 0 0	–	1 0	–	0 11 6	125 10 1	1,158	325	1,483	6	116	–	–	–
	3. Rahan, . .	3	1	1	–	27 14 10	5 0 0	1 4 2	107 18 3	–	2 0	0 16 0	5 4 0	149 17 3	576	57	633	8	6	–	–	–
	4. Buttevant, .	5	3	[b]2	–	52 9 2	12 0 0	5 9 5	103 10 1	–	6 0	1 2 0	15 12 0	196 2 8	1,722	299	2,021	3	259	–	–	–
	5. Ballyclogh, .	3	1	1	–	16 4 0	6 0 0	2 2 11	95 19 7	–	–	–	7 3 11	127 10 5	753	125	878	–	21	–	–	–
	6. Doneraile, .	6	2	1	1	39 7 8	8 10 0	5 14 6	80 0 0	20 0 0	–	0 10 0	3 0 0	157 2 2	990	257	1,247	–	100	–	–	–
		21	10	7	1	185 7 2	48 15 0	20 4 8	535 7 11	20 0 0	9 0	2 8 0	36 0 2	857 2 11	5,636	1,156	6,792	17	547	–	–	–

[a] Kanturk Union: Kanturk and Milford Districts.—A Midwife authorized for each of these Districts in addition to the Medical Officer.
[b] Mallow Union: Buttevant District.—A Midwife authorized for this District in addition to the Medical Officer.

[*continued.*

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No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Med. Officers.	Apothecaries.	Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1861. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, and Printing.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Apothecaries.	Vaccination Expenses. Amnt. of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Act.	Fuel and Attendance, Midwives' salaries, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 29th Sept., 1861.	Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1861. Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22	23.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER —*continued.*						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
County of Cork—*con.*																						
Midleton,	1. Midleton,	3	2	2	–	51 16 7	8 10 0	4 8 5	200 0 0	–	15 0	–	45 13 8	325 8 8	2,454	527	2,981	–	230	5	6	3
	2. Walshetown-more, East,	5	1	1	–	27 1 4	2 10 0	2 16 11	88 14 1	–	3 0	–	10 2 8	134 5 0	421	155	576	–	119	1	–	–
	3. Castlemartyr,	4	1	1	–	37 2 7	7 0 0	0 14 5	100 0 0	–	2 0	–	15 17 7	162 14 7	982	134	1,116	–	12	–	–	–
	4. Aghada,	4	1	1	–	23 12 3	6 0 0	0 17 8	100 0 0	–	7 0	–	6 10 0	143 19 11	303	184	487	–	153	1	–	–
	5. Cloyne,	3	1	1	–	21 15 10	5 0 0	0 17 7	100 0 0	–	8 0	–	8 1 0	143 14 5	399	140	539	–	100	1	–	–
		19	6	6	–	161 8 7	29 0 0	9 15 0	588 14 1	–	35 0	–	86 4 11	910 2 7	4,559	1,140	5,699	–	614	8	6	3
Millstreet	1. Cullen,	6	1	1	–	19 6 11	5 15 0	3 0 0	60 0 0	–	8 0	–	2 0 0	98 1 11	815	158	973	–	197	–	–	–
	2. Millstreet,	6	1	1	–	69 13 2	10 0 0	3 0 6	60 0 0	–	1 0	1 7 6	5 11 0	150 12 2	1,447	158	1,605	–	181	–	–	–
		12	2	2	–	89 0 1	15 15 0	6 0 6	120 0 0	–	9 0	1 7 6	7 11 0	248 14 1	2,262	316	2,578	–	378	–	–	–
Mitchelstown,	1. Mitchelstown,	6	2	1	–	23 11 1	10 0 0	1 12 4	100 0 0	–	6 0	–	26 8 1	167 11 6	944	158	1,102	–	28	–	8	2
	2. Kildorrery,	6	2	1	–	17 4 8	13 10 0	0 13 10	100 0 0	–	–	–	3 16 4	135 4 10	980	540	1,520	–	4	–	–	–
	3. Galbally,	6	2	1	–	23 2 4	13 0 0	0 18 0	100 0 0	–	–	–	6 13 10	143 14 2	841	248	1,089	–	26	–	–	–
		18	6	3	–	63 18 1	36 10 0	3 4 2	300 0 0	–	6 0	–	36 18 3	446 10 6	2,765	946	3,711	–	58	–	8	2
Skibbereen	1. Skibbereen,	4	1	1	1	31 6 0	9 0 0	1 14 6	100 0 0	30 0 0	7 0	0 10 6	7 3 6	186 14 6	1,073	196	1,269	–	207	5	3	3
	2. Union Hall,	6	1	1	–	15 14 11	8 0 0	1 6 3	100 0 0	–	–	0 10 6	3 0 0	128 11 8	692	107	799	–	9	–	–	–
	3. Dromdaleague,	8	1	1	–	21 18 1	5 0 0	0 5 0	100 0 0	–	–	0 10 6	4 13 6	132 7 1	1,026	92	1,118	–	32	1	–	–
	4. Tullagh,	5	2	1	–	12 14 11	6 0 0	0 11 0	100 0 0	–	9 0	0 10 6	3 0 0	131 16 5	263	113	376	–	184	2	–	–
		23	5	4	1	81 13 11	28 0 0	3 16 9	400 0 0	30 0 0	16 0	2 2 0	17 17 0	579 9 8	3,054	508	3,562	–	432	8	3	3

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SKULL,	1. Skull,	6	1	1	–	19 17 8	6 0 0	2 6 5	100 0 0	–	10 10	–	2 14 0	141 8 1	888	159	1,047	–	174	–	–	–
	2. Goleen,	5	1	1	–	17 11 6	6 0 0	2 2 7	100 0 0	–	–	–	–	125 14 1	404	97	501	–	63	–	–	–
		11	2	2	–	37 9 2	12 0 0	4 9 0	200 0 0	–	10 10	–	2 14 0	267 2 2	1,292	256	1,548	–	237	–	–	–
YOUGHAL,	1. Youghal,	1	1	1	–	29 9 6	–	2 14 8	153 15 1	–	8 0	–	16 3 3	210 7 6	1,105	294	1,399	1	124	–	–	–
	2. Killeagh,	3	1	1	–	30 15 6	7 0 0	3 12 10	118 12 0	–	3 0	–	8 13 4	171 13 8	452	144	596	–	54	1	–	–
	3. Templemichael	3	1	1	–	8 14 5	5 0 0	1 14 0	84 17 10	–	6 0	0 10 6	8 1 5	114 18 2	217	50	267	–	33	–	–	–
	4. Ardmore,	4	1	1	–	19 11 10	6 0 0	1 9 8	100 0 0	–	3 0	1 0 0	3 11 3	134 12 9	492	130	622	2	100	–	–	–
	5. Clashmore,	3	1	1	–	26 18 9	5 0 0	2 7 7	101 0 0	–	4 0	1 5 6	5 8 0	145 19 10	416	210	626	–	135	–	–	–
		14	5	5	–	115 10 0	23 0 0	11 18 9	558 411	–	24 0	2 16 0	42 2 3	777 11 11	2,682	828	3,510	3	446	1	–	–
COUNTY OF KERRY.																						
CAHERCIVEEN,	1. Caher,	4	1	1	–	18 4 11	7 0 0	0 9 9	60 0 0	–	–	0 1 0	–	85 15 8	467	38	505	–	350	4	1	1
	2. Glanbehy,	5	2	1	–	10 2 10	10 0 0	1 6 3	81 15 4	–	3 0	0 3 0	4 0 0	110 7 5	300	46	346	–	–	–	–	–
	3. Valencia,	2	2	1	–	0 13 10	11 10 0	1 1 3	60 0 0	–	–	0 1 0	5 9 6	78 15 7	432	68	500	–	10	–	–	–
	4. Emlagh,	7	2	1	–	17 13 8	7 0 0	0 16 11	80 0 0	–	–	0 1 0	3 12 0	109 3 7	665	59	724	1	406	–	–	–
	5. Darrynane,	4	2	1	–	9 18 11	10 0 0	0 6 6	50 0 0	–	–	0 1 0	4 1 0	74 7 5	560	55	615	1	363	–	–	–
		22	9	5	–	56 14 2	45 10 0	4 0 8	331 15 4	–	3 0	0 7 0	17 2 6	458 9 8	2,424	266	2,690	2	1,129	4	1	1
DINGLE,	1. Dingle,	7	1	1	a1	35 19 6	7 0 0	2 13 4	100 0 0	2 17 0	–	0 10 6	7 15 9	156 16 1	1,718	276	1,994	2	140	–	1	1
	2. Castlegregory,	6	2	1	–	33 13 8	14 0 0	0 7 6	88 10 0	–	–	0 10 6	–	137 1 8	871	149	1,020	44	–	–	–	–
	3. Awenascale,	6	1	1	–	15 16 5	7 0 0	0 13 6	80 0 0	–	–	0 14 6	–	104 4 5	469	107	576	–	23	1	–	–
		19	4	3	1	85 9 7	28 0 0	3 14 4	268 10 0	2 17 0	–	1 15 6	7 15 9	398 2 2	3,058	532	3,590	46	163	1	1	1
KENMARE,	1. Kenmare,	4	1	1	–	15 15 10	9 0 0	0 5 6	90 0 0	–	18 0	–	2 18 7	135 19 11	620	160	780	1	418	2	2	2
	2. Kilgarvan,	4	1	1	–	13 15 5	6 0 0	0 4 6	70 0 0	–	23 0	–	6 0 0	118 19 11	936	98	1,034	–	364	–	–	–
	3. Tuosist,	4	2	1	–	14 18 8	9 15 0	0 3 6	70 0 0	–	10 0	0 16 0	4 15 0	110 8 2	765	30	795	–	15	–	–	–
	4. Sneem,	4	1	1	–	17 6 10	6 0 0	0 3 6	70 0 0	–	–	–	5 10 0	99 0 4	270	21	291	–	165	–	–	–
		16	5	4	–	61 16 9	30 15 0	0 17 0	300 0 0	–	51 0	0 16 0	19 3 7	464 8 4	2,591	309	2,900	1	962	2	2	2
KILLARNEY,	1. Killarney,	6	1	2	–	39 14 0	–	1 9 5	140 0 0	–	48 0	0 10 6	19 8 10	249 2 9	1,453	445	1,898	–	2,042	–	–	–
	2. Molahiffe,	8	2	1	–	11 2 6	7 0 0	0 10 0	100 0 0	–	–	0 10 6	8 0 0	127 3 0	463	117	580	2	329	–	–	–
	3. Milltown,	4	1	1	–	13 3 2	6 0 0	0 10 0	100 0 0	–	–	0 10 6	8 17 2	129 0 10	1,366	249	1,615	–	384	–	5	2
	4. Killorglin,	6	1	1	–	49 1 11	11 0 0	0 10 0	100 0 0	–	–	0 10 6	7 1 6	168 3 11	2,039	250	2,289	–	3	2	–	–
	5. Coom,	7	2	1	–	21 1 11	1 10 0	0 10 0	100 0 0	–	–	0 10 6	40 2 0	162 14 5	459	131	590	–	880	2	–	–
		31	7	6	–	134 3 6	25 10 0	3 9 5	540 0 0	–	48 0	2 12 6	83 9 6	837 4 11	5,780	1,192	6,972	2	3,638	4	5	2
LISTOWEL,	1. Ballylongford,	10	2	1	–	21 0 2	9 10 0	0 15 7	100 0 0	–	–	–	1 10 0	132 15 9	833	281	1,114	–	65	2	–	–
	2. Listowel,	11	2	1	1	40 15 4	5 0 0	1 5 0	112 0 0	30 0 0	–	–	3 6 11	192 7 3	1,110	480	1,590	–	63	–	–	–
	3. Ballyduff,	11	2	1	–	32 12 8	9 0 0	0 12 7	100 0 0	–	–	–	–	142 5 3	599	259	858	3	52	1	–	–
		32	6	3	1	94 8 2	23 10 0	2 13 2	312 0 0	30 0 0	–	–	4 16 11	467 8 3	2,542	1,020	3,562	3	180	3	–	–

a Dingle Union: Dingle District.—An Apothecary authorized for this District in addition to the Medical Officer, by Order of 23rd August, 1861.

[continued.

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No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Med. Officers.	Apothecaries.	Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1861. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, and Printing.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Apothecaries.	Vaccination Expenses. Amnt. of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Act.	Fuel and Attendance, Midwives' Salaries, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 29th Sept., 1861.	Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1861. Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year	No. of Cases of Vaccination during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER —*continued.*																						
County of Kerry—*con.*																						
Tralee,	1. Tralee,	9	1	2	–	105 5 4	14 0 0	6 8 6	160 0 0	–	1 0	–	31 1 11	317 15 9	2,693	917	3,610	2	277	–	–	–
	2. Castle Island,	6	1	1	–	37 7 2	4 0 0	2 6 8	80 0 0	–	12 0	–	7 14 2	143 8 0	993	278	1 271	1	284	1	–	–
	3. Kilgobban,	7	3	1	–	17 17 1	15 0 0	2 0 9	80 0 0	–	4 0	–	23 15 6	142 13 4	380	77	457	–	385	–	–	–
	4. Brosna,	9	2	1	–	14 5 7	12 0 0	2 0 9	80 0 0	–	10 0	–	9 19 8	128 6 0	891	126	1,017	–	462	–	–	–
	5. Ardfert,	8	2	1	–	61 5 1	14 0 0	2 15 8	80 0 0	–	–	–	5 16 0	163 16 9	716	274	990	–	29	–	–	–
		39	9	6	–	236 0 3	59 0 0	15 12 4	480 0 0	–	27 0	–	78 7 3	895 19 10	5,673	1,672	7,345	3	1,387	1	–	–
County of Limerick.																						
Croom,	1. Croom,	8	2	1	1	34 16 2	9 0 0	0 18 6	100 0 0	30 0 0	–	–	7 7 6	182 2 2	1,039	140	1,179	–	252	–	–	–
	2. Castletown,	6	2	1	–	30 4 1	10 0 0	0 18 6	100 0 0	–	2 0	–	9 13 5	152 16 0	615	147	762	–	368	–	–	–
	3. Adare,	6	2	1	–	32 0 2	14 0 0	0 18 6	100 0 0	–	16 0	–	6 18 2	169 16 10	760	195	955	–	337	1	–	–
		20	6	3	1	97 0 5	33 0 0	2 15 6	300 0 0	30 0 0	18 0	–	23 19 1	504 15 0	2,414	482	2,896	–	957	1	–	–
Glin,	1. Shanagolden,	6	2	1	–	77 12 0	11 0 0	4 18 0	123 15 0	–	15 0	0 10 6	3 5 10	236 1 4	1,161	269	1,430	1	371	–	–	–
	2. Tarbert,	7	2	1	–	25 2 1	13 15 0	–	100 0 0	–	3 0	0 10 6	0 3 5	142 11 0	656	315	971	8	527	–	–	–
		13	4	2	–	102 14 1	24 15 0	4 18 0	223 15 0	–	18 0	1 1 0	3 9 3	378 12 4	1,817	584	2,401	9	898	–	–	–
Kilmallock	1. Kilmallock,	4	1	1	–	19 10 2	24 0 0	2 4 0	100 0 0	–	14 0	2 6 6	14 10 6	176 11 2	1,141	311	1,452	2	265	–	–	–
	2. Bruff,	4	1	1	1	25 4 10	7 0 0	1 5 7	100 0 0	20 0 0	16 0	0 12 0	8 2 2	178 4 7	1,216	157	1,373	2	273	2	10	5
	3 Hospital,	4	1	1	–	34 7 7	–	0 19 7	100 0 0	–	12 0	0 10 6	8 4 1	156 1 9	1,251	166	1,417	–	278	–	–	–
	4. Kilfinnane,	7	1	[a]2	–	46 1 9	6 0 0	3 19 8	120 0 0	–	9 0	1 9 6	17 9 1	204 0 0	2,136	473	2,609	3	52	1	6	3
	5. Charleville,	4	1	1	1	10 8 5	–	1 15 10	100 0 0	20 0 0	–	0 14 6	9 10 4	142 9 1	1,029	205	1,234	–	453	–	–	–
	6. Bruree,	4	1	1	–	12 11 11	6 0 0	1 8 2	100 0 0	–	17 0	1 4 6	9 19 9	148 4 4	1,412	192	1,604	–	261	–	–	–
		27	6	7	2	148 4 8	43 0 0	11 12 10	620 0 0	40 0 0	68 0	6 17 6	67 15 11	1005 10 11	8,185	1,504	9,689	7	1,582	3	16	8

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LIMERICK,	1. Clarina, .	5	1	1	–	15 16 10	4 10 0	0 18 9	100 0 0	–	1 0	–	2 12 0	124 17 7	450	142	592	–	215	–	–	–
	2. Caherconlish,	5	1	1	–	45 6 2	3 0 0	3 13 6	100 0 0	–	15 0	–	4 5 0	171 4 8	1,051	104	1,155	–	19	–	–	–
	3. Annacotty, .	3	2	1	–	11 9 10	6 0 0	3 0 8	100 0 0	–	4 0	–	2 5 0	126 15 6	431	108	539	1	158	–	–	–
	4. Murroo, .	5	1	1	–	23 7 0	14 0 0	1 3 3	100 0 0	–	7 0	–	–	145 10 3	848	144	992	–	26	–	–	–
	5. City of Limerick	1	2	4	1	276 10 7	41 0 0	12 17 9	418 4 3	100 0 0	6 0	–	37 5 0	891 17 7	13,047	2,680	15,727	4	778	1	–	–
	6. Bridgetown, .	8	3	1	–	14 9 7	12 0 0	–	100 0 0	–	1 0	–	3 0 0	130 9 7	678	126	804	–	42	–	–	–
	7. Coolacasey, .	7	3	1	–	31 1 4	17 10 0	0 10 0	100 0 0	–	2 0	–	4 19 8	156 1 0	587	133	720	–	104	1	–	–
		34	13	10	1	418 1 4	98 0 0	22 3 11	1018 4 3	100 0 0	36 0	–	54 6 8	1746 16 2	17,092	3,437	20,529	5	1,342	2	–	–
NEWCASTLE,	1. Ardagh, .	5	2	1	–	11 16 4	11 0 0	1 5 5	90 0 0	–	–	0 7 1	5 5 2	119 14 0	294	57	351	–	30	–	–	–
	2. Abbeyfeale, .	7	2	1	–	36 8 1	8 12 0	1 5 5	134 12 6	–	2 0	0 7 1	7 16 0	191 1 1	614	310	924	2	–	–	–	–
	3. Newcastle, .	4	1	1	1	21 1 0	–	1 14 5	100 0 0	30 0 0	4 0	2 7 1	5 1 3	164 3 9	789	257	1,046	2	45	–	4	2
	4. Feenagh, .	5	2	1	–	12 2 6	8 12 0	1 10 5	90 0 0	–	4 0	2 7 1	5 5 10	123 17 10	659	110	769	1	309	–	–	–
	5. Broadford, .	7	2	1	–	5 16 1	5 0 0	0 19 11	90 0 0	–	5 0	0 7 4	4 12 3	111 15 7	465	80	545	–	105	1	–	–
		28	9	5	1	87 4 0	33 4 0	0 15 7	504 12 6	30 0 0	15 0	5 15 8	28 0 6	710 12 3	2,821	814	3,635	5	489	1	4	2
RATHKEALE,	1. Askeaton, .	6	1	1	–	25 0 9	6 0 0	2 18 4	100 0 0	–	3 0	3 10 6	23 2 9	163 12 4	595	200	795	2	229	–	–	–
	2. Pallaskenry, .	5	1	1	–	16 4 4	4 10 0	2 13 8	100 0 0	–	6 0	1 10 6	3 9 0	134 7 6	594	277	871	–	616	–	–	–
	3. Rathkeale, .	7	2	2	1	61 12 2	16 0 0	4 5 10	200 0 0	50 0 0	3 0	2 10 6	33 4 0	370 12 6	1,487	463	1,950	1	831	1	6	4
		18	4	4	1	102 17 3	26 10 0	9 17 10	400 0 0	50 0 0	12 0	7 11 6	59 15 9	668 12 4	2,676	940	3,616	3	1,676	1	6	4
COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.																						
BORRISOKANE	1. Terryglass, .	4	2	1	–	–	8 0 0	1 13 0	90 0 0	–	–	0 10 6	11 0 8	111 4 2	319	140	459	1	42	–	–	–
	2. Borrisokane, .	5	1	1	–	16 14 2	10 0 0	0 15 0	90 0 0	–	–	2 0 6	10 13 9	130 3 5	295	198	493	–	37	3	43	15
	3. Cloghjordan, .	4	1	1	–	11 7 6	5 0 0	0 14 0	90 0 0	–	–	0 10 6	9 2 3	116 14 3	503	134	637	2	32	–	–	–
		13	4	3	–	28 1 8	23 0 0	3 2 0	270 0 0	–	–	3 1 6	30 16 8	358 1 10	1,117	472	1,589	3	112	3	43	15
CARRICK-ON-SUIR, .	1. Carrick-on-Suir	5	1	1	1	46 8 4	–	1 7 8	100 0 0	30 0 0	2 0	3 10 6	11 10 10	194 17 4	3,135	917	4,052	3	75	3	20	14
	2. Garrangibbon,	1	1	1	–	6 7 0	3 0 0	0 12 0	50 0 0	–	–	–	0 4 0	60 3 0	434	80	514	1	18	–	–	–
	3. Whitechurch,	8	3	1	–	12 2 3	10 0 0	1 14 0	100 0 0	–	3 0	0 10 6	18 6 6	145 13 3	292	137	429	1	84	–	–	–
	4. Rathgormuck,	6	2	1	–	13 11 0	13 0 0	–	70 0 0	–	1 0	0 10 6	6 16 8	104 18 2	254	83	337	–	68	1	–	–
	5. Portlaw, .	2	1	1	–	20 0 0	10 0 0	0 11 0	55 0 0	–	4 0	1 10 6	–	91 1 6	599	161	760	–	105	–	–	–
		22	8	5	1	98 8 7	36 0 0	4 4 8	375 0 0	30 0 0	10 0	6 2 0	36 18 0	596 13 3	4,714	1,378	6,092	5	350	4	20	14
CASHEL, .	1. Kilpatrick, .	5	2	1	–	22 5 10	10 0 0	4 7 10	89 18 9	–	2 0	0 10 6	15 2 11	144 5 10	720	113	833	–	24	–	–	–
	2. Cashel, .	5	2	1	–	12 6 5	8 0 0	1 13 3	100 0 0	–	5 0	1 0 6	7 3 6	133 3 8	821	272	1,093	3	37	2	28	5
	3. Tullamain, .	5	1	1	–	8 7 2	10 0 0	3 1 4	90 0 0	–	–	0 10 6	–	111 19 0	483	153	636	–	12	–	–	–
	4. Fethard, .	5	1	1	–	34 7 0	5 0 0	1 15 8	100 0 0	–	3 0	0 10 6	5 18 0	150 11 2	1,344	308	1,652	1	40	–	–	–
	5. Killenaule, .	4	1	1	–	–	6 0 0	1 11 3	90 0 0	–	–	0 10 6	3 0 0	101 1 9	247	58	305	–	20	–	–	–
		24	7	5	–	77 6 5	37 0 0	12 9 4	469 18 9	–	10 0	3 2 6	31 4 5	641 1 5	3,615	904	4,519	4	133	2	28	5

[a] Kilmallock Union: Kilfinnane District.—A second Medical Officer authorized for this District, by Order, dated 27th June, 1861.

[*continued.*

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No. 2.—DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, with the EXPENSES, and AMOUNT of MEDICAL RELIEF afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Med. Officers	Apothecaries.	Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1861. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, and Printing.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Apothecaries.	Vaccination Expenses. Amnt. of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Act.	Fuel and Attendance, Midwives' Salaries, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 29th Sept., 1861.	Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1861. Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatic certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER —*continued.*						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
COUNTY OF TIPPERARY—*con.*																						
CLOGHEEN,	1. Caher,	4	1	1	–	20 4 3	10 0 0	2 3 9	100 0 0	–	5 0	1 0 0	3 1 9	141 9 9	930	329	1,259	–	162	–	4	1
	2. Ardfinnan,	6	2	1	–	12 17 7	14 0 0	1 2 2	100 0 0	–	5 0	1 8 0	7 7 2	141 14 11	476	215	691	1	111	–	–	–
	3. Clogheen,	4	2	a1	–	20 9 5	16 10 0	1 4 4	100 0 0	–	7 0	2 0 0	16 19 7	164 3 4	1,001	191	1,192	–	83	–	–	–
		14	5	3	–	53 11 3	40 10 0	4 10 3	300 0 0	–	17 0	4 8 0	27 8 6	447 8 0	2,407	735	3,142	1	356	–	4	1
CLONMEL,	1. Clonmel,	1	1	1	1	25 14 3	–	2 0 0	100 0 0	40 0 0	12 0	0 12 0	16 2 2	196 14 5	2,303	617	2,920	–	208	3	–	–
	2. Marlfield,	2	2	1	–	19 7 4	15 0 0	0 6 7	100 0 0	–	3 0	–	14 12 8	152 6 7	998	176	1,174	–	59	–	–	–
	3. Kiltinan,	2	1	1	–	2 15 8	8 0 0	0 6 7	50 0 0	–	–	–	4 7 11	65 10 2	260	26	286	–	7	–	–	–
	4. Kilsheelan,	4	1	1	–	6 4 4½	5 0 0	0 0 6	100 0 0	–	5 0	3 10 0	4 1 1	123 15 11½	530	168	698	–	101	–	–	–
	5. St. Mary's,	2	1	1	–	7 1 0½	12 0 0	0 6 11	72 18 4	–	2 0	–	5 1 7	99 7 10½	705	175	880	–	57	–	–	–
	6. Ballymacarbry,	3	1	1	–	10 3 2	6 10 0	0 6 3	50 0 0	–	2 0	–	5 15 4	74 14 9	323	55	378	–	21	–	–	–
		14	7	6	1	71 5 10	46 10 0	3 12 10	472 18 4	40 0 0	24 0	4 2 0	50 0 9	712 9 9	5,119	1,217	6,336	–	453	3	–	–
NENAGH,	1. Nenagh,	6	1	2	–	30 10 5	12 0 0	2 1 0	200 0 0	–	–	2 0 0	8 0 6	254 11 11	1,502	475	1,977	–	332	–	–	–
	2. Newport,	6	1	1	–	22 18 11	8 0 0	11 11 8	116 1 4	–	–	3 0 0	4 0 0	165 11 11	1,621	177	1,798	1	79	–	–	–
	3. Portroe,	5	2	1	–	22 7 9	10 0 0	2 3 3	100 0 0	–	2 8	1 10 0	6 0 0	144 9 0	512	160	672	1	97	–	–	–
	4. Silvermines,	5	1	1	–	8 8 6	6 0 0	1 3 0	100 0 0	–	–	2 0 0	5 3 6	122 15 0	346	108	454	–	–	–	–	–
	5. Toomevarra,	6	1	1	–	18 13 10	10 0 0	1 2 4	100 0 0	–	–	–	5 3 0	134 19 2	560	247	807	–	18	–	1	–
		28	6	6	–	102 19 5	46 0 0	18 1 3	616 1 4	–	2 8	8 10 0	28 7 0	822 7 0	4,541	1,167	5,708	2	526	–	1	–
ROSCREA,	1. Roscrea,	7	2	b2	–	31 0 3	5 0 0	2 15 9	138 0 4	–	4 0	0 10 6	11 18 6	193 5 4	959	250	1,209	–	203	2	4	2
	2. Shinrone,	8	2	2	–	33 10 2	10 10 0	2 5 0	110 0 0	–	1 0	2 10 0	7 11 6	167 7 2	785	177	962	4	62	1	–	–
	3. Bourney,	6	3	1	–	12 13 6	13 0 0	2 6 2	98 0 4	–	–	0 10 6	0 17 0	127 8 0	264	79	343	2	8	–	–	–
		21	7	5	–	77 3 11	28 10 0	7 6 11	346 0 8	–	5 0	3 11 6	20 7 6	488 0 6	2,008	506	2,514	6	273	3	4	2

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THURLES, .	1. Thurles, .	3	1	1	1	33 17 4	6 10 0	1 2 8	80 0 0	15 0 0	4 0	–	9 3 10	149 13 10	1,084	306	1,390	1	40	3	3	1
	2 Holycross, .	3	1	1	–	28 19 3	4 0 0	0 19 10	80 0 0	–	–	–	4 11 10	118 10 11	687	132	819	40	14	–	–	–
	3. Littleton, .	6	1	1	–	9 1 10	6 0 0	1 1 8	80 0 0	–	–	–	4 12 0	100 15 6	457	141	598	1	14	–	–	–
	4. Moyne, . .	3	1	1	–	17 1 0	3 10 0	1 4 6	80 0 0	–	2 0	2 0 0	4 5 2	110 0 8	434	130	564	1	24	–	–	–
	5 Templemore,	2	1	1	–	43 14 1	10 0 0	1 7 4	80 0 0	–	–	1 0 0	5 2 8	141 4 1	768	272	1,040	9	120	1	3	2
	6. Borrisoleigh,	5	2	1	–	17 13 5	9 0 0	1 4 2	80 0 0	–	–	–	5 17 2	113 14 9	466	139	605	1	–	–	–	–
		22	7	6	1	150 6 11	39 0 0	7 0 2	480 0 0	15 0 0	6 0	3 0 0	33 12 8	733 19 9	3,896	1,120	5,016	53	212	4	6	3
TIPPERARY,	1. Bansha, .	5	2	1	–	33 14 11	13 0 0	2 9 6	112 0 0	–	4 0	0 10 6	9 2 4	174 17 3	1,483	171	1,654	3	78	–	–	–
	2. Golden, . .	5	1	1	–	32 8 2	6 0 0	0 8 11	93 0 0	–	1 0	0 18 0	7 3 10	140 18 11	845	153	998	–	61	–	–	–
	3 Tipperary, .	4	1	1	–	64 17 3	6 0 0	5 15 11	100 0 0	–	5 0	0 10 6	15 4 1	197 7 9	2,111	519	2,630	–	126	5	6	6
	4. Cappagh, .	6	2	1	–	25 7 3	18 0 0	1 2 6	100 0 0	–	–	0 10 6	8 8 7	153 8 10	991	206	1,197	–	31	–	–	–
	5. Grean, . .	4	1	1	–	23 10 8	7 0 0	0 14 11	90 0 0	–	8 0	0 10 6	7 15 11	137 12 0	805	158	963	7	103	1	–	–
	6. Emly, . .	6	1	1	–	22 11 4	6 0 0	0 2 11	90 0 0	–	–	1 5 6	10 15 0	130 14 9	720	188	908	–	5	–	–	–
		30	8	6	–	202 9 7	56 0 0	10 14 8	585 0 0	–	18 0	4 5 6	58 9 9	934 19 6	6,935	1,395	8,350	10	404	6	6	6
COUNTY OF WATERFORD. DUNGARVAN,	1 Ringville, .	4	2	1	–	24 18 2	2 0 0	0 19 1	100 0 0	–	5 0	1 5 6	5 14 8	139 17 5	793	218	1,011	–	99	–	–	–
	2 Seskinane, .	5	1	1	–	9 4 7	6 0 0	0 4 9	90 0 0	–	4 0	2 0 6	9 0 0	120 9 10	488	55	543	–	98	1	–	–
	3. Whitechurch,	5	1	1	–	18 1 11	–	0 4 10	90 0 0	–	4 0	2 2 6	7 12 2	122 1 5	515	115	630	–	61	1	–	–
	4. Dungarvan, .	4	1	1	–	40 1 7	12 0 0	0 14 2	100 0 0	–	6 0	1 10 6	15 2 3	175 8 6	2,249	301	2,550	–	193	–	–	–
		18	5	4	–	92 6 3	20 0 0	2 2 10	380 0 0	–	19 0	6 19 0	37 9 1	557 17 2	4,045	689	4,734	–	451	2	–	–
KILMACTHOMAS, .	1. North District,	8	3	1	–	9 9 4	15 10 0	–	100 0 0	–	5 0	–	2 10 0	132 9 4	1,246	254	1,500	–	157	–	–	–
	2. South District,	8	3	1	–	35 14 4	17 11 0	0 2 6	100 0 0	–	13 0	–	3 18 2	170 6 0	1,650	288	1,938	4	137	–	–	–
		16	6	2	–	45 3 8	33 1 0	0 2 6	200 0 0	–	18 0	–	6 8 2	302 15 4	2,896	542	3,438	4	294	–	–	–
LISMORE, .	1. Ballyduff, .	5	1	1	–	10 8 7	6 10 0	0 17 2	100 0 0	–	3 0	–	3 19 10	124 15 7	586	124	710	–	74	1	–	–
	2. Cappoquin, .	4	1	1	–	8 19 4	4 0 0	1 4 11	94 6 0	–	1 0	–	4 0 0	113 10 3	931	145	1,076	2	85	–	–	–
	3. Lismore, .	3	1	1	–	26 16 4	–	1 9 1	100 0 0	–	5 0	–	5 16 4	139 1 9	999	146	1,145	–	148	2	3	1
	4. Tallow, . .	4	2	1	–	10 10 6	5 0 0	0 17 2	90 0 0	–	10 0	–	5 10 0	121 17 8	579	192	771	–	78	–	–	–
		16	5	4	–	56 14 9	15 10 0	4 8 4	384 6 0	–	19 0	–	19 6 2	499 5 3	3,095	607	3,702	2	385	3	3	1
WATERFORD,	1. Waterford, .	4	1	1	1	71 10 9	30 0 0	7 7 2	100 0 0	52 10 0	–	1 0 0	24 1 1	286 9 0	1,760	668	2,428	–	69	2	–	–
	2. Ullid, . .	6	2	1	–	20 12 0	19 0 0	1 0 10	111 2 0	–	2 0	1 0 0	4 5 0	158 19 10	819	187	1,006	–	111	–	–	–
	3. Kilmakevoge,	8	2	1	–	49 2 5	11 0 0	8 2 3	100 0 0	–	5 0	1 0 0	4 13 9	178 18 5	2,716	572	3,288	–	82	–	–	–
	4. Woodstown, .	5	3	1	–	52 7 8	20 10 0	1 7 4	100 0 0	–	–	–	14 16 8	189 1 8	500	243	743	–	86	–	–	–
	5 Tramore, .	3	1	1	–	58 0 1	16 0 0	7 9 11	80 0 0	–	3 0	–	8 6 0	172 16 0	1,014	335	1,349	7	81	1	–	–
	6. Kilmeadan, .	4	1	1	–	37 15 10	5 0 0	8 6 11	80 0 0	–	5 0	–	3 4 2	139 6 11	396	236	632	2	122	1	–	–
		30	10	6	1	289 8 9	101 10 0	33 14 5	571 2 0	52 10 0	15 0	3 0 0	59 6 8	1,125 11 10	7,205	2,241	9,446	9	551	4	–	–

a Clogheen Union: Clogheen District.—A Midwife authorized for this District in addition to the Medical Officer.
b Roscrea Union: Roscrea District.—A Midwife authorized for this District in addition to the Medical Officer.

[continued.

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No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Med. Officers.	Apothecaries.	Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1861. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, and Printing.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Apothecaries.	Vaccination Expenses. Amnt. of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Act.	Fuel and Attendance, Midwives' Salaries, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 29th Sept., 1861.	Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1861. Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committees during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 16.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.																						
County of Carlow.																						
Carlow,	1. Carlow,	7	1	1	–	46 14 10	15 0 0	1 5 4	100 0 0	–	9 0	0 2 0	27 3 5	199 5 7	1,709	497	2,206	6	195	–	–	–
	2. Tullow,	8	1	a1	–	22 14 9	–	0 10 6	100 0 0	–	6 0	0 4 0	10 1 1	139 10 4	932	410	1,342	5	120	2	–	–
	3. Borris,	6	1	1	–	17 6 11	9 0 0	0 16 6	100 0 0	–	1 0	2 0 0	10 7 6	140 10 11	436	155	591	4	109	–	–	–
	4. Fennagh and Myshall,	7	2	1	–	5 12 11	18 0 0	0 10 6	100 0 0	–	9 0	2 2 0	15 6 5	150 11 10	396	192	588	–	–	–	–	–
	5. Leighlinbridge	4	1	1	–	12 13 3	10 0 0	0 10 6	100 0 0	–	4 0	1 0 0	10 15 0	138 18 9	783	263	1,046	1	70	1	–	–
	6. Bagenalstown,	4	1	a1	–	25 10 0	9 0 0	1 1 0	100 0 0	–	5 0	3 0 0	18 18 1	162 9 1	730	342	1,072	3	67	–	–	–
	7. Ballickmoyler and Newtown,	9	2	a1	–	14 5 9	24 0 0	3 9 6	100 0 0	–	6 0	2 0 0	19 0 8	169 1 11	170	62	232	–	135	1	–	–
		45	9	7	–	144 18 5	85 0 0	8 3 10	700 0 0	–	40 0	10 8 0	111 18 2	1,100 8 5	5,156	1,921	7,077	19	696	4	–	–
County of Dublin.																						
Balrothery	1. Balbriggan,	3	2	b1	–	25 13 0	9 0 0	0 12 11	100 0 0	–	5 0	2 0 0	27 0 0	169 5 11	1,124	336	1,460	2	171	2	–	–
	2. Holmpatrick,	1	1	1	–	19 15 2	–	0 9 4	90 0 0	–	3 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	116 4 6	729	192	921	–	126	–	–	–
	3. Lusk,	1	2	1	–	18 10 11	11 0 0	1 15 4	100 0 0	–	6 0	–	3 18 0	141 4 3	743	132	875	–	89	–	–	–
	4. Swords,	2	2	b1	–	30 17 3	12 0 0	0 9 5	100 0 0	–	5 0	–	27 8 6	175 15 2	414	209	623	–	94	–	–	–
	5. Kilsallaghan,	3	2	1	–	24 6 6	11 0 0	1 0 4	90 0 0	–	3 0	–	2 0 0	131 6 10	218	58	276	–	72	–	–	–
	6. Malahide,	2	2	1	–	11 14 1	15 0 0	0 3 10	80 0 0	–	2 0	–	3 19 0	112 16 11	593	191	784	–	55	–	–	–
		12	11	6	–	130 16 11	58 0 0	4 11 2	560 0 0	–	24 0	3 0 0	66 5 6	846 13 7	3,821	1,118	4,939	2	607	2	–	–
Dublin, North,	1. North City,	1	3	6	3	347 0 2	100 9 0	45 1 11	600 0 0	301 1 1	61 0	2 3 0	180 9 9	1,637 4 11	21,104	5,459	26,563	5	1,514	5	–	–
	2. Blanchardstn. & Castleknock	2	2	1	–	17 14 2	22 0 0	1 9 6	100 0 0	–	8 0	–	0 4 0	149 7 8	793	305	1,098	–	111	–	–	–
	3. Finglas and Glasnevin,	2	2	1	–	29 4 6	16 0 0	2 14 4	106 0 0	–	4 0	1 11 6	–	159 10 4	1,068	247	1,315	2	59	–	–	–
	4. Clontarf and Howth,	2	3	2	–	30 16 3	30 0 0	4 1 6	147 4 9	–	4 0	–	–	216 2 6	1,777	265	2,042	1	90	–	–	–
	5. Coolock and Drumcondra,	2	3	2	–	39 18 9	30 0 0	2 5 0	107 15 3	–	5 0	–	0 4 0	185 3 0	734	409	1,143	–	104	1	–	–
		9	13	12	3	464 13 10	198 9 0	55 12 3	1,061 0 0	301 1 1	82 0	3 14 6	180 17 9	2,347 8 5	25,476	6,695	32,161	8	1,878	6	–	–

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DUBLIN, SOUTH,	1. South City,	1	4	8	4	172 18 8	145 0 0	3 0 0	800 0 0	420 0 0	148 0	–	146 7 3	1,835 5 11	43,965	8,494	52,459	3	3,529	1	–	–
	2. Donnybrook,	1	1	1	–	20 2 6	20 0 0	–	100 0 0	–	8 0	4 0 0	13 9 5	165 11 11	1,221	803	2,024	–	261	–	–	–
	3. Rathmines,	1	1	1	–	7 12 11	16 0 0	1 5 7	100 0 0	–	6 0	–	11 6 6	142 5 0	396	197	593	–	112	3	–	–
	4. Rathfarnham,	2	3	2	–	40 18 9	28 0 0	0 14 0	205 15 6	–	3 0	1 0 0	13 10 1	292 18 4	1,338	389	1,727	–	142	–	–	–
	5. Tallaght,	1	1	1	–	7 17 5	9 0 0	0 18 0	100 0 0	–	3 0	1 0 0	4 8 5	126 3 10	1,079	156	1,235	–	74	–	–	–
	6. Clondalkin,	1	1	1	–	0 12 3	8 0 0	0 14 7	100 0 0	–	3 0	–	5 19 6	118 6 4	651	167	818	–	66	1	–	–
	7. Palmerstown,	1	2	1	–	0 10 6	28 0 0	2 14 0	100 0 0	–	–	–	13 11 0	144 15 6	533	269	802	–	130	–	–	–
		8	13	15	4	250 13 0	254 0 0	9 6 2	1,505 15 6	420 0 0	171 0	6 0 0	208 12 2	2,825 6 10	49,183	10,475	59,658	3	4,314	5	–	–
RATHDOWN,	1. Dundrum and Glencullen,	2	2	[c]2	–	35 17 8	11 0 0	6 13 4	150 0 0	–	5 0	–	25 18 6	234 9 6	1,504	464	1,968	4	109	2	–	–
	2. Blackrock and Stillorgan,	2	2	2	–	30 1 6	17 0 0	3 12 0	150 0 0	–	2 0	–	16 12 4	219 5 10	913	432	1,345	–	106	–	–	–
	3. Killiney,	1	2	[c]1	–	42 19 6	20 0 0	1 16 9	100 0 0	–	4 0	–	22 18 6	191 14 9	684	234	918	1	78	–	–	–
	4. Kingstown,	1	1	[c]2	–	39 18 0	17 0 0	4 3 0	150 0 0	–	25 0	–	22 18 1	258 19 1	2,923	781	3,704	8	560	–	–	–
	5. Bray and Rathmichael,	2	2	[c]2	–	57 4 4	18 0 0	2 13 6	150 0 0	–	6 0	–	23 6 7	257 4 5	1,289	381	1,670	–	118	–	–	–
	6. Powerscourt,	1	1	[c]1	–	29 8 1	12 0 0	1 16 9	75 0 0	–	3 0	5 0 0	13 7 0	139 11 10	285	123	408	12	50	–	–	–
	7. Delgany,	1	2	1	–	18 9 8	9 0 0	1 16 10	100 0 0	–	1 0	–	13 16 5	144 2 11	363	371	734	–	25	–	–	–
		10	12	11	–	253 18 9	101 0 0	22 12 2	875 0 0	–	46 0	5 0 0	138 17 5	1,445 8 4	7,961	2,786	10,747	25	1,046	2	–	–
COUNTY OF KILDARE.																						
ATHY,	1. Athy,	6	1	1	1	13 0 1	10 0 0	3 5 4	120 0 0	30 0 0	4 0	1 0 0	13 0 4	194 5 9	1,503	302	1,805	1	94	–	–	–
	2. Monasterevan,	7	2	1	–	23 5 11	16 0 0	–	120 0 0	–	3 0	1 0 0	1 16 0	165 1 11	1,510	88	1,698	–	68	–	–	–
	3. Fontstown,	8	2	1	–	17 5 6	14 0 0	1 15 7	90 0 0	–	1 0	2 5 0	8 9 0	134 15 1	300	168	468	2	60	–	–	–
	4. Castledermot,	7	2	1	–	23 13 1	13 10 0	2 18 4	117 0 0	–	4 0	–	6 10 5	167 11 10	828	165	993	–	67	1	–	–
	5. Stradbally,	6	2	1	–	23 17 0	10 0 0	–	100 0 0	–	3 0	–	1 0 0	137 17 0	580	147	727	–	56	–	–	–
	6. Ballylynan,	6	1	1	–	11 3 8	8 0 0	0 10 6	100 0 0	–	2 0	1 0 0	9 7 2	132 1 4	548	291	839	–	73	1	–	–
		38	10	6	1	112 5 3	71 10 0	8 9 9	647 0 0	30 0 0	17 0	5 5 0	40 2 11	931 12 11	5,369	1,161	6,530	3	413	2	–	–
CELBRIDGE,	1. Lucan,	3	2	[d]1	–	26 3 1	17 0 0	0 18 5	90 0 0	–	–	0 10 6	7 18 0	142 10 0	827	198	1,025	1	20	1	–	–
	2. Celbridge,	3	3	1	–	27 18 6	12 0 0	1 0 6	80 0 0	–	1 0	0 10 6	13 5 0	135 14 6	1,763	221	1,984	–	85	–	–	–
	3. Maynooth,	2	2	[d]1	–	7 4 8	20 0 0	0 12 0	86 11 0	–	–	0 10 6	2 0 0	116 13 2	1,469	245	1,714	–	37	–	–	–
	4. Rathcoole,	8	2	1	–	21 12 6	10 0 0	0 0 6	100 0 0	–	–	0 10 6	10 9 0	142 12 6	916	164	1,080	1	61	–	–	–
	5. Kilcock,	4	3	1	–	13 3 9	30 0 0	–	100 0 0	–	3 0	0 10 6	–	146 14 3	685	221	906	2	62	–	–	–
		15	12	5	–	96 2 6	89 0 0	2 11 5	456 11 0	–	4 0	2 12 6	33 12 0	684 9 5	5,660	1,049	6,709	4	265	1	–	–

[a] Carlow Union:—A Midwife authorized for each of the Tullow, Bagenalstown, and Ballickmoylor and Newtown Districts, in addition to the Medical Officers. [*continued.*

[b] Balrothery Union: Balbriggan and Swords Districts—A Midwife authorized for each of these Districts, in addition to the Medical Officer.

[c] Rathdown Union:—In addition to the Medical Officers, two Midwives are authorized for the Dundrum and Glencullen District, and one Midwife for each of the Districts of Killiney, Kingstown, Bray and Rathmichael, and Powerscourt.

[d] Celbridge Union.. Celbridge, Lucan, and Maynooth Districts.—A Midwife authorized for each of these Districts in addition to the Medical Officer.

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No. 2.—DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, with the EXPENSES, and AMOUNT of MEDICAL RELIEF afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Med. Officers.	Apothecaries.	Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1861. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, and Printing.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Apothecaries.	Vaccination Expenses. Amnt. of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Act.	Fuel and Attendance, Midwives' Salaries, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 29th Sept., 1861	Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1861. Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER —*continued.*						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
COUNTY OF KILDARE—*con.*																						
NAAS, .	1. Blessington & Ballymore, .	6	2	1	–	0 10 6	15 0 0	1 4 9	100 0 0	–	4 0	–	5 0 0	125 15 3	968	185	1,153	–	68	1	–	–
	2. Robertstown and Kilmeage,	5	1	1	–	11 16 3	4 0 0	0 15 2	65 0 0	–	1 0	–	8 1 10	90 13 3	216	97	313	–	30	–	–	–
	3. Rathmore, .	4	2	1	–	10 9 5	14 0 0	0 15 1	60 0 0	–	4 0	–	0 6 0	89 10 6	417	77	494	5	61	2	–	–
	4. Kilcullen, .	5	1	1	–	21 7 0	10 0 0	0 15 2	80 0 0	–	6 0	–	–	118 2 2	864	318	1,182	–	160	6	–	–
	5 Naas&Carragh,	5	1	1	–	14 6 3	10 0 0	0 15 1	75 0 0	–	5 0	–	0 3 8	105 5 0	781	213	994	–	75	–	–	–
	6. Clane and Timahoe, North,	5	2	1	–	16 5 5	20 0 0	1 14 7	75 0 0	–	2 0	2 0 0	–	117 0 0	411	156	567	–	107	–	–	–
	7. Newbridge and Kildare, .	7	2	1	–	41 17 0	22 0 0	1 0 8	80 0 0	–	5 0	–	–	149 17 8	814	360	1,174	16	190	–	–	–
		37	11	7	–	116 11 10	95 0 0	7 0 6	535 0 0	–	27 0	2 0 0	13 11 6	796 3 10	4,471	1,406	5,877	21	691	9	–	–
COUNTY OF KILKENNY.																						
CALLAN, .	1. Ballingarry, .	4	1	1	–	22 6 3	3 0 0	0 16 0	100 0 0	–	–	–	10 2 3	136 4 6	568	250	818	–	17	–	–	–
	2. Mullinahone,	4	1	1	–	23 14 3	4 10 0	1 10 0	80 0 0	–	–	–	12 1 6	121 15 9	613	113	726	–	3	–	–	–
	3. Kilmoganny,	6	1	1	–	26 16 10	7 10 0	1 7 2	100 0 0	–	1 3	2 0 0	7 11 7	146 8 7	403	173	576	–	23	–	–	–
	4. Callan, .	6	1	1	–	16 2 9	5 0 0	0 16 0	100 0 0	–	1 3	–	5 12 1	128 13 10	681	156	837	–	15	–	–	–
		20	4	4	–	89 0 1	20 0 0	4 9 2	380 0 0	–	2 6	2 0 0	35 7 5	533 2 8	2,265	692	2,957	–	58	–	–	–
CASTLECOMER, .	1. Castlecomer,	4	3	2	–	47 5 1	19 0 0	4 18 0	140 0 0	–	12 0	2 0 0	25 18 0	251 1 1	1,874	382	2,256	4	220	4	–	–
	2. Ballyragget, .	3	1	1	–	23 8 2	6 0 0	0 17 0	90 0 0	–	9 0	1 0 0	10 3 8	140 8 10	959	186	1,145	–	185	1	–	–
		7	4	3	–	70 13 3	25 0 0	5 15 0	230 0 0	–	21 0	3 0 0	36 1 8	391 9 11	2,833	568	3,401	4	405	5	–	–
KILKENNY,	1. Kilkenny, .	5	1	2	1	151 18 6	18 0 0	6 9 4	147 10 0	70 0 0	13 0	2 0 6	44 4 6	453 2 10	6,237	1,100	7,337	–	277	3	–	–
	2. Gowran, .	4	1	1	–	28 10 10	7 0 0	1 0 6	80 0 0	–	1 0	1 10 6	7 2 9	126 4 7	368	161	529	–	23	–	–	–

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	3. Tiscoffin,	4	1	1	–	17 4 5	10 0 0	0 15 8	100 0 0	–	9 0	1 10 6	6 6 8	144 17 3	251	69	323	–	94	–	–	–
	4. Freshford,	4	1	1	–	9 5 10	8 0 0	0 18 4	80 0 0	–	–	2 10 6	6 3 9	106 18 5	820	119	939	–	45	–	–	–
	5. Tullaroan,	4	1	1	–	8 13 6	6 0 0	0 11 4	75 0 0	–	–	0 10 6	3 0 0	93 15 4	219	50	269	–	–	–	–	–
		21	5	6	1	215 13 1	49 0 0	9 15 2	482 10 0	70 0 0	23 0	8 2 6	66 17 8	924 18 5	7,898	1,499	9,397	–	439	3	–	–
Thomastown,	1. Graigue,	6	2	1	–	21 10 10	9 0 0	1 0 1	115 0 0	–	7 0	–	1 1 0	154 11 11	1,432	371	1,803	–	49	1	–	–
	2. Inistioge,	6	1	1	–	15 11 5	5 0 0	0 16 7	95 0 0	–	2 0	2 0 0	0 14 3	121 2 3	655	327	982	1	87	–	–	–
	3. Thomastown,	7	1	1	–	14 6 7	5 0 0	1 12 7	84 0 0	–	4 0	2 0 0	0 1 1	111 0 3	839	215	1,054	–	95	–	–	–
	4. Knocktopher,	8	2	1	–	15 11 7	7 0 0	1 2 1	95 0 0	–	4 0	1 0 0	4 2 0	127 15 8	548	114	662	–	19	2	–	–
		27	6	4	–	67 0 5	26 0 0	4 11 4	389 0 0	–	17 0	5 0 0	5 18 4	514 10 1	3,474	1,027	4,501	1	250	3	–	–
Urlingford	1. Balleen,	4	1	1	–	15 1 9	3 10 0	–	80 0 0	–	1 0	–	4 8 10	104 0 7	312	44	356	–	4	–	–	–
	2. Johnstown,	4	1	1	–	18 12 2	5 0 0	–	80 0 0	–	2 0	–	0 7 10	112 0 0	287	166	453	3	60	–	–	–
	3. Urlingford,	4	1	1	–	18 7 3	6 0 0	–	80 0 0	–	3 0	–	1 2 0	108 9 3	649	130	779	–	53	1	2	1
	4. Kilcooley,	4	1	1	–	19 1 2	5 0 0	–	80 0 0	–	–	–	4 10 0	108 11 2	268	126	394	1	–	–	–	–
		16	4	4	–	71 2 4	19 10 0	–	320 0 0	–	0 0	–	16 8 8	433 1 0	1,516	466	1,982	4	117	1	2	1
King's County.																						
Edenderry,	1. Johnstown,	4	1	1	–	8 2 9	11 0 0	1 8 11	90 0 0	–	3 0	0 10 6	2 0 0	116 2 2	570	154	724	–	81	–	–	–
	2. Carbury,	6	1	1	–	4 5 2	10 0 0	1 10 0	106 16 0	–	–	0 10 6	–	123 1 8	403	100	503	–	2	–	–	–
	3. Rathangan,	5	1	1	–	–	8 0 0	1 1 0	90 0 0	–	–	0 10 6	1 10 0	101 1 6	370	181	551	–	108	–	–	–
	4. Edenderry,	5	1	1	–	16 14 1	15 0 0	2 3 1	90 0 0	–	3 0	1 10 6	1 3 4	129 11 0	912	189	1,101	–	41	–	–	–
	5. Rhode,	5	1	1	–	11 13 7	6 0 0	1 4 9	90 0 0	–	–	2 0 6	3 4 0	114 2 10	308	69	377	–	19	–	–	–
	6. Ballyboggan,	4	1	1	–	11 14 9	6 0 0	1 0 11	90 0 0	–	2 0	1 10 6	–	112 6 2	435	125	560	2	71	1	–	–
		29	6	6	–	52 10 4	56 0 0	8 8 8	556 16 0	–	8 0	6 13 0	7 17 4	690 5 4	2,998	818	3,816	2	322	1	–	–
Parsonstown,	1. Parsonstown,	2	1	1	–	22 16 10	–	0 11 4	90 0 0	–	9 0	0 10 6	8 19 5	131 18 1	343	125	468	1	300	1	2	1
	2. Killyon,	3	2	1	–	6 14 4	10 0 0	0 8 4	52 0 0	–	–	0 10 6	1 6 11	71 0 1	165	25	190	–	124	–	–	–
	3. Kinnitty,	6	1	1	–	20 14 5	6 0 0	1 6 4	85 0 0	–	2 0	0 10 6	2 13 1	118 4 4	823	105	928	–	145	–	–	–
	4. Frankford,	5	1	1	–	19 5 5	8 0 0	0 19 9	102 0 0	–	6 0	1 10 6	0 8 5	138 4 1	686	113	799	1	161	1	–	–
	5. Banagher,	7	1	1	–	32 2 11	6 0 0	0 10 8	110 0 0	–	0 0	0 10 6	5 10 3	163 14 4	516	221	737	–	134	2	–	–
	6. Ferbane,	10	1	1	–	21 2 3	6 0 0	0 8 3	100 0 0	–	2 0	0 10 6	10 16 4	140 17 4	399	92	491	4	28	–	–	–
	7. Riverstown,	6	1	1	–	7 5 2	8 0 0	0 8 2	90 0 0	–	2 0	0 10 6	7 2 9	115 6 7	203	96	304	1	103	–	–	–
		39	8	7	–	130 1 4	44 0 0	4 12 10	629 0 0	–	30 0	4 13 6	36 17 2	879 4 10	3,140	777	3,917	7	995	4	2	1
Tullamore	1. Killoughey,	7	2	1	–	23 3 3	11 0 0	1 10 9	90 0 0	–	–	0 10 6	13 9 4	139 13 10	098	156	854	–	115	1	–	–
	2. Philipstown,	6	2	1	–	20 18 5	15 10 0	1 10 9	90 0 0	–	4 0	4 10 6	9 0 0	145 9 8	1,178	139	1,317	–	140	–	–	–
	3. Kilbeggan,	5	1	1	–	8 18 7	10 0 0	1 10 9	90 0 0	–	7 0	1 10 6	15 18 0	134 17 10	583	194	777	1	61	–	–	–
	4. Clara,	5	1	1	–	14 1 7	10 0 0	1 10 8	90 0 0	–	7 0	1 0 6	10 0 0	133 12 9	755	235	990	–	99	3	–	–
	5. Tullamore,	5	1	1	–	40 4 9	10 0 0	4 0 7	96 6 0	–	5 0	2 15 6	20 13 1	178 19 11	1,796	215	2,011	–	211	–	–	–
		28	7	5	–	107 6 7	56 10 0	10 3 6	456 6 0	–	23 0	10 7 6	00 0 5	732 14 0	5,010	939	5,949	1	626	4	–	–

[*continued.*

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No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Med. Officers.	Apothecaries.	Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1861. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, and Printing.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Apothecaries.	Vaccination Expenses. Amnt. of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Act.	Fuel and Attendance, Midwives' Salaries, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 29th Sept., 1861.	Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1861. Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 16.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER —*continued.*						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
County of Longford.																						
Ballymahon	1. Abbeyshrule,	5	1	1	–	13 12 7	10 0 0	1 10 6	80 0 0		4 0	1 17 10	2 0 0	113 0 11	329	134	463	2	38	3	–	–
	2. Ballymahon,	5	1	1	–	12 1 5	10 0 0	1 7 8	90 0 0		–	2 0 6	2 2 6	117 12 1	615	109	724	–	96	7	–	–
	3. Ballymore,	8	1	1	–	13 18 10	10 0 0	0 18 8	80 0 0	–	5 0	1 11 6	–	111 9 0	544	174	718	1	57	1	–	–
		18	3	3	–	39 12 10	30 0 0	3 16 10	250 0 0	–	9 0	5 9 10	4 2 6	342 2 0	1,488	417	1,905	3	191	11	–	–
Granard,	1. Granard,	8	1	1	–	32 12 5	8 0 0	1 15 0	95 0 0	–	6 0	2 0 0	8 7 4	153 14 9	1,015	316	1,331	6	134	2	–	–
	2. Street,	7	2	1	–	16 2 9	12 0 0	0 14 6	95 0 0	–	2 0	–	2 0 0	127 17 3	880	167	1,047	–	93	–	–	–
	3. Ballinalee,	8	1	1	–	20 0 0	9 0 0	0 13 2	85 0 0	–	6 0	2 0 0	4 10 0	127 3 2	559	143	702	–	164	–	–	–
	4. Scrabby,	5	1	1	–	27 10 11	8 0 0	1 14 9	88 7 6	–	4 0	5 0 0	5 17 6	140 10 8	396	159	565	–	77	–	–	–
	5. Finnea,	5	1	1	–	8 7 9	8 0 0	0 11 9	100 0 0	–	6 0	0 10 0	7 10 0	130 19 6	625	220	845	–	87	–	–	–
	6. Coole,	3	1	1	–	17 19 4	7 0 0	0 7 8	37 10 0	–	1 0	–	2 14 7	66 11 7	136	88	224	–	45	1	–	–
		36	7	6	–	122 13 2	52 0 0	5 16 10	500 17 6	–	25 0	9 10 0	30 19 5	746 16 11	3,611	1,093	4,704	6	600	3	–	–
Longford,	1. Longford,	6	1	1	–	9 11 9	14 0 0	0 13 6	80 0 0	–	6 0	–	–	110 5 3	331	249	580	–	106	–	–	–
	2. Drumlish,	7	1	1	–	9 6 7	8 10 0	0 13 6	80 0 0	–	12 0	–	–	110 10 1	457	148	605	51	67	–	–	–
	3. Killashee,	6	1	1	–	13 12 2	10 0 0	0 13 6	80 0 0	–	–	–	–	104 5 8	397	113	510	–	34	–	–	–
		19	3	3	–	32 10 6	32 10 0	2 0 6	240 0 0	–	18 0	–	–	325 1 0	1,185	510	1,695	51	207	–	–	–
County of Louth.																						
Ardee,	1. Ardee,	3	2	1	–	44 0 4	3 15 0	1 3 3	130 0 0	–	6 0	1 4 6	4 4 0	190 7 1	1,088	424	1,512	–	208	1	6	3
	2. Drumcondra,	2	2	1	–	17 0 7	9 10 0	0 5 9	110 0 0	–	3 0	0 10 6	3 14 0	144 0 10	466	183	649	1	72	–	–	–
	3. Collon,	2	2	1	–	18 7 8	12 0 0	1 12 6	80 0 0	–	9 0	3 11 8	–	124 11 10	371	183	554	–	181	4	–	–
	4. Dunleer,	3	2	1	–	10 1 11	12 15 0	0 15 0	86 0 0	–	2 0	0 10 6	0 3 6	109 5 11	138	163	301	–	69	–	–	–
	5. Castlebellingham,	3	2	1	–	15 13 8	12 10 0	1 5 3	80 0 0	–	8 0	0 10 6	–	117 19 5	491	180	671	–	115	–	–	–
		13	10	5	–	105 4 2	50 10 0	5 1 9	483 0 0	–	28 0	6 7 8	8 1 6	686 5 1	2,554	1,133	3,687	1	645	5	6	3

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DROGHEDA,	1. Stamullen,	2	3	1	–	19 11 10	12 0 0	–	100 0 0	–	2 0	1 1 0	3 2 6	137 15 4	136	143	279	–	63	–	–	–
	2. Duleek,	2	2	1	–	8 15 11	10 0 0	0 16 6	100 0 0	–	2 0	3 1 0	2 0 0	126 13 5	714	186	900	–	93	1	–	–
	3. St. Mary's,	1	1	1	–	15 7 7	10 10 0	1 2 9	70 0 0	–	5 0	–	7 18 8	109 19 0	752	325	1,077	–	181	4	–	–
	4. Drogheda,	1	1	2	–	46 8 2	12 0 0	3 8 5	120 0 0	–	11 0	3 11 0	6 6 5	202 14 0	1,493	722	2,215	–	303	1	–	–
	5. Termonfeckin,	3	3	1	–	10 16 10	10 0 0	2 11 7	100 0 0	–	8 0	1 1 0	3 9 10	135 19 3	494	120	614	–	156	1	–	–
	6. Monasterboice	3	2	1	–	33 11 1	10 0 0	0 9 10	100 0 0	–	10 0	1 1 0	2 10 0	157 11 11	524	251	775	2	128	–	–	–
		12	12	7	–	134 11 5	64 10 0	8 9 1	590 0 0	–	38 0	9 15 0	25 7 5	870 12 11	4,113	1,747	5,860	2	924	7	–	–
DUNDALK,	1. Dundalk,	3	1	[a]1	–	80 3 5	20 0 0	9 19 2	120 0 0	–	3 0	1 0 0	25 3 11	259 6 6	1,582	526	2,108	1	287	–	–	–
	2. Louth,	4	1	1	–	26 2 0	8 0 0	2 11 3	111 12 9	–	–	–	7 5 11	155 11 11	828	487	1,315	14	78	1	–	–
	3. Barionstown,	4	1	1	–	44 1 7	5 0 0	2 11 3	100 0 0	–	9 0	1 12 0	5 19 5	168 4 3	1,597	114	1,711	3	108	–	–	–
	4. Dromiskin,	2	1	1	–	21 3 7	5 0 0	2 11 3	50 0 0	–	2 0	–	3 1 0	83 15 10	203	121	324	–	23	1	–	–
	5. Ravensdale,	3	1	1	–	40 19 9	10 0 0	2 18 8	113 13 0	–	1 0	–	8 7 4	176 18 9	836	197	1,033	–	78	–	–	–
	6. Carlingford,	3	2	1	–	29 13 11	15 0 0	2 14 6	100 0 0	–	6 0	3 0 0	2 18 0	159 4 5	438	222	660	–	209	1	–	–
		19	7	6	–	242 4 3	63 0 0	23 6 1	595 5 9	–	21 0	5 12 0	52 13 7	1,003 1 8	5,484	1,667	7,151	18	783	3	–	–
COUNTY OF MEATH.																						
DUNSHAUGHLIN,	1. Dunboyne,	3	2	1	–	37 2 4	15 15 0	0 3 9	95 0 0	–	3 0	–	–	151 1 1	412	102	514	–	80	–	–	–
	2. Ratoath,	3	2	1	–	15 18 1	7 12 0	–	95 0 0	–	9 0	0 10 6	–	128 0 7	764	182	946	–	47	–	–	–
	3. Killeen,	3	2	1	–	18 19 10	15 0 0	0 9 0	95 0 0	–	4 0	0 10 6	–	133 19 4	580	137	717	–	63	2	–	–
	4. Garristown,	3	2	1	–	10 0 8	14 0 0	0 12 0	95 0 0	–	5 0	0 10 6	–	125 3 2	500	132	632	–	36	1	–	–
		12	8	4	–	82 0 11	52 7 0	1 4 9	380 0 0	–	21 0	1 11 6	–	538 4 2	2,256	553	2,809	–	226	3	–	–
KELLS,	1. Kells,	6	1	1	–	18 9 8	6 0 0	1 1 9	80 0 0	–	3 0	1 10 0	4 0 0	114 1 5	693	187	880	–	101	–	–	–
	2. Moynalty,	6	2	1	–	32 14 6	9 10 0	2 12 0	80 0 0	–	–	1 0 0	5 10 0	131 6 6	520	210	730	–	15	1	–	–
	3. Kilskeer,	7	1	1	–	11 8 2	6 0 0	2 14 0	80 0 0	–	2 0	–	8 3 5	110 5 7	545	117	662	–	55	–	–	–
	4. Nobber,	6	2	1	–	21 3 9	10 0 0	2 18 1	80 0 0	–	3 0	1 0 0	3 16 5	121 18 3	542	147	689	–	60	–	–	–
		25	6	4	–	83 16 1	31 10 0	9 5 10	320 0 0	–	8 0	3 10 0	21 9 10	477 11 9	2,300	661	2,961	–	231	1	–	–
NAVAN,	1. Navan,	4	1	1	–	59 8 11	–	2 4 8	100 0 0	–	6 0	1 7 6	–	169 1 1	1,924	552	2,476	–	85	–	–	–
	2. Painestown,	4	1	1	–	14 14 1½	7 0 0	3 7 8	100 0 0	–	4 0	0 13 0	1 3 6	130 18 3½	500	160	660	–	43	2	–	–
	3. Castletown,	4	2	1	–	24 5 3½	11 10 0	2 8 9	100 0 0	–	1 0	0 18 0	–	140 2 0½	682	175	857	–	169	–	–	–
		12	4	3	–	98 8 4	18 10 0	8 1 1	300 0 0	–	11 0	2 18 6	1 3 8	440 1 5	3,106	887	3,993	–	297	2	–	–
OLDCASTLE,	1. Crossakeel,	4	2	1	–	28 8 11	8 0 0	1 2 10	50 0 0	–	6 0	–	7 18 6	101 10 3	261	66	327	–	2	–	–	–
	2. Oldcastle,	4	1	1	–	20 19 2	5 0 0	1 2 10	80 0 0	–	–	–	5 6 2	112 8 2	622	152	774	–	19	2	–	–
	3. Virginia,	3	1	1	–	16 8 10	8 0 0	1 2 10	80 0 0	–	2 0	–	1 10 0	109 1 8	385	242	627	–	48	–	–	–
	4. Ballyjamesduff	3	2	1	–	0 1 11	12 10 0	1 2 10	80 0 0	–	–	–	7 19 3	101 14 0	552	190	742	1	34	–	–	–
		14	6	4	–	65 18 10	33 10 0	4 11 4	290 0 0	–	8 0	–	22 13 11	424 14 1	1,820	650	2,470	1	103	2	–	–

[a] Dundalk Union: Dundalk District.—A Midwife authorized for this District in addition to the Medical Officer.

[*continued.*

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No. 2.—DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, with the EXPENSES, and AMOUNT of MEDICAL RELIEF afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Med. Officers.	Apothecaries.	Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1861. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, and Printing.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Apothecaries.	Vaccination Expenses. Amnt. of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Act.	Fuel and Attendance, Midwives' Salaries, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 29th Sept., 1861.	Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1861. Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 16.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER —*continued.*						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
COUNTY OF MEATH—*con.*																						
TRIM,	1. Athboy,	6	2	1	–	28 9 1½	20 5 0	0 10 8	100 0 0	–	11 0	–	–	160 4 9½	972	238	1,210	–	143	2	–	–
	2. Trim,	5	1	1	–	43 13 4	10 0 0	–	100 0 0	–	7 0	3 0 0	4 18 0	168 11 4	1,129	188	1,317	–	114	1	–	–
	3. Summerhill,	5	2	1	–	41 18 5½	55 0 0	–	100 0 0	–	3 0	–	–	199 18 5½	1,052	208	1,260	–	66	–	–	–
	4. Innfield,	4	2	1	–	6 19 11	20 0 0	–	80 0 0	–	2 0	–	–	108 19 11	439	158	597	–	45	–	–	–
		20	7	4	–	121 0 10	105 5 0	0 10 8	380 0 9	–	23 0	3 0 0	4 18 0	637 14 6	3,592	792	4,384	–	368	3	–	
QUEEN'S COUNTY.																						
ABBEYLEIX,	1. Abbeyleix,	4	1	1	–	8 13 0	10 10 0	0 16 6	90 0 0	–	5 0	0 10 6	6 19 6	122 9 6	465	97	562	–	70	–	–	–
	2. Ballyroan,	4	2	1	–	14 1 5	6 5 0	0 12 4	90 0 0	–	9 0	0 10 6	17 2 7	137 11 10	698	140	838	–	59	2	–	–
	3. Durrow,	5	1	1	–	18 4 1	5 0 0	0 12 4	90 0 0	–	4 0	2 2 6	7 13 1	127 12 0	471	130	601	2	52	–	–	–
	4. Castletown,	4	1	1	–	43 8 2	6 0 0	0 12 5	85 0 0	–	9 0	–	8 13 0	152 13 7	459	101	560	–	121	–	–	–
	5. Ballinakill,	5	2	1	–	15 10 0	16 0 0	0 12 5	100 0 0	–	2 0	0 10 6	13 7 3	148 0 2	853	234	1,087	–	61	–	–	–
		22	7	5	–	99 16 8	43 15 0	3 6 0	455 0 0	–	29 0	3 14 0	53 15 5	688 7 1	2,946	702	3,648	2	363	2	–	–
DONAGHMORE,	1. Borris-in-Ossory,	7	1	1	–	19 11 7	9 0 0	–	80 0 0	–	2 0	–	3 0 0	113 11 7	166	82	248	–	126	1	1	1
	2. Rathdowney,	6	1	1	–	69 10 8	8 0 0	–	87 14 3	–	3 0	–	4 2 10	172 7 9	808	280	1,088	7	65	–	–	–
		13	2	2	–	89 2 3	17 0 0	–	167 14 3	–	5 0	–	7 2 10	285 19 4	974	362	1,336	7	191	1	1	1
MOUNTMELICK,	1. Mountmelick,	7	1	1	–	30 14 5	10 10 0	1 11 0	75 0 0	–	–	–	0 10 5	118 5 10	1,298	280	1,578	–	77	–	–	–
	2. Clonaslee,	6	1	1	–	13 8 3	7 0 0	1 5 5	75 0 0	–	1 0	–	0 7 7	98 1 3	637	144	781	–	69	1	–	–
	3. Coolrain,	6	1	1	–	28 8 8	6 0 0	1 10 11	75 0 0	–	5 0	–	8 4 8	124 4 3	215	86	301	2	121	–	–	–
	4. Mountrath,	5	1	1	–	24 17 7	10 10 0	1 15 5	74 2 5	–	2 0	0 10 0	0 6 11	114 2 4	838	255	1,093	–	62	–	–	–
	5. Maryborough,	6	2	1	–	8 10 8	14 0 0	1 10 5	75 0 0	–	8 0	–	2 0 6	109 1 7	635	164	799	–	156	–	–	–

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	6. Emo,	6	2	1	–	14 15 10	10 0 0	1 18 5	75 0 0	–	5 0	–	0 2 4	106 16 7	548	284	832	–	98	–	–	–
	7. Clonygowan,	6	2	1	–	17 6 2	14 0 0	1 14 11	75 0 0	–	2 9	–	0 3 4	110 4 5	698	170	868	–	36	1	–	–
		42	10	7	–	138 1 7	72 0 0	11 6 6	524 2 5	–	23 0	0 10 0	11 15 9	780 16 3	4,869	1,383	6,252	2	619	2	–	–
County of Westmeath.																						
Athlone,	1. Athlone,	5	1	2	–	39 7 8	–	–	160 0 0	–	7 0	5 1 0	10 14 4½	222 3 0½	1,260	437	1,697	2	209	1	–	–
	2. Brideswell,	7	1	1	–	55 2 0½	4 0 0	7 6 6	82 13 4	–	–	6 0 0	15 4 7½	170 6 6	616	80	696	7	87	–	–	–
	3. Kiltoom,	6	1	1	–	31 7 1½	–	–	80 0 0	–	8 0	–	11 4 0	130 11 1½	597	103	700	7	161	2	–	–
	4. Glassan,	6	1	1	–	18 1 9½	–	1 8 4	80 0 0	–	–	–	6 6 8	105 16 9½	247	117	364	1	5	–	–	–
	5. Moate,	7	1	1	–	20 14 9½	3 0 0	–	80 0 0	–	3 0	–	6 9 7	113 4 4½	353	90	443	–	135	–	6	3
		31	5	6	–	164 13 5	7 0 0	8 14 10	482 13 4	–	18 0	11 1 0	49 19 3	742 1 10	3,073	827	3,900	17	597	3	6	3
Delvin,	1. Castlepollard,	6	2	1	–	32 18 8	7 10 0	1 1 8	90 0 0	–	5 0	–	1 6 0	137 16 4	401	187	588	2	130	–	–	–
	2. Delvin,	7	3	1	–	28 5 6	15 0 0	1 2 9	90 0 0	–	1 0	–	–	135 8 3	600	166	766	1	69	–	–	–
	3. Clonmellon,	6	3	1	–	29 7 3	10 14 0	1 8 3	80 0 0	–	4 0	–	2 17 6	128 7 0	206	122	328	–	6	1	–	–
		19	8	3	–	90 11 5	33 4 0	3 12 8	260 0 0	–	10 0	–	4 3 6	401 11 7	1,207	475	1,682	3	205	1	–	–
Mullingar,	1. Mullingar,	8	1	1	–	20 3 11	12 0 0	3 0 10	120 0 0	–	4 0	–	3 7 0	162 11 9	901	281	1,182	–	61	–	–	–
	2. Multyfarnham	6	1	1	–	20 8 10	4 10 0	1 12 11	75 0 0	–	2 0	–	8 9 8	112 1 5	525	101	626	–	40	–	–	–
	3. Ballynacarigy,	7	1	1	–	21 17 10	8 0 0	1 0 10	90 0 0	–	4 0	–	–	124 18 8	318	118	436	–	147	2	–	–
	4. Castletown Geoghegan,	7	1	1	–	14 7 4	10 0 0	2 12 10	90 0 0	–	5 0	2 0 0	–	124 0 2	615	119	734	–	149	–	–	–
	5. Tyrrellspass,	7	1	1	–	14 2 8	–	1 0 10	90 0 0	–	2 0	1 14 10	5 1 7	113 19 11	944	88	1,032	3	53	1	–	–
	6. Milltown,	6	1	1	–	13 2 9	7 0 0	1 10 8	75 0 0	–	3 0	1 4 0	4 0 0	104 17 5	693	170	863	2	76	2	–	–
	7. Killucan,	7	2	1	–	13 2 2	6 4 0	1 0 10	75 0 0	–	5 0	–	6 8 0	106 15 0	995	152	1,147	4	141	1	–	–
		48	8	7	–	117 5 6	47 14 0	11 19 9	615 0 0	–	25 0	4 18 10	27 6 3	849 4 4	4,931	1,029	5,960	9	667	0	–	–
County of Wexford.																						
Enniscorthy,	1. Newtownbarry,	5	1	1	–	12 19 0	6 0 0	–	70 0 0	–	–	1 10 0	–	90 9 0	505	246	751	6	118	–	–	–
	2. Killann,	5	1	1	–	25 17 10	5 0 0	0 7 10	65 0 0	–	–	–	20 0 0	116 5 8	688	142	830	–	47	–	–	–
	3. Ferns,	6	1	1	–	14 19 11	6 10 0	0 10 2	65 0 0	–	–	1 12 0	1 0 0	89 12 1	803	165	968	–	61	–	–	–
	4. Enniscorthy,	5	3	2	–	76 7 3	6 0 0	–	100 0 0	–	5 0	–	22 10 0	209 17 3	2,350	500	2,850	4	129	1	–	–
	5. Oulart,	6	1	1	–	22 0 2	9 0 0	0 6 0	75 0 0	–	13 0	3 0 0	61 12 9	183 18 11	525	163	688	–	270	–	–	–
	6. Clonroche,	5	2	1	–	17 16 1	14 5 0	0 10 10	75 0 0	–	5 0	–	2 0 0	114 11 11	387	143	530	–	110	–	–	–
		32	9	7	–	170 0 3	46 15 0	1 14 10	450 0 0	–	23 0	6 2 0	107 2 9	801 14 10	5,258	1,359	6,617	10	735	1	–	–
Gorey,	1. Gorey,	5	1	1	–	30 11 10	–	2 5 9	100 0 0	–	2 0	3 0 6	8 0 9	146 4 10	667	261	928	1	55	1	–	–
	2. Coolgreany,	5	2	1	–	18 13 9	12 0 0	2 15 4	90 0 0	–	3 0	2 10 6	0 11 0	129 10 7	492	148	640	1	41	–	–	–
	3. Camolin,	7	2	1	–	22 19 1	10 0 0	4 4 9	90 0 0	–	3 0	0 10 6	1 0 0	131 14 4	622	144	766	–	58	–	–	–
	4. Killenagh and Wells,	8	2	1	–	45 6 0	12 10 0	2 4 5	90 0 0	–	2 0	1 10 6	–	153 0 11	532	233	765	4	46	–	–	–
		25	7	4	–	117 10 8	34 0 0	11 10 3	370 0 0	–	10 0	7 12 0	9 17 9	560 10 8	2,313	786	3,099	6	200	1	–	–

[*continued.*

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No. 2.—DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, with the EXPENSES, and AMOUNT of MEDICAL RELIEF afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order: Med. Officers.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order: Apothecaries.	Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1861: Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, and Printing.	Salaries: Medical Officers.	Salaries: Apothecaries.	Vaccination Expenses: Amnt. of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Vaccination Expenses: Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Act.	Fuel and Attendance, Midwives' Salaries, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 29th Sept., 1861.	Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1861: Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year: Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Dridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER —*continued.*						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
COUNTY OF WEXFORD—*con.*																						
NEW ROSS, .	1. New Ross, .	1	1	1	–	27 13 9	4 0 0	0 5 6	100 0 0	–	7 0	–	10 16 10	149 16 1	694	465	1,159	–	436	–	–	–
	2. Old Ross, .	8	2	a1	–	23 9 7	11 15 0	1 17 3	100 0 0	–	–	–	3 4 10	140 6 8	854	201	1,055	–	571	–	–	–
	3. Dysartmoon,	7	3	1	–	31 5 2	13 0 0	–	100 0 0	–	10 0	–	6 0 0	160 5 2	531	150	681	–	224	–	–	–
	4. St. Mullins, .	5	1	1	–	9 10 3	7 8 0	–	70 0 0	–	–	2 0 0	–	88 18 3	159	67	226	–	33	–	–	–
	5. Templeudigan,	4	1	1	–	13 8 10	9 2 0	–	66 0 0	–	–	1 0 0	0 18 6	90 9 4	364	65	429	–	74	–	–	–
	6. Carrickbyrne,	8	1	a1	–	16 14 0	6 0 0	1 1 0	100 0 0	–	3 0	2 0 0	13 6 8	142 1 8	462	250	712	1	148	–	–	–
	7. Fethard, .	6	4	a2	–	20 2 5	22 10 0	2 0 9	160 0 0	–	15 0	4 0 0	8 9 10	232 3 0	502	336	838	–	306	–	–	–
		39	13	8	–	142 4 0	73 15 0	5 4 6	696 0 0	–	35 0	9 0 0	42 16 8	1004 0 2	3,566	1,534	5,100	1	1,792	–	–	–
WEXFORD, .	1. Wexford, .	3	1	1	1	33 3 3	15 0 0	2 0 6	120 0 0	30 0 0	7 0	1 0 0	0 15 4	208 10 1	1,882	535	2,417	–	138	2	–	–
	2. Broadway, .	6	2	1	–	12 3 11	12 17 6	0 15 6	100 0 0	–	–	5 10 0	2 18 1	134 5 0	569	165	734	–	53	2	–	–
	3. Bridgetown, .	7	2	1	–	26 2 2	9 0 0	0 15 6	100 0 0	–	7 0	1 0 0	2 6 8	146 4 4	1,051	243	1,294	–	183	–	–	–
	4. Bannow, .	6	1	1	–	11 5 2	8 0 0	0 15 6	100 0 0	–	–	6 0 0	1 11 9	127 12 5	826	280	1,106	–	89	–	–	–
	5. Taghmon and Glynn, .	7	2	1	–	–	9 10 0	0 15 6	100 0 0	–	10 0	1 0 0	0 5 0	121 10 6	917	275	1,192	–	219	–	–	–
	6. Crossabeg, .	4	1	1	–	9 18 11	10 0 0	0 15 6	80 0 0	–	1 0	2 0 0	0 13 6	104 7 11	375	152	527	–	61	1	–	–
		33	9	6	1	92 13 5	64 7 6	5 18 0	600 0 0	30 0 0	25 0	16 10 0	8 10 4	842 19 3	5,620	1,650	7,270	–	743	5	–	–
COUNTY OF WICKLOW.																						
BALTINGLASS	1. Baltinglass, .	7	3	1	–	48 2 10	6 10 0	3 13 4	120 0 0	–	6 0	–	48 11 3	232 17 5	1,052	229	1,281	–	41	1	10	9
	2 Kiltegan, .	8	2	1	–	1 10 8	11 10 0	1 6 3	100 0 0	–	5 0	–	5 10 0	124 16 11	399	102	501	–	62	–	–	–
	3. Dunlavin, .	8	3	1	–	22 8 8	18 0 0	1 6 4	100 0 0	–	3 0	2 0 0	7 0 0	153 15 0	500	79	579	–	65	–	–	–
	4. Rathvilly, .	5	2	1	–	38 16 10	8 0 0	2 3 5	100 0 0	–	–	–	9 15 8	158 15 11	345	210	555	–	74	1	–	–
		28	10	4	–	110 19 0	44 0 0	8 9 4	420 0 0	–	14 0	2 0 0	70 16 11	670 5 3	2,296	620	2,916	–	242	2	10	9

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RATHDRUM,	1. Newcastle,	4	1	1	–	21 13 9	4 0	1 9 1	82 10 0	–	4 0	2 16 6	4 7 6	120 16 10	370	156	526	–	76	–	–	–
	2. Ashford,	3	2	1	–	7 12 3	16 0 0	1 9 0	100 0 0	–	2 0	0 10 6	0 15 6	128 7 3	1,056	233	1,289	–	162	3	–	–
	3. Anamoe,	7	1	1	–	12 4 4	10 0 0	1 9 0	80 0 0	–	5 0	1 19 0	0 0 6	110 12 10	645	123	768	–	103	–	–	–
	4. Dunganstown,	4	1	1	–	28 16 7	10 0 0	1 9 0	80 0 0	–	2 0	3 11 6	4 10 6	130 7 7	208	93	301	4	61	–	–	–
	5. Arklow,	1	1	1	–	36 18 3	–	1 9 0	80 0 0	–	10 0	1 15 6	5 9 0	135 11 9	805	312	1,117	9	230	1	–	–
	6. Newbridge,	4	1	1	–	4 16 7	–	1 9 0	80 0 0	–	–	0 10 6	9 12 5	96 8 6	243	109	352	–	6	–	–	–
	7. Rathdrum,	4	1	1	–	18 17 7	10 0 0	1 9 0	100 0 0	–	5 0	1 10 6	4 5 1	141 2 2	965	157	1,122	–	78	–	–	–
	8. Aughrim,	3	2	1	–	13 2 7	11 10 0	1 8 11	75 0 0	–	3 0	0 10 6	5 16 9	110 8 9	556	74	630	–	18	–	–	–
		30	10	8	–	144 1 11	61 10 0	11 12 0	677 10 0	–	31 0	13 4 6	34 17 3	973 15 8	4,848	1,257	6,105	13	734	4	–	–
SHILLELAGH	1. Coolattin and Clonegal,	8	2	1	–	24 1 0	8 10 0	1 13 6	100 0 0	–	–	–	7 0 0	141 4 6	758	133	891	–	125	–	–	–
	2. Coolkenno and Hacketstown,	7	2	1	–	32 10 4	12 0 0	1 13 6	100 0 0	–	6 0	–	4 0 0	156 3 10	721	225	946	4	124	3	–	–
	3. Tinahely,	6	2	1	–	25 1 5	12 0 0	1 13 6	100 0 0	–	2 0	–	1 10 0	142 4 11	420	169	589	–	103	–	–	–
		21	6	3	–	81 12 9	32 10 0	5 0 6	300 0 0	–	8 0	–	12 10 0	439 13 3	1,899	527	2,426	4	352	3	–	–
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.																						
COUNTY OF GALWAY.																						
BALLINASLOE,	1. Abascragh,	2	1	1	–	17 16 0	0 0 0	1 10 8	50 0 0	–	2 6	1 5 6	3 13 10	82 0 0	747	55	802	–	28	–	–	–
	2. Ballinasloe,	3	1	1	1	47 17 4	10 0 0	1 17 4	80 0 0	20 0 0	13 0	3 14 6	10 1 10	186 11 0	1,018	303	1,321	–	61	2	12	12
	3. Killaan,	4	1	1	–	26 16 0	10 0 0	2 6 3	80 0 0	–	4 0	3 10 6	2 0 3	128 13 0	942	102	1,044	1	77	1	–	–
	4. Creagh,	6	1	1	–	8 6 0	10 0 0	1 3 3	80 0 0	–	4 0	3 5 6	0 12 11	107 7 8	221	114	335	1	138	–	–	–
	5. Laurencetown,	5	1	1	–	22 18 11	10 0 0	1 12 8	80 0 0	–	–	1 10 6	6 6 6	122 8 7	133	95	228	–	21	1	–	–
	6. Kiltormer,	5	1	1	–	18 2 2	10 0 0	1 11 7	80 0 0	–	2 0	3 10 6	7 19 4	123 3 7	340	97	437	–	41	–	–	–
		25	6	6	1	141 16 5	56 0 0	10 1 9	450 0 0	20 0 0	25 0	16 17 0	30 14 8	750 9 10	3,401	766	4,167	2	366	4	12	12
CLIFDEN,	1. Clifden,	7	1	1	–	22 0 8	–	1 5 10	100 0 0	–	–	1 1 0	0 9 0	124 16 6	482	130	612	–	43	2	–	–
	2. Rinvyle,	4	1	1	–	10 9 3	9 0 0	1 9 0	90 0 0	–	–	1 1 0	4 18 1	116 17 4	388	93	481	–	2	–	–	–
	3. Roundstone,	8	2	1	–	19 19 8	16 0 0	1 5 6	100 0 0	–	7 0	–	0 4 10	144 10 0	1,214	126	1,340	–	62	–	–	–
		19	4	3	–	52 9 7	25 0 0	4 0 4	290 0 0	–	7 0	2 2 0	5 11 11	386 3 10	2,084	349	2,433	–	107	2	–	–
GALWAY,	1. Galway,	3	1	2	1	01 7 4½	30 0 0	1 0 8	180 0 0	70 0 0	5 0	–	23 17 3¾	371 5 4¼	1,598	503	2,101	–	16	1	–	–
	2. Arran,	1	1	1	–	32 15 6	10 0 0	–	80 0 0	–	8 0	–	–	130 15 6	304	107	411	–	274	–	–	–
	3. Oranmore,	6	1	1	–	20 13 2	3 0 0	–	90 0 0	–	–	–	7 0 0	125 13 2	796	146	942	6	191	–	–	–
	4. Turloughmore,	8	1	1	–	38 12 1	5 0 0	–	90 0 0	–	–	–	5 0 0	138 12 1	753	126	879	2	9	–	–	–
	5. Western,	8	2	1	–	10 6 0	16 0 0	–	90 0 0	–	–	–	1 0 0	117 6 0	674	110	784	–	13	4	–	–
		26	6	6	1	163 14 1½	69 0 0	1 0 8	530 0 0	70 0 0	13 0	–	36 17 3¾	883 12 1¼	4,125	992	5,117	8	503	5	–	–

[a] New Ross Union: Carrigbyrne, Fothard, and Old Ross Districts.—A Midwife authorized for each of these Districts in addition to the Medical Officer.

[*continued.*

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No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Med. Officers.	Apothecaries.	Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1861. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, and Printing.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Apothecaries.	Vaccination Expenses. Amnt. of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Act.	Fuel and Attendance, Midwives' Salaries, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 29th Sept., 1861.	Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1861. Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief enrolled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—*continued.* COUNTY OF GALWAY—*con.*						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
GLENNAMADDY,	1. Dunmore,	3	1	1	–	10 17 8	5 0 0	0 11 10	35 0 0	–	–	0 14 2	5 0 0	57 3 8	180	48	228	4	34	–	–	–
	2. Glennamaddy,	7	1	1	–	17 3 6	–	0 17 4	85 0 0	–	7 0	–	3 1 7	113 2 5	865	169	1,034	–	233	3	–	–
	3. Williamstown,	8	1	1	–	19 18 9	10 0 0	0 17 4	100 0 0	–	3 0	1 10 0	7 10 0	142 16 1	601	122	723	–	57	–	–	–
		18	3	3	–	47 19 11	15 0 0	2 6 6	220 0 0	–	10 0	2 4 2	15 11 7	313 2 2	1,646	339	1,985	4	324	3	–	–
GORT,	1. Gort,	10	2	1	1	45 16 10	7 0 0	0 12 6	80 0 0	30 0 0	8 0	1 8 0	6 0 0	178 17 4	603	263	866	–	77	4	12	7
	2. Ballinderreen,	10	3	1	1	68 12 0	22 18 8	3 19 0	80 0 0	35 0 9	11 0	–	1 6 0	222 16 5	1,005	234	1,239	24	49	–	–	–
		20	5	2	2	114 8 10	29 18 8	4 11 6	160 0 0	65 0 9	19 0	1 8 0	7 6 0	401 13 9	1,608	497	2,105	24	126	4	12	7
LOUGHREA,	1. Loughrea,	5	2	1	–	12 5 6	8 0 0	–	74 18 4	–	–	–	2 1 8	97 5 0	381	260	641	–	9	4	46	30
	2. Bullawn,	10	2	1	–	16 16 10	7 0 0	–	70 0 0	–	2 0	–	2 0 0	97 16 10	349	73	422	–	10	–	–	–
	3. Athenry,	11	2	1	–	61 12 2	9 10 0	–	67 6 8	–	–	–	7 11 0	145 19 10	1,020	175	1,195	–	229	2	–	–
	4. Woodford,	8	2	1	–	18 16 3	6 15 0	–	70 0 0	–	2 0	–	0 5 0	97 16 3	115	53	168	–	33	–	–	–
		34	8	4	–	109 10 9	31 5 0	–	282 5 0	–	4 0	–	11 17 8	438 18 5	1,865	561	2,426	–	281	6	46	30
MOUNT BELLEW,	1. Killeroran,	4	1	1	–	34 18 3	5 0 0	1 10 7	100 0 0	–	5 0	0 10 6	7 10 0	154 9 4	1,112	135	1,247	–	129	2	–	–
	2. Clonbrock,	5	1	1	–	23 2 8	5 0 0	1 14 5	100 0 0	–	6 0	2 0 6	4 10 0	142 7 7	1,467	108	1,575	–	45	–	–	–
	3. Mount Bellew,	5	1	1	–	50 10 5	6 0 0	1 10 8	100 0 0	–	8 0	2 0 6	4 6 1	172 7 8	1,272	202	1,474	–	114	1	4	4
		14	3	3	–	108 11 4	16 0 0	4 15 8	300 0 0	–	19 0	4 11 6	16 6 1	469 4 7	3,851	445	4,296	–	288	3	4	4

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OUGHTERARD,	1. Cloonbur,	5	2	1	–	11 16 3	17 0 0	0 12 1	120 0 0	–	–	–	–	149 8 4	717	211	928	2	63	–	–	–
	2. Oughterard,	4	1	1	–	16 9 7	–	0 12 1	80 0 0	–	–	–	0 11 3	97 12 11	407	132	539	5	15	–	–	–
	3. Lettermore,	5	3	1	–	23 7 0	16 0 0	0 12 1	80 0 0	–	4 0	–	4 11 6	128 10 7	396	47	443	–	21	–	–	–
		14	6	3	–	51 12 10	33 0 0	1 16 3	280 0 0	–	4 0	–	5 2 9	375 11 10	1,520	390	1,910	7	99	–	–	–
PORTUMNA,	1. Portumna,	8	3	2	–	35 13 0	24 4 0	0 14 5	126 13 4	–	5 0	1 0 6	2 0 0	195 5 3	694	182	876	2	188	–	6	2
	2. Eyrecourt,	7	2	1	–	42 0 7	17 12 0	0 12 4	100 0 0	–	6 0	4 5 6	1 19 1	172 9 6	461	228	689	–	118	1	–	–
		15	5	3	–	77 13 7	41 16 0	1 6 9	226 13 4	–	11 0	5 6 0	3 19 1	367 14 9	1,155	410	1,565	2	306	1	6	2
TUAM,	1. Tuam,	13	2	2	–	105 16 0	26 0 0	6 16 9	190 0 0	–	16 0	3 11 0	18 14 2	366 17 11	3,301	474	3,775	–	310	–	6	6
	2. Dunmore,	5	1	1	–	34 1 6	10 0 0	0 16 6	100 0 0	–	1 0	0 10 6	11 17 6	158 6 0	1,283	110	1,393	1	18	–	–	–
	3. Headford,	9	2	1	–	21 1 2	10 0 0	0 16 6	120 0 0	–	–	0 10 6	10 17 6	163 5 8	919	179	1,098	–	50	–	–	–
	4. Abbey,	7	1	1	–	25 8 9	5 0 0	0 6 0	90 0 0	–	5 12	0 10 6	8 7 6	135 4 9	464	78	542	–	56	–	–	–
		34	6	5	–	186 7 5	51 0 0	8 15 9	500 0 0	–	22 12	5 2 6	49 16 8	823 14 4	5,967	841	6,808	1	434	–	6	6
COUNTY OF LEITRIM.																						
CARRICK-ON-SHANNON,	1. Drumshambo,	8	2	1	–	35 5 3	14 10 0	3 6 10	78 17 0	–	–	–	5 15 0	137 14 1	985	134	1,119	–	32	–	–	–
	2. Leitrim,	6	2	1	–	29 17 0	8 10 0	–	59 2 8	–	7 0	2 0 0	3 9 3	109 18 11	1,073	131	1,204	17	58	–	–	–
	3. Jamestown,	5	2	1	–	22 3 11	24 0 0	4 3 2	80 0 0	–	13 0	5 18 0	0 18 7	150 3 8	811	241	1,052	2	141	2	–	–
	4. Aughrim,	6	1	1	–	44 1 4	2 10 0	0 16 0	70 0 0	–	–	1 10 0	1 12 6	120 9 10	536	116	652	4	27	–	–	–
		25	7	4	–	131 7 6	49 10 0	8 6 0	287 19 8	–	20 0	9 8 0	11 15 4	518 6 6	3,405	622	4,027	23	258	2	–	–
MANORHAMILTON,	1. Manorhamilton[a]	6	1	1	–	46 4 2	6 0 0	4 3 5	97 16 4	–	–	–	8 9 6	162 13 5	1,803	161	1,964	–	6	–	4	1
	2. Lurganboy,[a]	6	1	1	–	27 14 8	6 0 0	2 7 11	85 0 0	–	–	–	8 0 0	129 2 7	836	60	896	2	16	–	–	–
	3. Drumahaire,	5	1	1	–	24 3 1	6 0 0	2 7 11	90 0 0	–	4 0	2 0 0	8 0 0	136 11 0	716	107	823	1	66	–	–	–
	4. Drumkeeran,	5	1	1	–	32 17 1	6 0 0	2 12 11	90 0 0	–	6 0	2 7 0	8 0 0	147 17 0	890	63	953	3	143	1	–	–
		22	4	4	–	130 19 0	24 0 0	11 12 2	362 16 4	–	10 0	4 7 0	32 9 6	576 4 0	4,245	391	4,636	6	228	1	4	1
MOHILL,	1. Mohill,	6	1	1	–	41 0 6	–	0 3 0	90 0 0	–	4 0	1 10 0	3 9 7	140 3 1	970	165	1,135	3	–	–	–	–
	2. Rynn,	7	1	1	–	11 11 9	4 4 0	0 3 0	75 0 0	–	3 0	2 0 0	9 12 8	105 11 5	567	156	723	–	5	–	–	–
	3. Rowan,	5	1	1	–	11 10 6	10 0 0	1 6 9	90 0 0	–	7 0	1 0 0	6 13 0	127 10 3	494	100	594	16	13	1	–	–
	4. Carrigallen,	5	1	1	–	27 7 6	6 0 0	0 3 0	90 0 0	–	–	4 0 0	6 0 0	133 10 6	379	116	495	–	12	–	–	–
		23	4	4	–	91 10 3	20 4 0	1 15 9	345 0 0	–	14 0	8 10 0	25 15 3	506 15 3	2,410	537	2,947	19	30	1	–	–
COUNTY OF MAYO.																						
BALLINA,	1. Ballina,	11	1	1	1	49 18 1	8 0 0	1 4 0	105 0 0	10 0 0	–	–	16 4 9	220 6 10	1,220	226	1,446	–	160	2	–	–
	2. Crossmolina,	9	1	1	–	–	8 0 0	–	100 0 0	–	–	–	5 19 0	113 19 0	500	138	644	–	12	1	–	–
		20	2	2	1	49 18 1	16 0 0	1 4 0	205 0 0	40 0 0	–	–	22 3 9	334 5 10	1,726	364	2,090	–	172	3	–	–

[*continued.*

[a] Manorhamilton Union: The Electoral Division of Ballaghmeehan was transferred from Manorhamilton Dispensary Districts to the Lurganboy Dispensary District, by Order dated 26th March, 1861.

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No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Med. Officers.	Apothecaries.	Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1861. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, and Printing.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Apothecaries.	Vaccination Expenses. Amnt. of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Act.	Fuel and Attendance, Midwives' Salaries, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 29th Sept., 1861.	Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1861. Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
Province of Connaught—*continued.* County of Mayo—*con.*																						
Ballinrobe	1. Ballinrobe,	6	1	1	–	10 2 5	–	0 10 0	75 0 0	–	2 0	0 10 0	6 0 0	94 2 5	566	263	829	–	111	4	5	3
	2. Cong,	6	2	1	–	27 2 5	8 0 0	0 10 0	95 0 0	–	–	1 0 0	13 4 6	144 10 11	717	117	834	–	17	–	–	–
	3. Hollymount,	0	1	1	–	30 5 4	8 0 0	0 10 0	75 0 0	–	–	–	7 14 6	121 9 10	722	274	996	–	21	–	–	–
		18	4	3	–	67 10 2	16 0 0	1 10 0	245 0 0	–	2 0	1 10 0	26 19 0	360 9 2	2,005	654	2,659	–	149	4	5	3
Belmullet,	1. Binghamstown	3	1	1	–	20 12 10	7 0 0	1 6 0	90 0 0	–	4 0	–	5 6 8	134 5 6	758	40	798	–	39	1	1	1
	2. Bangor,	12	2	1	–	11 5 5	13 0 0	1 10 0	97 10 0	–	–	–	3 0 8	126 6 1	125	59	184	–	36	–	–	–
		15	3	2	–	37 18 3	20 0 0	2 16 0	187 10 0	–	4 0	–	8 7 4	260 11 7	883	99	982	–	75	1	1	1
Castlebar,	1. Castlebar,	9	2	1	–	43 5 7	6 0 0	1 0 0	80 0 0	–	9 0	3 16 0	–	143 1 7	1,304	215	1,519	–	152	1	–	–
	2. Balla,	9	2	1	–	21 11 10	16 10 0	1 0 0	110 0 0	–	–	1 10 0	4 18 1	155 9 11	339	171	510	1	169	–	–	–
		18	4	2	–	64 17 5	22 10 0	2 0 0	190 0 0	–	9 0	5 6 0	4 18 1	298 11 6	1,643	386	2,029	1	321	1	–	–
Clare-Morris,	1. Claremorris,	7	1	1	–	11 11 4	–	2 0 0	75 0 0	–	–	3 15 0	6 7 6	98 13 10	582	220	802	2	13	2	–	–
	2. Ballindine,	6	1	1	–	12 9 5	4 15 0	0 16 0	75 0 0	–	–	1 10 6	1 0 7	95 11 6	671	324	995	–	9	–	–	–
	3. Ballyhaunis,	6	1	1	–	15 2 7	5 0 0	1 5 0	81 5 0	–	–	3 14 6	6 8 0	112 15 7	723	111	834	–	2	–	–	–
		19	3	3	–	39 3 4	9 15 0	4 1 6	231 5 0	–	–	9 0 0	13 16 1	307 0 11	1,976	655	2,631	2	24	2	–	–
Killala,	1. Killala,	3	1	1	–	38 6 0	6 0 0	0 12 0	100 0 0	–	–	0 10 6	4 17 0	150 5 6	290	44	334	–	324	2	–	–
	2. Ballycastle,	5	2	1	–	25 4 2	9 10 0	0 7 2	100 0 0	–	–	0 10 6	4 8 0	139 19 10	289	44	333	9	239	–	–	–
		8	3	2	–	63 10 2	15 10 0	0 19 2	200 0 0	–	–	1 1 0	9 5 0	290 5 4	579	88	667	9	563	2	–	–

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NEWPORT,	1. Newport,	5	1	1	–	23 10 3	10 0 0	0 17 8	90 0 0	–	3 12	–	3 7 11	131 7 10	1,043	176	1,219	–	86	–	–	–
	2. Ballycroy,	2	1	1	–	17 3 3	5 0 0	0 1 4	44 8 2	–	0 8	–	5 10 6	72 11 3	280	28	308	52	23	–	–	–
	3. Achill,	4	2	1	–	5 19 10	12 10 0	0 7 4	80 0 0	–	–	–	5 11 11	104 9 1	201	152	353	–	41	–	–	–
		11	4	3	–	46 13 4	27 10 0	1 6 4	214 8 2	–	4 0	–	14 10 4	308 8 2	1,524	356	1,880	52	150	–	–	–
SWINEFORD,	1. Swineford,	4	1	1	–	22 3 0	9 0 0	2 4 10	75 0 0	–	–	–	3 0 0	111 7 10	669	37	706	1	8	3	9	3
	2. Foxford,	3	1	1	–	6 11 5	7 10 0	2 5 1	75 0 0	–	5 0	–	3 0 0	99 6 6	673	76	749	–	12	–	–	–
	3. Kiltamagh,	5	1	1	–	11 1 3	9 0 0	2 2 2	75 0 0	–	–	–	3 0 0	100 3 5	551	29	580	–	2	–	–	–
	4. Lowpark,	4	1	1	–	11 19 9	10 0 0	1 15 7	75 0 0	–	–	–	3 0 0	101 15 4	776	101	877	1	18	2	–	–
	5. Kilkelly,	5	1	1	–	13 7 9	10 0 0	2 1 2	80 0 0	–	–	–	3 7 6	108 16 5	672	101	773	–	2	3	–	–
		21	5	5	–	65 3 2	45 10 0	10 8 10	380 0 0	–	5 0	–	15 7 6	521 9 6	3,341	344	3,685	2	42	8	9	3
WESTPORT,	1. Westport,	5	1	1	–	8 18 3	–	13 16 0	81 1 0	–	–	1 0 0	13 14 0	118 9 3	757	146	903	–	92	–	–	–
	2. Louisburgh,	10	1	1	–	33 8 6	7 13 0	9 3 8	85 0 0	–	–	–	10 0 1	145 5 3	792	68	860	7	43	1	–	–
	3. Islandeady,	5	1	1	–	22 0 4	6 0 0	10 6 0	75 0 0	–	4 0	–	13 10 0	130 16 4	774	97	871	2	70	2	–	–
		20	3	3	–	64 7 1	13 13 0	33 5 8	241 1 0	–	4 0	1 0 0	37 4 1	394 10 10	2,323	311	2,634	9	205	3	–	–
COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.																						
BOYLE,	1. Boyle,	9	1	2	1	53 10 4	7 10 0	–	180 0 0	45 0 0	–	1 10 6	10 14 0	298 4 10	1,250	494	1,744	14	148	–	–	–
	2. Ballinameen,	7	1	1	–	32 2 6	11 0 0	–	80 0 0	–	1 0	0 10 6	1 10 0	126 3 0	1,002	173	1,175	–	35	–	–	–
	3. Gurteen,	6	1	1	–	18 13 9	10 0 0	–	100 0 0	–	16 0	0 10 6	6 5 0	151 9 3	446	136	582	1	309	2	–	–
	4. Keadue,	6	1	1	–	20 11 9	–	–	80 0 0	–	–	1 10 6	8 6 0	110 8 3	671	121	792	–	14	–	–	–
	5. Ballyfarnan,	5	1	1	–	11 11 0	5 16 3	2 16 7	80 0 0	–	2 0	0 10 6	4 0 0	106 14 4	404	77	481	–	42	1	–	–
		33	5	6	1	136 9 4	34 6 3	2 16 7	520 0 0	45 0 0	19 0	4 12 6	30 15 0	792 19 8	3,773	1,001	4,774	15	548	3	–	–
CASTLEREA,	1. Ballaghaderrin	5	2	1	–	21 18 1	14 10 0	–	110 0 0	–	21 0	0 10 6	6 0 0	173 18 7	1,328	84	1,412	–	306	–	–	–
	2. Frenchpark,	5	1	1	–	5 11 4	10 0 0	–	100 0 0	–	46 0	0 10 6	6 5 5	168 7 3	1,181	92	1,273	–	158	1	–	–
	3. Castlerea,	5	2	1	–	25 3 11	16 0 0	–	111 0 0	–	2 0	0 10 6	7 13 4	162 7 9	1,360	94	1,454	3	45	1	19	4
	4. Castleplunket,	4	1	1	–	7 2 11	6 0 0	–	60 0 0	–	–	0 10 6	2 10 0	76 3 5	385	39	424	–	–	1	–	–
		19	6	4	–	59 16 3	46 10 0	–	381 0 0	–	69 0	2 2 0	22 8 9	580 17 0	4,254	309	4,563	3	509	3	19	4
ROSCOMMON,	1. Athleague,	6	1	1	–	14 8 7	6 0 0	–	75 0 0	–	5 0	1 12 6	6 8 6	108 9 7	812	104	916	–	57	–	–	–
	2. Roscommon,	5	1	1	–	47 18 10	8 8 0	–	75 0 0	–	10 0	0 15 0	7 16 2	149 18 0	1,147	111	1,258	–	189	1	–	–
	3. Ballyleague,	7	1	1	–	19 18 10	9 0 0	–	75 0 0	–	–	–	7 3 0	111 1 10	1,154	76	1,230	–	182	–	–	–
		18	3	3	–	82 6 3	23 8 0	–	225 0 0	–	15 0	2 7 6	21 7 8	369 9 5	3,113	291	3,404	–	428	1	–	–

[*continued.*

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No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Med. Officers.	Apothecaries.	Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1861. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, and Printing.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Apothecaries.	Vaccination Expenses. Amnt. of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Act.	Fuel and Attendance, Midwives' Salaries, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for Year ended 29th Sept., 1861.	Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1861. Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Totals.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5	8	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
						£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—*continued.*																						
County of Roscommon—*con.*																						
Strokestown,	1. Strokestown,	7	1	1	–	17 5 4	8 0 0	1 6 8	87 10 0	–	17 0	–	5 11 3	136 13 3	937	209	1,146	–	30	–	9	2
	2. Rooskey,	7	1	1	–	24 13 3	5 10 0	1 6 8	80 0 0	–	–	–	4 0 0	115 9 11	1,180	125	1,605	1	91	–	–	–
	3. Elphin,	6	1	1	–	59 2 7	8 0 0	1 6 8	60 0 0	–	–	–	9 0 0	137 9 3	1,268	113	1,381	10	37	1	–	–
		20	3	3	–	101 1 2	21 10 0	4 0 0	227 10 0	–	17 0	–	18 11 3	389 12 5	3,685	447	4,132	11	158	1	9	2
County of Sligo.																						
Dromore, West,	1. Easkey,	6	1	1	–	22 4 0	–	0 13 4	60 0 0	–	7 0	–	1 15 4	91 12 8	1,228	114	1,342	12	49	2	–	–
	2. Skreen,	8	1	1	–	20 4 11	6 0 0	0 17 11	70 0 0	–	6 0	–	2 10 0	105 12 10	663	155	818	23	88	–	–	–
	3. Castleconnor,	3	1	1	–	2 15 6	–	0 5 4	40 0 0	–	7 0	1 10 0	12 9 0	63 19 10	652	25	677	7	117	–	–	–
		17	3	3	–	45 4 5	6 0 0	1 16 7	170 0 0	–	20 0	1 10 0	16 14 4	261 5 4	2,543	294	2,837	42	254	2	–	–
Sligo,	1. Carney,	9	2	2	–	51 16 7	16 0 0	2 4 9	200 0 0	–	–	0 10 6	16 19 5	287 11 3	1,534	199	1,733	12	169	2	–	–
	2. Sligo,	6	1	2	1	83 11 6	6 0 0	8 16 0	200 0 0	50 0 0	2 0	2 13 0	23 15 7	376 16 1	2,752	466	3,218	1	139	9	–	–
	3. Collooney,	5	1	1	–	19 11 3	10 0 0	3 3 8	100 0 0	–	–	0 10 6	7 12 0	140 17 5	597	204	801	–	4	1	–	–
	4. Ballymote,	4	1	1	–	17 11 4	5 5 0	1 17 2	100 0 0	–	1 0	3 10 6	13 8 6	142 12 6	825	107	932	1	80	–	1	1
	5. Riverstown,	5	1	1	–	13 3 3	17 0 0	1 2 0	100 0 0	–	9 0	0 10 6	4 0 0	144 15 9	405	126	531	–	74	3	–	–
		29	6	7	1	185 13 11	54 5 0	17 3 7	700 0 0	50 0 0	12 0	7 15 0	65 15 6	1092 13 0	6,113	1,102	7,215	14	466	15	1	1
Tobercurry	1. Tobercurry,	11	1	1	–	61 6 3	–	4 3 0	100 0 0	–	4 0	6 0 0	3 8 6	178 17 9	916	249	1,165	1	25	–	–	–
	2. Coolaney,	10	1	1	–	47 7 0	7 0 0	5 17 0	99 6 9	–	4 0	0 5 0	2 0 0	165 15 9	1,417	169	1,586	20	160	–	–	–
		21	2	2	–	108 13 3	7 0 0	10 0 0	199 6 9	–	8 0	6 5 0	5 8 6	344 13 6	2,333	418	2,751	21	185	–	–	–

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SUMMARY OF FOREGOING TABLE, No. 2.

PROVINCES.	Number of Unions.	Number of Dispensary Districts.	Number of Electoral Divisions.	Number of Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations.	Number of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Medical Officers.	Apothecaries.	Midwives.	Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1861. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, and Printing.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Salaries. Apothecaries.	Vaccination Expenses. Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Vaccination Expenses. Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Acts.	Fuel, attendance, Midwives' Salaries, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenses of Dispensary Districts, for year ended 29th Sept., 1861.	Medical Relief afforded in year ended 29th September, 1861. Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during the year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
ULSTER, .	44	216	875	272	223	8	32	5,213 1 8	1,946 15 3	380 13 0	17,734 6 2	948 1 0	1,217 0	213 3 0	1,247 1 9	28,200 8 4	133,523	48,975	182,498	716	26,367	135	140	56
MUNSTER, .	50	203	1,023	311	224	19	5	5,599 7 8	1,737 3 5	399 0 1	19,393 11 1	744 17 0	956 18	120 18 11	1,629 11 11½	31,136 7 2½	209,163	48,205	251,368	270	31,103	125	223	103
LEINSTER, .	40	202	944	312	227	10	13	5,060 2 1	2,352 1 6	326 10 10	20,131 1 8	851 1 1	1,007 6	200 3 4	1,680 10 5	31,619 3 0	211,540	56,008	267,548	260	25,187	123	27	18
CONNAUGHT,	29	97	596	126	103	7	–	3,626 7 1½	841 0 11	153 17 4	5,751 15 3	290 0 3	360 13	102 5 2	586 15 11¾	13,718 14 6¾	79,096	14,253	93,355	277	7,599	81	134	76
TOTALS, .	163	718	3,438	1021	777	39	55	18,503 18 7½	6,937 0 7	1,260 7 3	66,515 14 3	2,134 19 10	3,547 10	636 16 5	5,144 0 1¼	104,690 13 0¾	627,322	167,447	794,769	1,523	90,256	464	524	233

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No. 3.—GENERAL SUMMARY of previous TABLES, in Provinces:—containing, 1. Dispensary Districts formed under § 6 of the Medical Charities Act, 14 & of Dispensaries, Officers, &c. :—2. FINANCIAL STATEMENT; showing the Ex- 1860, to 29th September, 1861:—and 3. RELIEF RETURN; showing the Home, respectively; the Number of Cases in which Tickets for Medical Re- Vaccination performed; Number of Cases of Dangerous Lunatics certified; year ended 30th September, 1861.

HEADS OF PARTICULARS in foregoing Tables.	ULSTER.		MUNSTER.	
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
STATISTICS of UNIONS and DISTRICTS:				
Population of Unions, in Provinces,—1861,	. .	1,910,408	. .	1,503,200
Area of Unions and Dispensary Districts, in statute acres,	. .	5,308,198	. .	6,005,403
Poor Law Valuation of Unions, in Provinces,—1861,	. .	£3,435,741	. .	£3,279,890
Number of Unions,	. .	44	. .	50
" Electoral Divisions,	. .	875	. .	1,023
" Dispensary Districts,	. .	216	. .	203
" Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations therein,	. .	272	. .	311
" Medical Officers authorized to be appointed for Dispensary Districts,	. .	223	. .	224
" Apothecaries,	. .	3	. .	19
" Midwives,	. .	32	. .	5
EXPENDITURE in YEAR ended 29th September, 1861:—				
	£		£	
Medicines and Medical Appliances,	5,218	. .	5,600	. .
Rent of Dispensary Buildings,	1,947	. .	1,787	. .
Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising,	381	. .	399	. .
Salaries of Medical Officers,	17,734	. .	19,898	. .
" Apothecaries,	249	. .	745	. .
Vaccination Expenses,	1,430	. .	1,078	. .
Fuel, Attendance, and Incidental Expenses,	1,247	. .	1,630	. .
Total Expenditure in year ended 29th September, 1861,	. .	£28,206	. .	£31,136
RELIEF RETURNS, and DUTIES of MEDICAL OFFICERS for year ended 30th September, 1861:—				
Number of Cases attended on Dispensary Tickets,	133,523	. .	203,163	. .
" " on Visiting Tickets,	48,975	. .	48,205	. .
Total New Cases in the year,	. .	182,498	. .	251,368
Number of Cases in which Tickets for Medical Relief were cancelled in the year,	. .	716	. .	270
Number of Cases of Vaccination under Medical Charities Act in the year,	. .	26,367	. .	31,103
Number of Cases of dangerous Lunatics certified in the year,	. .	135	. .	125
Number of Patients attended in Bridewells or Houses of Correction during the year,	. .	86	. .	108

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STATISTICAL STATEMENT; showing the number of Unions, Electoral Divisions, and 15 Vic. c. 68; the total and average Population, Area, and Valuation; Number penditure under the Medical Charities Act for the year from 29th September, Number of Cases of Medical Relief afforded at the Dispensary and at the Patient's lief have been Cancelled by the Dispensary Committee; the Number of Cases of Number of Patients Attended at Bridewells or Houses of Correction, &c.; during the

LEINSTER.		CONNAUGHT.		TOTAL FOR IRELAND.		AVERAGE.		
						For UNIONS.	For DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	For MEDICAL OFFICERS.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
. .	1,439,596	. .	911,339	. .	5,764,543	35,365	8,029	7,419
. .	4,940,319	. .	4,060,230	. .	20,314,150	124,627	28,293	—
. .	£4,384,196	. .	£1,342,683	. .	£12,442,510	£76,334	£17,329	—
. .	40	. .	29	. .	163	—	—	—
. .	944	. .	596	. .	3,438	21	5	4
. .	202	. .	97	. .	718	4	—	—
. .	312	. .	126	. .	1,021	6	—	—
. .	227	. .	103	. .	777	5	—	—
. .	10	. .	7	. .	39	—	—	—
. .	18	. .	—	. .	55	—	—	—
£		£		£		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
5,060	. .	2,626	. .	18,504	. .	113 10	25 15	23 16
2,362	. .	841	. .	6,937	. .	42 11	9 13	—
327	. .	154	. .	1,260	. .	7 15	1 15	—
20,131	. .	8,752	. .	66,516	. .	408 1	92 13	85 12
851	. .	290	. .	2,135	. .	—	—	—
1,208	. .	469	. .	4,185	. .	25 13	5 17	—
1,680	. .	587	. .	5,144	. .	31 11	7 3	—
. .	£31,619	. .	£13,719	. .	£104,681	£642 4	£145 15	—
211,540	. .	79,096	. .	627,322	. .	3,849	874	807
56,008	. .	14,259	. .	167,447	. .	1,027	233	216
. .	267,548	. .	93,355	. .	794,769	4,876	1,107	1,023
. .	260	. .	277	. .	1,523	9	2	2
. .	25,187	. .	7,599	. .	90,256	554	126	116
. .	123	. .	81	. .	464	—	—	—
. .	18	. .	76	. .	288	—	—	—

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No. 4.—Vaccination:—Return of the Number of Persons Vaccinated in the Workhouses and Auxiliary Establishments of the several Unions in Ireland, by the Medical Officers of those Institutions; and of the Number Vaccinated in the several Dispensary Districts, by the Medical Officers of Dispensaries under the Medical Charities Act, in the Year ended 30th September, 1861:—abstracted from Returns made by the respective Medical Officers.—Also a Return of the Expenses incurred in each Union for Vaccination in the several Dispensary Districts, under the Act 21 & 22 Vict., cap. 64.

Names of Unions.	No. Vaccinated in *Workhouses* by the Medical Officers thereof.			No. of Cases Vaccinated by Medical Officers of *Dispensary Districts.*	Total No. of Cases returned in Columns 4 and 5.	Vaccination Expenses in each Dispensary District.		
	Successful Cases.	Unsuccessful Cases.	Total.			Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Act.	Total Vaccination Expenses.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.								
Co. of Antrim.								
Antrim,	29	–	29	580	609	28 0 0	—	28 0 0
Ballycastle,	10	–	10	169	179	12 0 0	7 1 0	19 1 0
Ballymena,	23	–	23	1,344	1,367	09 0 0	1 15 0	70 15 0
Ballymoney,	23	–	23	343	366	16 0 0	1 18 6	17 18 6
Belfast,	76	–	76	2,638	2,714	102 0 0	39 1 8	141 1 8
Larne,	21	–	21	568	589	28 0 0	6 12 6	34 12 6
Lisburn,	11	3	14	1,107	1,121	66 0 0	4 10 0	70 16 0
Co. of Armagh.								
Armagh,	29	–	29	1,253	1,282	48 0 0	15 19 0	63 19 0
Lurgan,	46	3	49	1,001	1,050	44 0 0	12 10 0	56 10 0
Co. of Cavan.								
Bailieborough,	12	–	12	193	205	13 0 0	7 12 6	20 12 6
Bawnboy,	17	–	17	275	292	7 0 0	0 10 0	7 10 0
Cavan,	27	2	29	578	607	20 0 0	15 13 6	35 13 6
Cootehill,	8	–	8	582	590	42 0 0	—	42 0 0
Co. of Donegal.								
Ballyshannon,	26	4	30	211	241	6 0 0	—	6 0 0
Donegal,	6	–	6	124	130	7 0 0	3 0 0	10 0 0
Dunfanaghy,	–	–	–	900	900	1 0 0	—	1 0 0
Glenties,	–	–	–	74	74	28 0 0	—	28 0 0
Inishowen,	3	–	3	592	595	46 0 0	4 0 0	50 0 0
Letterkenny,	–	–	–	157	157	—	2 0 0	2 0 0
Milford,	12	–	12	282	294	22 0 0	0 5 6	22 5 6
Stranorlar,	–	–	–	500	500	16 0 0	—	16 0 0
Co. of Down.								
Banbridge,	14	–	14	784	798	27 0 0	6 16 0	33 16 0
Downpatrick,	8	–	8	1,097	1,105	68 0 0	7 17 6	75 17 6
Kilkeel,	6	–	6	346	352	18 0 0	2 16 0	20 16 0
Newry,	30	–	30	1,231	1,261	52 0 0	2 17 3	54 17 3
Newtownards,	40	3	43	798	841	34 0 0	4 8 4	38 8 4
Co. of Fermanagh.								
Enniskillen,	15	6	21	379	400	9 0 0	4 2 0	13 2 0
Irvinestown,	15	–	15	421	436	18 0 0	5 3 0	23 3 0
Lisnaskea,	11	–	11	451	462	11 0 0	—	11 0 0

[*continued.*

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No. 4.—Return of Number of Persons Vaccinated, &c.—*continued.*

Names of Unions.	No. Vaccinated in *Workhouses* by the Medical Officers thereof.			No. of Cases Vaccinated by Medical Officers of *Dispensary Districts.*	Total No. of Cases returned in Columns 4 and 5.	Vaccination Expenses in each Dispensary District.		
	Successful Cases.	Unsuccessful Cases.	Total.			Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Act.	Total Vaccination Expenses.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*con.*								
Co. of Londonderry								
Coleraine,	8	2	10	371	381	8 0 0	—	8 0 0
Londonderry,	14	3	17	508	525	48 0 0	6 10 0	54 10 0
Magherafelt,	11	1	12	741	753	38 0 0	5 2 6	43 2 6
Newtownlimavady,	13	–	13	265	278	11 0 0	—	11 0 0
Co. of Monaghan.								
Carrickmacross,	6	1	7	342	349	15 0 0	8 1 6	23 1 6
Castleblayney,	9	–	9	525	534	24 0 0	0 15 6	24 15 6
Clones,	10	–	10	319	329	15 0 0	5 8 6	20 8 6
Monaghan,	13	–	13	491	504	25 0 0	6 0 0	31 0 0
Co. of Tyrone.								
Castlederg,	5	–	5	248	253	10 0 0	—	10 0 0
Clogher,	18	–	18	365	383	15 0 0	1 4 0	16 4 0
Cookstown,	–	–	–	793	793	35 0 0	—	35 0 0
Dungannon,	14	–	14	762	776	34 0 0	8 0 0	42 0 0
Gortin,	1	3	4	118	122	4 0 0	2 10 0	6 10 0
Omagh,	15	–	15	1,015	1,030	44 0 0	10 4 9	54 4 9
Strabane,	12	–	12	526	538	33 0 0	2 17 0	35 17 0
Total of Ulster,	667	31	698	26,367	27,065	1,217 0 0	213 9 0	1,430 9 0
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.								
Co. of Clare.								
Ballyvaghan,	8	2	10	–	10	—	—	—
Corrofin,	11	–	11	167	178	4 0 0	—	4 0 0
Ennis,	26	1	27	357	384	11 0 0	—	11 0 0
Ennistymon,	14	2	16	187	203	6 0 0	1 11 6	7 11 6
Killadysert,	11	–	11	11	22	—	1 11 0	1 11 0
Kilrush,	23	–	23	498	521	18 0 0	3 12 6	21 12 6
Scarriff,	–	–	–	108	108	6 0 0	4 9 0	10 9 0
Tulla,	22	–	22	215	237	4 0 0	1 19 6	5 19 6
Co. of Cork.								
Bandon,	2	–	2	497	499	31 0 0	7 1 9	38 1 9
Bantry,	3	–	3	563	566	7 0 0	—	7 0 0
Castletown,	8	1	9	302	311	55 0 0	—	55 0 0
Clonakilty,	7	–	7	714	721	29 0 0	2 2 6	31 2 6
Cork,	50	–	50	2,821	2,871	78 0 0	6 5 0	84 5 0
Dunmanway,	–	–	–	179	179	4 0 0	3 18 0	7 18 0
Fermoy,	19	1	20	735	755	53 0 0	—	53 0 0
Kanturk,	15	3	18	1,067	1,085	28 0 0	1 0 0	29 0 0
Kinsale,	19	–	19	320	339	34 0 0	1 16 0	35 16 0
Macroom,	13	4	17	747	764	20 0 0	—	20 0 0
Mallow,	21	–	21	547	568	9 0 0	2 8 0	11 8 0
Midleton,	32	–	32	614	646	35 0 0	—	35 0 0
Millstreet,	8	–	8	378	386	9 0 0	1 7 6	10 7 6
Mitchelstown,	26	1	27	58	85	6 0 0	—	6 0 0
Skibbereen,	6	–	6	432	438	16 0 0	2 2 0	18 2 0
Skull,	1	–	1	237	238	10 10 0	—	10 10 0
Youghal,	21	–	21	446	467	24 0 0	2 16 0	26 16 0

[*continued.*

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No. 4.—Return of Number of Persons Vaccinated, &c.—*continued.*

Names of Unions.	No. Vaccinated in *Workhouses* by the Medical Officers thereof.			No. of Cases Vaccinated by Medical Officers of *Dispensary Districts.*	Total No. of Cases returned in Columns 4 and 5.	Vaccination Expenses in each Dispensary District.		
	Successful Cases.	Unsuccessful Cases.	Total.			Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Act.	Total Vaccination Expenses.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—*con.*								
Co. of Kerry.								
Caherciveen, . .	5	–	5	1,129	1,134	3 0 0	0 7 0	3 7 0
Dingle, . . .	7	3	10	163	173	—	1 15 6	1 15 6
Kenmare, . .	16	4	20	962	982	51 0 0	0 16 0	51 16 0
Killarney, . .	13	–	13	3,638	3,651	48 0 0	2 12 6	50 12 6
Listowel, . .	10	4	14	180	194	—	—	—
Tralee, . . .	27	2	29	1,387	1,416	27 0 0	—	27 0 0
Co. of Limerick.								
Croom, . . .	12	–	12	957	969	18 0 0	—	18 0 0
Glin, . . .	6	2	8	898	906	18 0 0	1 1 0	19 1 0
Kilmallock, . .	43	6	49	1,582	1,631	68 0 0	6 17 6	74 17 6
Limerick, . .	86	15	101	1,342	1,443	36 0 0	—	36 0 0
Newcastle, . .	18	2	20	489	509	15 0 0	5 15 8	20 15 8
Rathkeale, . .	20	–	20	1,676	1,696	12 0 0	7 11 6	19 11 6
Co. of Tipperary.								
Borrisokane, .	12	–	12	112	124	—	3 1 6	3 1 6
Carrick-on-Suir, .	12	1	13	350	363	10 0 0	6 2 0	16 2 0
Cashel, . . .	23	3	26	133	159	10 0 0	3 2 6	13 2 6
Clogheen, . .	12	1	13	356	369	17 0 0	4 8 0	21 8 0
Clonmel, . .	28	–	28	453	481	24 0 0	4 2 0	28 2 0
Nenagh, . .	20	2	22	526	548	2 8 0	8 10 0	10 18 0
Roscrea, . .	16	2	18	273	291	5 0 0	3 11 6	8 11 6
Thurles, . .	34	4	38	212	250	6 0 0	3 0 0	9 0 0
Tipperary, . .	13	2	15	404	419	18 0 0	4 5 6	22 5 6
Co. of Waterford.								
Dungarvan, . .	25	12	37	451	488	19 0 0	6 19 0	25 19 0
Kilmacthomas, .	11	–	11	294	305	18 0 0	—	18 0 0
Lismore, . .	4	–	4	385	389	19 0 0	—	19 0 0
Waterford, . .	29	2	31	551	582	15 0 0	3 0 0	18 0 0
Total of Munster,	868	82	950	31,103	32,053	956 18 0	120 18 11	1,077 16 11
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.								
Co. of Carlow.								
Carlow, . . .	42	–	42	696	738	40 0 0	10 8 0	50 8 0
Co. of Dublin.								
Balrothery, . .	5	–	5	607	612	24 0 0	3 0 0	27 0 0
Dublin, North, .	31	4	35	1,878	1,913	82 0 0	3 14 6	85 14 6
Dublin, South, .	88	9	97	4,314	4,411	171 0 0	6 0 0	177 0 0
Rathdown, . .	17	10	27	1,046	1,073	46 0 0	5 0 0	51 0 0
Co. of Kildare.								
Athy, . . .	24	–	24	413	437	17 0 0	5 5 0	22 5 0
Celbridge, . .	2	–	2	265	267	4 0 0	2 12 6	6 12 6
Naas, . . .	14	–	14	691	705	27 0 0	2 0 0	29 0 0

[*continued.*

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No. 4.—Return of Number of Persons Vaccinated, &c.—*continued.*

Names of Unions.	No. Vaccinated in *Workhouses* by the Medical Officers thereof.			No. of Cases Vaccinated by Medical Officers of *Dispensary Districts.*	Total No. of Cases returned in Columns 4 and 5.	Vaccination Expenses in each Dispensary District.		
	Successful Cases.	Unsuccessful Cases.	Total.			Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Act.	Total Vaccination Expenses.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—*con.*								
Co. of Kilkenny.								
Callan,	20	–	20	58	78	2 6 0	2 0 0	4 6 0
Castlecomer,	5	–	5	405	410	21 0 0	3 0 0	24 0 0
Kilkenny,	7	–	7	439	446	23 0 0	8 2 6	31 2 6
Thomastown,	15	–	15	250	265	17 0 0	5 0 0	22 0 0
Urlingford,	3	–	3	117	120	6 0 0	—	6 0 0
King's County.								
Edenderry,	31	3	34	322	356	8 0 0	6 13 0	14 13 0
Parsonstown,	20	1	21	995	1,016	30 0 0	4 13 6	34 13 6
Tullamore,	16	1	17	676	693	23 0 0	10 7 6	33 7 6
Co. of Longford.								
Ballymahon,	7	2	9	191	200	9 0 0	5 9 10	14 9 10
Granard,	–	5	5	600	605	25 0 0	9 10 0	34 10 0
Longford,	1	1	2	207	209	18 0 0	—	18 0 0
Co. of Louth.								
Ardee,	22	–	22	645	667	28 0 0	6 7 8	34 7 8
Drogheda,	10	–	10	924	934	38 0 0	9 15 0	47 15 0
Dundalk,	30	–	30	783	813	21 0 0	5 12 0	26 12 0
Co. of Meath.								
Dunshaughlin,	6	1	7	226	233	21 0 0	1 11 6	22 11 6
Kells,	17	–	17	231	248	8 0 0	3 10 0	11 10 0
Navan,	8	–	8	297	305	11 0 0	2 18 6	13 18 6
Oldcastle,	2	–	2	103	105	8 0 0	—	8 0 0
Trim,	21	–	21	368	389	23 0 0	3 0 0	26 0 0
Queen's County.								
Abbeyleix,	6	–	6	363	369	29 0 0	3 14 0	32 14 0
Donaghmore,	3	–	3	191	194	5 0 0	—	5 0 0
Mountmelick,	29	9	38	619	657	23 0 0	0 10 0	23 10 0
Co. of Westmeath.								
Athlone,	25	–	25	597	622	18 0 0	11 1 0	29 1 0
Delvin,	7	–	7	205	212	10 0 0	—	10 0 0
Mullingar,	15	–	15	667	682	25 0 0	4 18 10	29 18 10
Co. of Wexford.								
Enniscorthy,	30	2	32	735	767	23 0 0	6 2 0	29 2 0
Gorey,	9	–	9	200	209	10 0 0	7 12 0	17 12 0
New Ross,	22	–	22	1,792	1,814	35 0 0	9 0 0	44 0 0
Wexford,	18	–	18	743	761	25 0 0	16 10 0	41 10 0
Co. of Wicklow.								
Baltinglass,	13	–	13	242	255	14 0 0	2 0 0	16 0 0
Rathdrum,	13	1	14	734	748	31 0 0	13 4 6	44 4 6
Shillelagh,	6	–	6	352	358	8 0 0	—	8 0 0
Total of Leinster,	660	49	709	25,187	25,896	1,007 6 0	200 3 4	1,207 9 4

[*continued.*

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No. 4.—Return of Number of Persons Vaccinated, &c.—*continued.*

Names of Unions.	No. Vaccinated in *Workhouses* by the Medical Officers thereof.			No. of Cases Vaccinated by Medical Officers of *Dispensary Districts.*	Total No. of Cases returned in Columns 4 and 5.	Vaccination Expenses in each Dispensary District.		
	Successful Cases.	Unsuccessful Cases.	Total.			Amount of Fees paid to Medical Officers.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Vaccination Act.	Total Vaccination Expenses.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Co. of Galway.								
Ballinasloe,	16	2	18	366	384	25 0 0	16 17 0	41 17 0
Clifden,	9	2	11	107	118	7 0 0	2 2 0	9 2 0
Galway,	18	4	22	503	525	13 0 0	—	13 0 0
Glennamaddy,	6	1	7	324	331	10 0 0	2 4 2	12 4 2
Gort,	8	4	12	126	138	19 0 0	1 8 0	20 8 0
Loughrea,	4	–	4	281	285	4 0 0	—	4 0 0
Mountbellew,	–	–	–	288	288	19 0 0	4 11 6	23 11 6
Oughterard,	–	–	–	99	99	4 0 0	—	4 0 0
Portumna,	3	–	3	306	309	11 0 0	5 6 0	16 6 0
Tuam,	2	2	4	434	438	22 12 0	5 2 6	27 14 6
Co. of Leitrim.								
Carrick-on-Shannon	12	–	12	258	270	20 0 0	9 8 0	29 8 0
Manorhamilton,	5	1	6	228	234	10 0 0	4 7 0	14 7 0
Mohill,	–	–	–	30	30	14 0 0	8 10 0	22 10 0
Co. of Mayo.								
Ballina,	19	–	19	172	191	—	—	—
Ballinrobe,	12	–	12	149	161	2 0 0	1 10 0	3 10 0
Belmullet,	9	–	9	75	84	4 0 0	—	4 0 0
Castlebar,	33	17	50	321	371	9 0 0	5 6 0	14 6 0
Claremorris,	16	3	19	24	43	—	9 0 0	9 0 0
Killala,	8	–	8	563	571	—	1 1 0	1 1 0
Newport,	7	–	7	150	157	4 0 0	—	4 0 0
Swineford,	26	–	26	42	68	5 0 0	—	5 0 0
Westport,	12	–	12	205	217	4 0 0	1 0 0	5 0 0
Co. of Roscommon.								
Boyle,	11	2	13	548	561	19 0 0	4 12 6	23 12 6
Castlerea,	17	1	18	509	527	69 0 0	2 2 0	71 2 0
Roscommon,	14	–	14	428	442	15 0 0	2 7 6	17 7 6
Strokestown,	5	–	5	158	163	17 0 0	—	17 0 0
Co. of Sligo.								
Dromore, West,	5	–	5	254	259	20 0 0	1 10 0	21 10 0
Sligo,	34	2	36	466	502	12 0 0	7 15 0	19 15 0
Tobercurry,	2	–	2	185	187	8 0 0	6 5 0	14 5 0
Total of Connaught,	313	41	354	7,599	7,953	366 12 0	102 5 2	468 17 2
Summary.								
Ulster,	667	31	698	26,367	27,065	1,217 0 0	213 9 0	1,430 9 0
Munster,	868	82	950	31,103	32,053	956 18 0	120 18 11	1,077 16 11
Leinster,	660	49	709	25,187	25,896	1,007 6 0	200 3 4	1,207 9 4
Connaught,	313	41	354	7,599	7,953	366 12 0	102 5 2	468 17 2
Total of Ireland,	2,508	203	2,711	90,256	92,967	3,547 16 0	636 16 5	4,184 12 5

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No. 5.—Number of Cases of Scarlatina, Small-Pox, and Fever, reported by Medical Officers of Dispensaries in Ireland, as having been attended in the Quarters ended 31st December, 1860, 31st March, 30th June, and 30th September, 1861.

Provinces.	Quarters ended	Scarlatina.	Small-pox.	Fever.
Ulster,	December 31st, 1860,	548	45	617
	March 31st, 1861,	304	8	758
	June 30th, 1861,	192	15	1,317
	September 30th, 1861,	192	18	1,073
Munster,	December 31st, 1860,	155	78	673
	March 31st, 1861,	110	80	810
	June 30th, 1861,	75	182	1,421
	September 30th, 1861,	254	85	1,260
Leinster,	December 31st, 1860,	302	31	652
	March 31st, 1861,	154	53	770
	June 30th, 1861,	103	48	1,042
	September 30th, 1861,	295	12	927
Connaught,	December 31st, 1860,	5	4	152
	March 31st, 1861,	24	5	229
	June 30th, 1861,	7	11	337
	September 30th, 1861,	14	20	348
SUMMARY.				
Ireland,	December 31st, 1860,	1,010	158	2,094
	March 31st, 1861,	592	146	2,567
	June 30th, 1861,	377	256	4,117
	September 30th, 1861,	755	135	3,608
	Total,	2,734	695	12,386

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No. 6.—Index List of Dispensary Districts; with Names of Unions in which they are situate, and References to Pages in which the Districts are to be found in the Appendix.

Names of Dispensary Districts.	Unions in which situate.	References to: Dispensary Districts' Statistical Table; App. B, No. 1.	References to: Dispensaries' Financial and Relief Table; App. B, No. 2.
		Page	Page
Abbey,	Tuam,	–	213
Abbeyfeale,	Newcastle,	–	199
Abbeyleix,	Abbeyleix,	–	208
Abbeyshrule,	Ballymahon,	–	206
Achill,	Newport,	–	215
Adare,	Croom,	–	198
Aghada,	Midleton,	–	196
Aghadowey,	Coleraine,	–	189
Aghalee,	Lurgan,	–	184
Ahascragh,	Ballinasloe,	–	211
Ahoghill,	Ballymena,	–	183
Anamoe,	Rathdrum,	–	211
Annacarriga,	Scariff,	–	193
Annacotty,	Limerick,	–	199
Annahilt,	Lisburn,	–	184
Antrim,	Antrim,	–	182
Ardagh,	Newcastle,	–	199
Ardara,	Glenties,	–	186
Ardee,	Ardee,	–	206
Ardfert,	Tralee,	–	198
Ardfinnan,	Clogheen,	–	200
Ardmore,	Youghal,	–	197
Arklow,	Rathdrum,	–	211
Armagh,	Armagh,	–	184
Arran,	Galway,	–	211
Articlave,	Coleraine,	–	189
Arvagh,	Cavan,	–	185
Ashford,	Rathdrum,	–	211
Ashkeaton,	Rathkeale,	–	199
Athboy,	Trim,	–	208
Athenry,	Loughrea,	–	212
Athleague,	Roscommon,	–	215
Athlone,	Athlone,	–	209
Athy,	Athy,	–	203
Aughnacloy,	Clogher,	–	191
Aughrim,	Carrick-on-Shannon,	–	213
Aughrim,	Rathdrum,	–	211
Awenascale,	Dingle,	–	197
Bagenalstown,	Carlow,	–	202
Bailieborough,	Bailieborough,	–	185
Balbriggan,	Balrothery,	–	202
Balla,	Castlebar,	–	214
Ballaghaderreen,	Castlerea,	–	215
Balleen,	Urlingford,	–	205
Ballickmoyler and Newtown,	Carlow,	–	202
Ballina,	Ballina,	–	213
Ballinakill,	Abbeyleix,	–	208
Ballinalee,	Granard,	–	206
Ballinameen,	Boyle,	–	215
Ballinamore,	Bawnboy,	–	185
Ballinasloe,	Ballinasloe,	–	211
Ballincollig,	Cork,	–	194
Ballinderreen,	Gort,	–	212
Ballindine,	Claremorris,	–	214
Ballineen,	Dunmanway,	–	195
Ballingarry,	Callan,	–	204
Ballinrobe,	Ballinrobe,	–	214
Ballintra,	Ballyshannon,	–	185
Ballybay,	Castleblayney,	–	190
Ballyboggan,	Edenderry,	–	205
Ballycarry,	Larne,	–	183
Ballycastle,	Ballycastle,	–	183
Ballycastle,	Killala,	–	214
Ballyclogh,	Mallow,	–	195
Ballyconnell,	Bawnboy,	–	185
Ballycroy,	Newport,	–	215
Ballyduff,	Lismore,	–	201
Ballyduff,	Listowel,	–	197
Ballyfarnan,	Boyle,	–	215
Ballyfeard,	Kinsale,	–	195
Ballygarvan,	Cork,	–	194
Ballygawley,	Clogher,	–	191
Ballygomartin,	Belfast,	–	183
Ballybaise,	Cavan,	–	185
Ballyhaunie,	Claremorris,	–	214
Ballyhooly,	Fermoy,	–	195
Ballyjamesduff,	Oldcastle,	–	207
Ballykelly,	N.-T.-Limavady,	–	190
Ballyleagus,	Roscommon,	–	215
Ballylesson,	Lisburn,	–	184
Ballylongford,	Listowel,	–	197
Ballylynan,	Athy,	–	203
Ballymacarbry,	Clonmel,	–	200
Ballymacarrett,	Belfast,		183
Ballymagran,	Dungannon,	–	191
Ballymahon,	Ballymahon,	–	206
Ballymartle,	Kinsale,	–	195
Ballymena,	Ballymena,	–	183
Ballymoney,	Ballymoney,	–	183
Ballymore,	Ballymahon,	–	206
Ballymote,	Sligo,	–	216
Ballynacally,	Killadysert,	–	193
Ballynacarrigy,	Mullingar,	–	209
Ballynahinch,	Downpatrick,	–	187
Ballynoe,	Fermoy,	–	195
Ballynure,	Larne,	–	183
Ballyragget,	Castlecomer,	–	204
Ballyroan,	Abbeyleix,	–	208
Ballyshannon,	Ballyshannon,	–	185
Ballyvaghan,	Ballyvaghan,	–	192
Ballyward,	Banbridge,	–	187
Baltinglass,	Baltinglass,	–	210
Banagher,	Parsonstown,	–	205
Banbridge,	Banbridge,	–	187
Bandon,	Bandon,	–	193
Bangor,	Belmullet,	–	214
Bangor,	Newtownards,	–	188
Bannow,	Wexford,	–	210
Bansha,	Tipperary,	–	201
Bantry,	Bantry,	–	194
Barronstown,	Dundalk,	–	207
Belfast,	Belfast,	–	183
Bellaghy,	Magherafelt,	–	189
Bellananagh,	Cavan,	–	185
Bellaena,	N.-T.-Limavady,	–	190
Belleek,	Ballyshannon,	–	185
Belturbet,	Cavan,	–	185
Benburb,	Dungannon,	–	191

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Names of Dispensary Districts.	Unions in which situate.	References to Dispensary Districts' Statistical Table; App. B, No. 1.	References to Dispensaries' Financial and Relief Table; App. B, No. 2.
		Page	Page
Binghamstown,	Belmullet,	–	214
Blackrock and Stillorgan,	Rathdown,	–	203
Blackwatertown,	Armagh,	–	184
Blanchardstown & Castleknock,	North Dublin,	–	202
Blarney,	Cork,	–	194
Blessington and Ballymore,	Naas,	–	204
Boherboy,	Kanturk,	–	195
Borris,	Carlow,	–	202
Borris-in-Oesory,	Donaghmore,	–	208
Borrisokane,	Borrisokane,	–	199
Borrisoleigh,	Thurles,	–	201
Bourney,	Roscrea,	–	200
Boyle,	Boyle,	–	215
Bray and Rathmichael,	Rathdown,	–	203
Brideswell,	Athlone,	–	209
Bridgetown,	Limerick,	–	199
Bridgetown,	Wexford,	–	210
Broadford,	Newcastle,	–	199
Broadway,	Wexford,	–	210
Brookeborough,	Lisnaskea,	–	189
Brosna,	Tralee,	–	198
Broughshane,	Ballymena,	–	183
Bruff,	Kilmallock,	–	198
Bruree,	Kilmallock,	–	198
Bryansford,	Kilkeel,	–	187
Bullawn,	Loughrea,	–	212
Buncrana,	Inishowen,	–	186
Burt,	Londonderry,	–	189
Bushmills,	Coleraine,	–	189
Buttevant,	Mallow,	180	195
Caher,	Caherciveen,	–	197
Caher,	Clogheen,	–	200
Caherconlish,	Limerick,	–	199
Caledon,	Armagh,	–	184
Callan,	Callan,	–	204
Camolin,	Gorey,	–	209
Cannaway,	Macroom,	–	195
Cappagh,	Tipperary,	–	201
Cappoquin,	Lismore,	–	201
Carbury,	Edenderry,	–	205
Carlingford,	Dundalk,	–	207
Carlow,	Carlow,	–	202
Carndonagh,	Inishowen,	–	186
Carney,	Sligo,	–	216
Carnmoney,	Belfast,	–	183
Carrick,	Glenties,	–	186
Carrickbyrne,	New Ross,	181	210
Carrickfergus,	Larne,	–	183
Carrickmacrose,	Carrickmacrose,	–	190
Carrick-on-Suir,	Carrick-on-Suir,	–	199
Carrigaholt,	Kilrush,	–	193
Carrigaline,	Cork,	–	194
Carrigaline,	Kinsale,	–	195
Carrigallen,	Mohill,	–	213
Carriguavar,	Cork,	–	194
Cashel,	Cashel,	–	199
Castlebar,	Castlebar,	–	214
Castlebellingham	Ardee,	–	206
Castleblayney,	Castleblayney,	–	190
Castlecomer,	Castlecomer,	–	204
Castleconnor,	Dromore West,	–	216
Castlederg and Killeter,	Castlederg,	–	191
Castledermott,	Athy,	–	203
Castle Finn,	Strabane,	–	192
Castlegregory,	Dingle,	–	197
Castle Island,	Tralee,	–	198
Castlemartyr,	Midleton,	–	196
Castleplunket,	Castlerea,	–	215
Castlepollard,	Delvin	–	209
Castle Quarter,	Ballymoney,	–	183
Castlerea,	Castlerea,	–	215
Castleshane,	Monaghan,	–	191
Castletown,	Abbeyleix,	–	208
Castletown,	Castletown,	–	194
Castletown,	Croom,	–	198
Castletown,	Navan,	–	207
Castletown Geoghegan,	Mullingar,	–	209
Cavan,	Cavan,	–	185
Celbridge,	Celbridge,	–	203
Charleville,	Kilmallock,	–	198
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Clane and Timahoe North,	Naas,	–	204
Clara,	Tullamore,	–	205
Claremorris,	Claremorris,	–	214
Clarina,	Limerick,	–	199
Clashmore,	Youghal,	–	197
Claudy,	Londonderry,	–	189
Clifden,	Clifden,	–	211
Clogh,	Ballymena,	–	183
Cloghan,	Stranorlar,	–	187
Clogheen,	Clogheen,	–	200
Clogher,	Clogher,	–	191
Cloghjordan,	Borrisokane,	–	199
Clonakilty,	Clonakilty,	–	194
Clonaslee,	Mountmelick,	–	208
Clonavaddy,	Dungannon,	–	191
Clonbrock,	Mount Bellew,	–	212
Clondalkin,	South Dublin,	–	203
Clonelly,	Lowtheretown,	–	189
Clonee,	Clones,	–	190
Clonmany,	Inishowen,	–	186
Clonmel,	Clonmel,	–	200
Clonmellon,	Delvin,	–	209
Clonmoyle,	Macroom,	–	195
Clonroche,	Enniscorthy,	–	209
Clontarf and Howth,	North Dublin,	–	202
Clonygowan,	Mountmelick,	–	209
Cloonbur,	Oughterard,	–	213
Clough,	Downpatrick,	–	187
Cloyne,	Midleton,	–	196
Coagh,	Cookstown,	–	191
Coal Island,	Dungannon,	–	191
Coleraine,	Coleraine,	–	189
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Cong,	Ballinrobe,	–	214
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Cookstown,	Cookstown,	–	191
Coolacasey,	Limerick,	–	199
Coolaney,	Tobercurry,	–	216
Coolattin and Clonegall,	Shillelagh,	–	211
Coole,	Granard,	–	206
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Names of Dispensary Districts.	Unions in which situate.	References to Dispensary Districts' Statistical Table; App. D, No. 1.	References to Dispensaries' Financial and Relief Table; App. B, No. 2.
		Page	Page
Coolkenno and Hecketstown,	Shillelagh,	–	211
Coolock and Drumcondra,	North Dublin,	–	202
Coolrain,	Mountmelick,	–	208
Coolmountain,	Dunmanway,	–	195
Coom,	Killarney,	–	197
Cootehill,	Cootehill,	–	185
Cork,	Cork,	–	194
Corrofin,	Corrofin,	–	192
Courceys,	Kinsale,	–	195
Cragaknock,	Kilrush,	–	193
Creagh,	Ballinasloe,	–	211
Croagh,	Ballycastle,	–	183
Croom,	Croom,	–	198
Crosgar,	Banbridge,	–	187
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